









SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXIII.—PART V.

FIRST SESSION CT SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1891.

Toronto:

PRINTED FOR LUD. K. CAMERON, QUEEN'S PRINTER, BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST, 1891.



LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

1		
TITLE.	No.	Remarks.
Accounts (Ontario and Quebec)	48	Printed.
Accounts, Public	19	£6
Agricultural and Arts, Report	5	"
Agricultural College, Report	40	44
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	41	Not printed
Agricultural text book, Order in Council	32	66
Algoma, leases of lands in	56	70 * 4 7
Asylums, Report	6	Printed.
Parksoner Association Poport	66	Printed.
Bee keepers' Association, Report	3	Triniea.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report Blind Institute, Report	9	"
Dima institute, resport		
Canadian Institute, Report	21	Printed.
Common Gaols, Report	7	66
Common School lands collections	63	6.6
Orown Lands, Report	34	66
· •		
Dairymen's Association, Report	36	Printed.
Davis, Judge, Surrogate Fees to	22	Not printed.
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	8	Printed.
Division Courts, Report	38	
T3 1 ('T)(A	Dainted
Education, Report publication of French reader	$\frac{4}{26}$	Printed. Not printed.
" Morrisburg Coll. Institute	$\frac{20}{27}$	is in thick.
" Aylmer Coll. Institute	$\tilde{28}$	66
" Gravenhurst High School	29	44
" Norwood Board of	30	46
" conveyance to N. A. Land Co'y	31	66
" compulsory Education	33	Printed.
" publication of text books	39	Not printed.
" salaries in Normal Schools	47	Printed.
Election Returns	1	66
Elgin House of Industry, Report	42	Not printed.
Entomological Society, Report	15	Printed.
Estimates	20	
	27	" as part of
Experimental Union, Report	37	Agricultural Coll. Report.
	(report.

TITLE.	No.	Remarks.
Factories, Report . Forestry, Report . Fruit Growers, Report .	60 16 12	Printed.
Gaols, Report	7	Printed.
Health, Report	52 10	Printed.
Immigration, Report Industries, Report Insurance, Report	35 67 2	Printed.
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Keewatin Lumber Co'y., lease to	49 56	Not minted
Land Improvement Fund Legal Offices, Report Lion Provident Life Association Liquor License by-laws, quashed	63 58 55 65	Not printed. Pristed. Not printed. Printed.
Magdalen Asylums, Report Mines, Report of Inspector Mosgrove, Judge, Order in Council Muir, Judge, Order in Council	11 68 49 25	Printed. " Not printed. "
Orphan Asylums, Report	11	Not printed.
Parry Sound, Election. Practical Science Report (part of) Prisons Commission, Report Prisons, Report. Proton Grammar School lands. Proton, Resolutions re school lands Public Accounts Public Works, Report.	54 4 18 7 61 62 19	Not printed. Printed
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	51	Printed.
Reformatories, Report Refuge, House of, Report Registrars' Fees	7 11 39	Printed.
Scientific Institutions, Reports (part of) Secretary and Registrar, Report. Stationary Engines Statutes, distribution of Statutes,	4 53 45 23 24	Printed. " " Not printed.

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	13	Printed.
Text Books, publication	39	Not printed.
Timber berths under license	46	Printed.
Timber Limits sales	44	66
Timber Limits, W. Algoma	59	Not printed.
Titles, Master of, Report	50	Printed.
Toms, Judge, Order in Council	43	Not printed.
Toronto University, Report (part of)	4	Printed.
" Revenue and Requirements, Report	64	"
Upper Canada College, Report (part of)	-4	Printed.
" Bursar's statements	14	66



LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved for the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

- No. 1.. Return from the Records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1890, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. (7) Similar Statements as to any Elections held since the General Elections. Presented to the Legislature, 12th February, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 2.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year ending 31st Decem-1889. Presented to the Legislature March 10th, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 3.. Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births. Marriages and Deaths for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 22nd April, 1891. (Printed.)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

- No. 4.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1890, with the Statistics of 1889, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 13th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 5.. Report of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th April, 1891. (Printed.)

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- No. 6.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 7.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 3rd April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 8.. Report upon the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1890, Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 9... Report upon the Institution for the instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Printed.)

- No. 10. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 11.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 20th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 12.. Report of the Fruit Growers Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 13.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Printed.)

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- No. 14.. Statements of the Bursar of Upper Canada College, of cash transactions, for the year ending 30th June, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)
- No. 15., Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 16.. Report on Forestry, 1889-90. Presented to the Legislature 24th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 17., Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 18.. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Prison and Reformatory system of the Province. Presented to the Legislature 30th April, 1891. (Printed.)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

- No. 19., Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 20.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 12th February, 1891. (Not printed.) Estimates for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd March, 1891. (Printed.) Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1891. (Not printed.) Supplementary Estimates for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 21 Report of the Canadian Institute, 1890 91. Presented to the Legislature 3rd April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 22 Copy of an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court Fees to His Honour Judge Davis under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 23. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes
 Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Not printed.)

- No. 24.. Statement from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes.

 Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 25... Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court fees to His Honour Judge Muir, under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 26.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an agreement with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of a High School French Reader. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 27... Copy of an Order in Council raising the High School of Morrisburg to the standing of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 28.. Copy of an Order in Council raising the High School at Aylmer to the standing of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 29... Copy of an Order in Council approving of a By-law of the County of Simcoe, establishing a High School at the Town of Gravenhurst. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 30... Copy of an Order in Council conveying to Thomas Maitland Grover, certain land in the Village of Norwood in exchange for other lands conveyed by him to the Board of Education of Norwood. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 31.. Copy of an Order in Council conveying to the North American Land Company, Limited, certain lands at one time vested in the Toronto Collegiate Institute Board in trust, but surrendered to Her Majesty. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 32... Copy of an order in Council approving of an agreement with the J. E. Bryant Company, Limited, for the publication of an agricultural text-book. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 33. Report on Compulsory Education in Canada, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1891. (Printed.)

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- No. 34.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1891. (*Printed.*)
- No. 35... Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 36. Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 37... Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1890.

 Presented to the Legislature 22nd April, 1891. (Printed as part of Agricultural College Report.)
- No 38.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1890. Presented to Legislature 20th March, 1891. (Printed.)

- No. 39... Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1890, shewing copies of all correspondence on the subject of preparing or publishing school text books, with a statement of all sums paid in connection with the preparation or publication of school text books subsequent to that already brought down, with the award of the arbitrators thereon. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1891. Mr. Preston. (Not printed.)
- No. 40.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 22nd April, 1891. (Printed.)

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

- No. 41. Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 42.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry and Refuge for the year ending 31st October, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 24th March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour, Judge Toms, Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 44.. Statement of Sales of Timber Limits held 1st October, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 45.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of February, 1890, shewing the number of stationary steam engines and boilers in each of the municipalities of the Province, and for what purpose used. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1891. Mr. Phelps. (Printed.)
- No. 46.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing, so far as the records of the Department of Crown Lands will enable the information to be given, the number, area and location of each timber berth or other territory now under license, the date when such berth or territory was first placed under license, and the name of the original licensee and of the person in whose name such license stood on the first day of January last. Also, shewing the bonus per square mile received for each such limit, and a rough map or plan shewing the area now under license. Presented to the Legislature 8th April, 1891. Mr. Meredith. (Printed.)
- No. 47.. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education dated 25th March, 1891, approving of certain rules with respect to the Salaries of Teachers in the Provincial Normal and Model Schools. Presented to the Legislature 13th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No 18... Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all correspondence, except that already brought down, between any member or officer of the Government of Ontario, and any member or officer of the Government of the Province of Quebec, with reference to the matters in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, or any of such matters, of all

memoranda or documents shewing the propositions made for the settlement of the said matters or any of them. Presented to the Legislature 14th April, 1891. Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto.) (Printed.)

- No. 49... Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees of His Honour Judge Mosgrove, Junior Judge of the County Conrt of the County of Carleton, under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 15th April, 1891. (Not printed.)
- No. 50.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 20th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 51.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature 28th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 52.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 28th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 53.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1890.

 Presented to the Legislature 29th April, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of April 1891, for a copy of the Proclamation of the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Parry Sound appointed to hold the last election of a member to represent the said Electoral District in this Honse, for holding the Election and fixing the places at which Polls were to be opened for taking the votes of the Electors thereat. A list of the places, if any, not named in the said Proclamation at which Polls were opened. A statement of the number of votes cast at any polling place not mentioned in the said Proclamation, shewing the number of votes cast for each candidate. Copies of the notices, if any, of the opening and holding of such last mentioned Polls, published by the Returning Officer, and a statement of the date and manner of the publication thereof. Presented to the Legislature 29th April, 1891. Mr. Marter. (Not printed.)
- No. 55... Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the seventeenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return shewing what proceedings have been taken by the Government in investigating the business carried on by the Lion Provident and Life Association, with copies of any Reports or Orders in Council connected therewith. Presented to the Legislature 30th April, 1891. Mr. Bishop. (Not printed.)
- No. 56.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1890, for copies of the lease granted to the Keewatin Lumber Company or John R. Mather, of certain lands and islands in or near the Luke of the Woods, in the District of Algoma, and of all other leases granted of lands or islands in the said district prior to the year 1878. Also, shewing the revenue, if any, derived from the lands or islands so leased, or the timber cut therefrom in each year since such leases were made, shewing from whom received and on what account, in so far as the same are shewn in Department of Crown Lands. Also, a copy of the judgment pronounced in the High Court of Justice as to the rights of the said lessees under the said leases. Also, shewing the area of lands so placed under lease. Also, a list of all claims made for locations or mining rights in the territory covered by the said leases, and of the decisions of the Commissioner of Crown Lands thereon. And copies of all correspondence with reference

to the surrender by the lessees, or any of them, of the rights claimed under such leases, or any of such rights. Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. Mr. Meredith. (Not printed.)

- No. 57... Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1890, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., 1887, Cap. 114, Sec. 100, with which are contrasted, receipts of the same nature in the years 1888 and 1889. (Sessional Papers No. 57.) Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 58.. Report of the Inspector of Legal offices for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. (*Printed.*)
- No. 59... Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1890, shewing the lots, townships or other area, in the Electoral District of West Algoma, the timber of which has been sold. The dates when the same was sold; the names of the purchasers, and the prices paid. Shewing, also, what timber berths or other territory in the said district have been placed under license, or in respect of which permits to cut timber have been granted under the authority of the Province; the date when first placed under license, or permits first granted; the names of the original licensee or holder of the permit; the name of the present licensee or holder of the permit and the bonus per square mile received for each such berth or other territory. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. Meredith. (Not printed.)
- No. 60. Report of the Inspector of Factories for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 61.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, shewing:

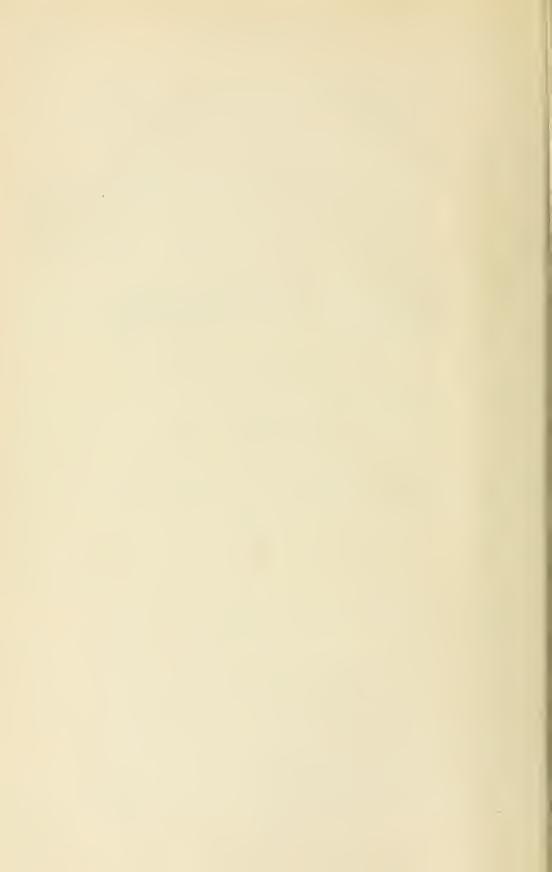
 1. Total sales effected of Grammar School Lands in the Township of Proton, together with payments made on same from March 6th, 1861, to July 1st, 1867.

 2. A statement of what yearly payments have been received from sales of Grammar School Lands in the Township of Proton since July 1st, 1867, and what payments were made by the Government to the Township of Proton as result of the same. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. McKechnie. (Printed.)
- No. 62.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, for copies of any and all resolutions of the Council of the Township of Proton relative to Grammar School Lands situated in that Township, or correspondence of the Council regarding same. Also, copies of all petitions or memorials from ratepayers of the Township of Proton which turn to shew or prove that when they purchased Grammar School Lands from the Government it was with the distinct or implied understanding that onefourth of the purchase money was to be returned to them, as a fund for public improvements within the Municipality. Also, any and all further correspondence regarding same not already brought down, Also, any correspondence with the late Crown Land Agent at Durham, in connection with the sale of said lands which would tend to prove or allege that a fourth of the purchase money was to be returned to the Municipality to form a fund for public improvements in the Township. Also, any other papers on the subject which have not been already brought down. Also, an account of the sums paid to other townships in respect of Grammar School Lands therein Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. McKechnie. (Printed.)

- No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, shewing the total collections from Confederation to the 31st day of December, 1890, on Common School Lands, together with the percentage paid to the municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. Gibson (Huron.) (Printed.)
- No. 64.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, containing the report of a Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto on the 10th day of January, 1891, and by the Board of Trustees of the same Institution on the 13th day of January, 1891, to report upon the present and prospective revenue and the most urgent pecuniary requirements of the University and of University College and as to the time, mode and order in which these requirements should be dealt with. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. Balfour. (Printed.)
- No. 65... Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, for copies of the judgments of Chief Justice Galt quashing the local option liquor by-laws adopted by the municipalities of Oakland, South Norwich and London West, under the authority of Section 18, of Cap. 56, of the Statutes of Ontario, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. Allan. (Printed.)

CONTENTS OF PART VIII.

- No. 66.. Report of the Bee-keepers Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. (*Printed.*)
- No. 67.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. (Printed.)
- No. 68.. Report of the Inspector of Mines, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. (Printed.)



PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1890. -

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1891.



To His Honour the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

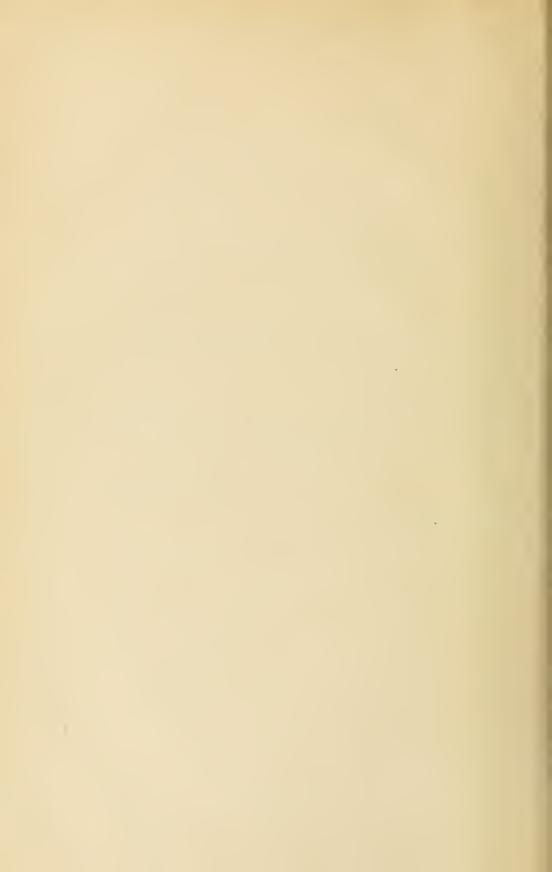
The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD HARCOURT,

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 6th February, 1891



PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, February 3, 1891.

To Hon. RICHARD HARCOURT,

Treasurer of Ontario:

I have the honour to present to you the Public Accounts for the year 1890.

For the information of the Legislative Assembly, I beg to submit the following Departmental Reports and Treasury Board Orders with reference to overdrafts of appropriations for the year:—

Payments made under authority of 49 Victoria, Chapter 4, Section 20:-

Education Department,

Toronto, July 10th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

That the sum appropriated for the sub-service of "Superannuate d Teachers" is exhausted, and as it is necessary that the allowances of wornout teachers should all be paid without delay, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$3,000 to meet the payment of present schedule for \$1,402, and approximate estimate of \$1,598 still due, and payable from time to time during the next month, or on receipt of the proper certificates from the teachers.

(Sd.) G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

Provincal Auditor's Office,

Toronto, July 11th, 1890.

SIR,—The appropriation for "Superannuated Teachers" having been exhausted, application is made by the "Education Department" for a warrant for \$3,000, under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, to meet further payments on account of this service.

It is requested that the warrant shall be issued in favour of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, in order that payments may be made to parties entitled to them, on receipt of proper certificates from the Education Department.

The report of the Honourable the Minister of Education is herewith enclosed.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 10th day of July, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of R. S. O., Cap. 21, Sec. 20, authorize a warrant for the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, to meet the claims of the Superannuated Teachers mentioned in the schedule attached to the Minister's Report, and others payable from time to time, during the present month, or on receipt of the proper certificates, the appropriation for "Superannuated Teachers" having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL, Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, September 4th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

That the sum appropriated for the sub-service of "Departmental Examinations" is insufficient for the current year, and as it is necessary that the amounts specified in the accompanying requisitions should be paid this year, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$2,259.06 for "Departmental Examinations" to meet this deficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. ROSS, (Sd.) Minister of Education.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Toronto, September 4th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the "Education Department," for payment under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts for "Departmental Examinations" amounting to two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and six cents (\$2,259.06).

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE OLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 4th day of September, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the authority of R. S. O., Cap. 21, Sec. 20, recommend that a warrant for the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and six cents (\$2,259.06) be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, for "Departmental Examinations," the amount voted for the said sub-service for the current year having become exhausted.

Certified,

(Sd.) J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

For Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance:

Parliament Buildings	, Main	Building	 	\$1,010	10
School of Practical S	cience		 	684	58

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, September 26th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

- (1) That the appropriation for Maintenance and Repairs of the Parliament Buildings, Main Building, is exhausted, and an account of C. M. Edwards for \$1,162.35 for fuel supplied under his contract has been paid only in part—as per approved account in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer—the sum of \$416.11 is unpaid and that a further approved account, herewith submitted, for the sum of \$7 is also unpaid, together amounting to \$423.11.
- (2) That the appropriation for Maintenance and Repairs, School of Practical Science, is exhausted, and an account of the said C. M. Edwards for \$787.48 for fuel supplied under his contract has been paid only in part—as per approved account in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer—the sum of \$349.02 is unpaid and that a further approved account, herewith submitted, for the sum of \$335.56 is also unpaid, together amounting to \$684.58.

(3) The	undersigned	also	reports	that	accounts	for	" Maintena	ance
and F	epairs	" of Parliame	ent E	Buildings	, Mai	n Buildir	ng, as	approved	for
payme	ent to								

William Milligan, for	\$501	74
Conger Coal Company, for	16	25
Rosebrugh and Company, for	3	50
John Ritchie, for	65	50
Together amounting to	\$586	99

are yet unpaid.

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act, R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favour of the said above named parties, in payment of their several accounts.

> (Sd.) C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Toronto, October 1st, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Department of Public Works, for payment under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts mentioned in the attached report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, and chargeable to the following services, viz.:

Maintenance and Repairs—Public Buildings:

Parliament Buildings—Main Building	\$1,010 10 684 58	
Total	\$1,694 68	

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 26th day of September, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, of Cap. 21, R. S. O.

1887, approve of the payment of one thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$1,694.68) to meet certain outstanding accounts, chargeable against the appropriations for following services as hereunder mentioned, which have become exhausted.

Repairs and Maintenance:

Parliament Buildings—Main Building	\$1,010 10
School of Practical Science	684 58

Certified,

(Sd.) J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

For Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance:

Parliament Buildings—Main Building Osgoode Hall	\$245 65 232 15
Capital Account:	
Deaf and Dumb Institute Educational Buildings.	174 50 1,628 59

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

TORONTO, October 9th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

- (1) That as previously reported, the appropriation for "Maintenance and Repairs" of the Main Building—Parliament Buildings is exhausted, and further accounts amounting to \$245.65 remain unpaid.
- (2) That the appropriation for Maintenance and Repairs of Osgoode Hall is exhausted, and accounts amounting in all to \$232.15 remain unpaid.
- (3) That the appropriation for "Capital Account" of the Belleville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is exhausted, and the approved account of Mr. Thomas Hanley, for the sum of \$174.50, remains unpaid.

(4) That the appropriation for "Capital Account" of the Educational Department, Toronto, is exhausted, and a certificate of the Waterous Engine Company, of Brantford, is paid only in part, leaving yet to be paid the sum of \$1,300.00, and that the account of G. Duthie & Sons for \$83.59, and the account of J. B. Smith & Sons for \$245.00, remain unpaid.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that authority be given, under the Act, R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favour of the several parties, and for the amount shown upon the schedule hereto annexed:—

Maintenance and Repairs:

Main Building, Parliament Buildings-				
Geo. Evans	\$94	26		
E. & C. Gurney Co	31	00		
Pay List—Dusters, etc	95	19		
John Taylor, services	13	20		
John Simser, do	12	00		
			\$ 245	65
Osgoode Hall				
Geo. Hilliar	\$22	10		
D. W. Sutherland	12	30		
Mrs. Sutherland	7	00		
J. B. Smith & Son	32	71		
C. M. Edwards	40	64		
Geo. Yorke	55	00		
C. Sendell	30	00		
J. Aylward	9	90		
R. Jones	22	50		
		—	232	15
apital Account :				
Deaf and Dumb Institute—				
T. Hanley	\$174	50		
Education Buildings—				
Waterous Engine Company	1,300	00		
G. Duthie & Sons	83	59		
J. B. Smith & Sons	245	00		
			1,803	09
Total			\$2,280	89
₩.	F. FF		ER,	

xi.

Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, October 15th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the "Public Works Department," for payment, under authority of 49 Vic. Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts chargeable to:—

Repairs and maintenance:

Main Building-Parliament Building	\$245 65	
Osgoode Hall	232 15	
ublic Buildings :		\$477 80
Educational Buildings	\$1,628 59	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	174 50	
		1,803 09

Your obedient scrvant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor

\$2,280 89

The CLERK,

 P_{9}

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 9th day of October, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, of Cap. 21, R. S. O., 1887, approve of the payment of two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$2,230.89), to meet certain cutstanding accounts, chargeable against the appropriation for following services as hereinunder mentioned, which have become exhausted:—

Maintenance and Repairs :

Main Building—Parliament Buildings	\$245 65		
Osgoode Hall	232 15		
Public Buildings :		\$477	80
Educational Buildings	1,628 59		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	174 50		
		1,803	09
Total		\$2,280	89
Certified.			

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

For Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,
THE TREARURER.

Education—Departmental Examinations....

\$645 70

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, October 13th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :-

That the sum appropriated for the sub-service of "Departmental Examinations" of the Education Department, is insufficient for the current year, and as it is necessary that the accounts specified in the accompanying requisition should be paid this year, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act, 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$645.70 to meet the deficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd.)

G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, October 15th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Education Department, for payment under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts chargeable to "Departmental Examinations," and amounting to six hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy cents (\$645.70).

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) O. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR Consideration.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 13th day of October, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the authority of R. S. O., Cap. 21, Sec. 20, recommend that a warrant for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy cents (\$645.70) be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer for "Departmental Examinations," the amount voted for the said sub-service for the current year having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. R. OARTWRIGHT.

For Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER.

Civil Government—Queen's Printer's Office\$82 00Legislation—Stationery, Printing and Binding408 00

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, October 21st, 1890.

C. H. SPROULE, Esq., Provincial Auditor.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit herewith, accounts as per statement amounting to \$490 for payment, under authority of Cap. 21, Sec. 20, R. S. O., 1887:

Civil Government:

Queen's Printer's Office \$ 82 00

Legislation :

Stationery, Printing and Binding..... 408 00

Total \$490 00

Very truly yours,

(Sd.) L. K. CAMERON,

Queen's Printer.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, October 21st, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Queen's Printer's Office for payment of accounts under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, chargeable to the following services, viz.:

Civil	Government	
-------	------------	--

Queen's Printer's Office..... \$ 82 00

Legislation :

Stationery, Printing and Binding 408 00

Total \$490 00

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of Mr. L. K. Cameron, Queen's Printer, dated the 21st day of October, A.D. 1890, the Tressury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, approve of the payment of certain outstanding accounts, chargeable to services, the appropriations of which have become exhausted, as follows:

Civil Government:

Queen's Printer's Office \$ 82 00

Legislation:

Stationery, Printing and Binding 408 00

Total \$490 00

Certified,

(Sd.) J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

For Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Public Buildings—Educational Buildings, Toronto...... \$1,055 73

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, 5th November, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

That the appropriation for the Capital Account of the Education Department of Toronto, as previously reported, is exhausted, and further approved accounts (as hereto attached) remain unpaid, as follows.—

Gall, Anderson & Co	\$ 71	71
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	311	02
Waterous Engine Works Co	673	00
In all, a total of	1,055	73

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favour of the several parties and for the amounts above shown.

(Sd.) C. F. FRASER, Commissioner

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, November 11th, 1890

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Department of Public Works, for payment under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts in connection with expenditure re Normal School and Educational Buildings, Toronto, Capital Account, amounting to \$1,055.73.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 5th day of November, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby approve of the payment of the following accounts, the appropriation of "Capital Account" of the Eduation Department having become exhausted, namely:—

Gall, Anderson & Co	\$ 71	71
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	311	02
Waterous Engine Works Co	673	00

and recommend that a warrant for the sum of one thousand and fifty-five dollars and seventy-three cents (\$1,055.73), be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer accordingly.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL. Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Public Buildin	gs—Reformatory for Female	es	\$52 17
do	Educational Buildings		150 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, November 12th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

- (1) That the appropriation for "Capital Account" of the Reformatory for Females is exhausted, and that an approved account of G. Duthie & Sons for slating, etc., as shown on Public Works abstract No. 850, has only been paid in part, the sum of \$52.17 yet remaining unpaid.
- (2) That the appropriation for Educational Buildings, "Capital Account," is exhausted, and the sum of \$150.00, recommended by the Honourable the Minister of Education to be paid to the Shipway Manufacturing Co., on account of work in progress has not been paid.

2*(PA)

xvii.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favour of G. Duthie & Sons, for \$52.17, and Shipway Manufacturing Co., for \$150.00, and to be charged as above mentioned.

(Sd.)

C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, November 17th, 1890.

SIR,—1 beg to enclose herewith an application from the Department of Public Works, for payment under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts chargeable as follows:

Public Buildings:

Reformatory for Females	\$ 52	17
Educational Buildings	150	00
•		_
Total	\$202	17

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.)
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 12th day of November, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board recommend that warrants be issued for the payment of the following accounts chargeable to the appropriations hereunder mentioned:

Reformatory for Females, "Capital Account:"

G. Duthie & Sons, slating, etc.....\$ 52 17

Educational Buildings, "Capital Account:"

Shipway Manufacturing Co., repairing conservatory... 150 00 Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL

Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

> DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, November 12th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

That the appropriation for "Maintenance and Repairs" of the Main Building, Parliament Buildings, is exhausted, and a Pay Sheet for the month of October services for cleaning and dusting, etc., remains unpaid, and that similar pay sheets for this current month and for December, and wages accounts for Gardener and Caretaker will also become payable for same month, besides sundry small accounts for Repairs, etc.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for the issue of an accountable warrant cheque in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer for the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), to enable him to pay such accounts as may be chargeable to said service, and approved by the Department of Public Works.

(Sd.) C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, November 17th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application for the issue of an accountable warrant for \$1,000.00, under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4. Sec. 20, in favour of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, to meet sundry small accounts for Repairs and Labour at the Parliament Buildings.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon the consideration of a report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 12th day of November, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby recommend that an accountable warrant for the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer to enable him to pay eartain accounts approved by the Department of Public Works, chargeable to the appropriation for "Maintenance and Repairs" of the Parliament Buildings, "Main Building," said appropriation being exhausted.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL, Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance—Simcoe Street Premises \$7 60
do Main Building—Parliament
Buildings 391 60
Public Buildings—Educational Buildings 759 77

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TORONTO, November 18th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

- (1) That the appropriation for "Maintenance and Repairs," Simeoe Street Premises, is exhausted, and Mr. Geo. Evans's account amounting to seven dollars and sixty cents (\$7.60) is unpaid.
- (2) That the appropriation for "Maintenance and Repairs," Main Building, Parliament Buildings, is exhausted, and accounts amounting in all to three hundred and ninety one dollars and sixty cents (\$391.60) are unpaid.
- (3) That the appropriation for "Capital Account" Educational Build ings is exhausted, and that several accounts—as recommended by the Hon ourable the Minister of Education, amounting in all to the sum of seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$759.77) are unpaid.

XX.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue to the several parties, as shown by their several accounts, and the schedule hereto attached.

> (Sd), C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, November 20th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Department of Public Works, for the payment under authority of 49 Vic. Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of accounts chargeable to the following services, viz:—Public Buildings:

 Simcoe Street Premises
 7 60

 Main Building—Parliament Buildings
 391 60

 Total
 \$1,158 97

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 18th day of November, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby approve of the payment of the accounts mentioned in xxi.

the annexed schedules, and chargeable to the following appropriations, which have become exhausted.

Public Buildings:

Educational Buildings.....\$759 77

Repairs and Maintenance :

and recommends that a warrant for the said sum be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer accordingly.

Certified,

J. L. OAPREOL.

Clerk, Treasury Board.

. The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance—Agricultural Hall \$477 67

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, December 11th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

That he has had necessary repairs made and furnishings supplied for the rooms used by himself, and the officers of this Department in the Agricultural Hall, to the amount of \$477.67, as per accounts hereto attached, and it is now reported to him that no Maintenance and Repairs appropriation was made for the current year, from which payment of these accounts can be made.

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, to pay the said accounts aggregating the above mentioned sum of \$477.67.

(Sd.) JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

xxii.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, December 14th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose for the approval of the Treasury Board, accounts forwarded by the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$477.67. The appropriation for Repairs and Maintenance—Agricultural Hall, to which service these accounts are chargeable, has been exhausted.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 11th. day of December, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby approve of the payment of the accounts mentioned in the annexed schedule, amounting to the sum of four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$477.67), the appropriation for "Maintenance and Repairs," Agricultural Hall, having become exhausted, and recommends that a warrant for the said sum be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer accordingly.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL, Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Civil Government—Crown Lands' Department..... \$3,500 00

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, December 16th, 1890.

SIR,—The undersigned respectfully reports to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the appropriation under the Supply Bill for "Crown Lands' Department" has been exhausted, owing to the expenses incident to the proper advertisement of the timber sale of 1890, and that it will require about \$3,500.00 to complete payments due on account of services already performed.

xxiii.

The undersigned therefore respectfully asks that an accountable warrant do issue in favour of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, for the sum of \$3,500.00, to meet the accounts due on account of the above service.

(Sd). AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, December 16th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith, for the approval of the Treasury Board, an application from the Crown Lands' Department, for an accountable warrant for \$3,500.00 in favour of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, to meet proposed expenditures in excess of the appropriation for Salaries and Expenses of that Department.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. II. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby recommend that an accountable warrant for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer to meet certain proposed expenditures, in excess of the appropriation for Salaries and Expenses, of the Department of Crown Lands.

(Certified), J. LONSDALE CAPREOL, Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable, THE TREASURER. Civil Government, Prisons' Office..... \$221 82

Inspector of Prisons' Office, Toronto, December 17th, 1890.

SIR,—A necessary increase in expenditure (approved of by the Minister in charge) has taken place in item for travelling expenses in connection with this Department during the year; and the purchase of a caligraph at a cost of \$160.00 was made, thus causing the account to be overdrawn to the extent of \$221.82.

I beg to ask you to be good enough to submit this report to the Treasury Board, with a view to obtaining authority to pass the above amount.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector, etc.

O. H. Sproule, Esq., Provincial Auditor.

> Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, December 18th, 1890.

SIR,—The salaries of the Public Institutions Inspectors' Office for December have not been paid in full, as the appropriation for that office has been exhausted. Although the expenditure for salaries is still within the estimated expenditure, yet as the expenditure for office expenses has been in excess of the estimate, as explained in Mr. Inspector Christie's report, an order from the Treasury Board is required in order that further salary cheques may be issued amounting to \$221.82.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

The Clerk,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report from Mr. Inspector Christie, dated the 17th day of December, A. D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby recommend that a warrant for the sum of two hundred and twenty-one XXV.

dollars and eighty-two cents (\$221.82) be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, to meet overdraft on appropriation "Public Institutions" salaries, office of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

(Sd.)

A. S. HARDY,

Chairman.

The Honourable,

THE TREASURER.

Education-	-Mechanics' Institutes	
do	Training Ingliful	\$1,635 57
do	Training Institutes	426 18
αo	Departmental Examinations	610 01
do	Miscellaneous	010 01
		834 58

Education Department, Toronto, December 6th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:—

That the sums appropriated for the sub-services of "Mechanics' Institutes," "Training Institutes," "Departmental Examinations," and "Miscellaneous," are exhausted, and as it is necessary that the amounts specified in the accompanying requisitions should be paid this year, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act, 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating the further sum of \$1,635.57 for "Mechanics' Institutes," \$426.18 for "Training Institutes," \$618.01 for "Departmental Examinations," and \$834.58 for "Miscellaneous," to meet the deficiencies.

(Sd.) G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, December 18th, 1890.

Sir,—The appropriations for the respective services having been exhausted, lists of further payments, recommended by the Department of Education, are herewith forwarded for the approval of the Treasury Board.

Ea

ducation:		
Mechanics' Institutes	\$1,635	57
Training Institutes	426	18
Departmental Examinations	618	01
Miscellaneous	834	58
Total	\$3,514	34
Your obedient servant,		

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 6th day of December, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby approve of the payment of the accounts mentioned in the annexed schedules, chargeable to the following sub-services of the appropriation for "Education," which have become exhausted, namely:—

Mechanics' Institutes	\$1,635	57
Training Institutes		18
Departmental Examinations	618	01
•	22/	58
Miscellaneous	001	

and recommends that a warrant for the sum of three thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-four cents (\$3,514.34) be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, accordingly.

(Sd.) A. S. HARDY, Chairman.

The Honourable, THE TREASURER.

Inspector of Prisons Office, Toronto, December 8th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to send you herewith accounts as per schedule enclosed, amounting in all to \$1,555.28. This expenditure has been incurred in capital work in the construction of a fire escape at the Asylum for Insane, London, for which instructions were given by the Minister then in charge, and to be reported upon as an unprovided for expenditure.

I beg to state that it is in the public interest, that the accounts now transmitted be paid and to ask you to be good enough to submit this to the Treasury Board, with a view to obtaining authority to pass these accounts.

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

(Sd.) R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

O. H. Sproule, Esq., Provincial Auditor.

> Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, December 18th, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for the approval of the Treasury Board, accounts amounting to \$1,555.28, chargeable to Asylum for Insane, London, "Capital Account."

The appropriation for this service having been exhausted, Mr. Inspector Christic recommends these further payments, with the approval of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

xxviii.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR Consideration.

Upon consideration of a report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, dated the 8th day of December, A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby approve of the payment of the accounts mentioned in the annexed schedule, amounting to the sum of \$1,555.28, chargeable to the appropriation for Asylum for the Insane, London, "Capital Account," which has become exhausted, recommends that a warrant for the said sum be signed in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, accordingly.

> A. S. HARDY, (Sd.) Chairman.

The Honourable, THE TREASURER.

Charges on Crown Lands—Surveys \$4,000_00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, December 30th, 1890.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:-

That the appropriation under the "Supply Bill" for surveys has been exhausted, owing largely to special surveys undertaken in the development of the new territory, and that it will require about \$4,000.00 to complete payments due on account of services already performed.

The undersigned respectfully asks that an accountable warrant do issue in favour of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, for the sum of \$4,000.00, to meet the amount due on account of the above service.

> AUBREY WHITE, (Sd.) Assistant Commissioner.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, December 31st, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith, for the approval of the Treasury Board, an application from the Department of Crown Lands for an accountable warrant for \$4,000.00 in favour of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, to meet expenses incurred on account of Surveys.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 30th day of December A.D. 1890, the Treasury Board doth hereby recommend that an accountable warrant for the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000,00) be issued in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, to meet expenses incurred on account of certain Surveys, the appropriation for such service having become exhausted.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL, Olerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER.

Public Institutions Maintenance—Central Prison..... \$6,686 66

Inspector of Prisons' Office, Toronto, January 3rd, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that an overdraft amounting to the sum of \$6,686.66 has occurred in the expenditure for the Central Prison for the year 1890, and vouchers have been already sent to your Department for that amount. The reason for this excess in expenditure is as follows: The

requirements of the Industrial Department, which could not be estimated properly at the beginning of the year; machinery of different kinds had to be purchased, and the expenditure in this connection has been duly approved of by the Minister in charge.

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act R.S.O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue for the above named sum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspector.

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, January 3rd, 1891.

SIR,—The appropriation for maintenance of Central Prison having been exhausted, I beg to enclose for the approval of the Treasury Board a recommendation from Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, that a cheque for six thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$6,686.66) may be issued in favour of the Bursar, to enable him to pay accounts for the month ended December 15th, 1890.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

Minute of the Treasury Board on Matters Referred to them for Consideration.

Upon consideration of a report of Mr. T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, dated the 3rd day of January A.D. 1891, the Treasury Board doth hereby recommend that an accountable warrant for XXXI.

the sum of six thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$6,686.66) be issued in favour of the Bursar of the Central Prison, to meet accounts for the month ending 15th December, 1890, the appropriation for said institution having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL, Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER.

Less refunds, rebate gas accounts, etc., received after applications for Treasury Warrants had been applied for:

Legislation	\$ 332	03
Education	 1,117	38
Repairs and Maintenance	 938	34
Public Buildings	 1,342	85
Charges on Crown Lands	 977	77

4,708 37

Total Expenditure under authority of 49 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 20.....

\$29,034 60

RECAPITULATION.

Civil Government\$	3,803	82
Legislation	75	97
Education	8,301	72
Public Institutions Maintenance	6,686	66
Repairs and Maintenance	3,111	01
Public Buildings	4,033	19
Charges on Crown Lands	3,022	23

\$29,034 60

UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.

Civil Government:

Miscellaneous...... \$ 214 10

Administration of Justice:

Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justice.. 80 66

Public Institutions Maintenance:

Refunds:

——— \$3,212 87

Total overdrafts of Appropriations—(See statement folio 309.).. \$32,247 47

Respectfully submitted,

(S l.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.



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	ment 40	0
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do Thunder Bay 70	License do 42	
	Public Institutions office 35	5
do Rainy River		
	Official Gazette	1
do Muskoka 7	O / D - /	
do Manitoulin 78	8 Board of Health	3
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Provincial Police	Registry Offices 48	5
	Special Services re Investigations. 46	6
		ດ
	Colonization Roads	5
do Offices under Judicature	CROWN LANDS:	
Act 67	Board of Surveyors 270	
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Shorthand Reporters 71	Forest Ranging 272	2
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Creamery 218		
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Farmers' Institutes		
Bureau of Statistics	Training Institutes)
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Tree Planting 198	Departmental Examinations 118	3

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Normal and Model Schools, Toronto 121	Reformatory for Boys 17
do do Ottawa. 123	Mercer Reformatory 18
Library	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb 17
School of Practical Science 127	do Blied 17
Mechanics' Iustitutes	
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS:
Art Schools	Asylum for Insane, Toronto 23
Literary and Scientific 135	do London 23
Superannuated Teachers 135	do Kingston 24
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HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES 216	do Idiots Orillia, 24
	Reformatory for Boys 24
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do Ontario 189	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb 24
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•	Agricultural College24
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Official Salaries	Education Dept, and Normal School 24
Sessional Writers, Messengers,	Normal School, Ottawa 24
Pages, etc 47	School of Practical Science 24
Postages and Cost of House Post	Osgoode Hall25
Office	District of Algoma 25
Stationery, Printing and Binding 49	do Thunder Bay 25
Printing Bills and Distributing	do Rainy River 25
Statutes	do Muskoka 25
	do Parry Sound 25
	do Nipissing 25;
	Brock's Monument
Contingencies	
Miscellaneous:	Public Works:
Charges on Revenue	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works 25
Canada Turnaranaa Aut 285	Scugog River Works 250
Canada Temperance Act 285	Maganetawan Works
Marriage Licenses	Muskoka Lake Works 25
Ontario Rifle Association 285	Missisicua Lake Dam 25
Artillery Association	Gull and Burnt River Works 25
Expenses of Elections	Mississippi River Improvement 25
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Unprovided Items	MENT DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS :
New Parliament Buildings: 300	Government House 219
Description M	Parliament Buildings
Public Institutions Maintenance:	Educational Buildings 22
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do Mimico 140	Wellington Street Premises 229
do London 142	Miscellaneous 229
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do Hamilton 153	School of tractical Science 230
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MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

BALANCE SHEET, Shewing the RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS of the Treasurer of Ontario during the Year 1890, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.

ပ်					
ئ ∞	18 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20				21,601 59
ů .					16,762 27 1,980 78 2,027 30 600 00 181 24 50 00
PAYMENTS.	PAYMENTS. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			Mericulture "Idepitals and Charities "Repairs and Mantenance, Public Fuildings "Less, Dans, etc. "Surveys, Inspections, etc. "Colonization Roads "Charges on Crown Lands	" Refunds, rc Crown Lands " Education " Finess " Fines " Algona Taxes " P. I. Maintenance
ల <u>్</u>	105,518 90				
ೆ %		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00 210 200 111 10 200 200 111	4.4 (COO)	1,085,646 97 82,976 87
ó «		1,116,872 80	300,000 00	71,031,78 11,562,56 1,388,27 1,388,27 80,512,40 916,155,67 1,193,18	8 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3
RECEIPTS.	To Palance from Public Accounts 1889	14 From Dominion of Canada: Subsidy Special Grant.	" Interest on expital held, and debts due by the Dommion to Ontario " Interest on investments	Crown Lands Department: Crown Lands Radway Lands Frantas School Lands Rent, re Lands In suspense, ref Lands Woods and Porests Casual Fors	Refunds: Settlers' Homesteads Inspection Colonization Roads Asylum

			<u></u>	
2,887,28½ 57				2,887,288 57
161,983 39	5,320 05 171,931 04 22,424 17 19,699 13 7,688 16 104,477 89 6,359 36 2,865 67 10,742 27	8,842,42 3,856,80 5,811,20,77 11,420,77 6,000,00 52,914,85 3,815,46	5,139 65	450,863 48
			3,258 50 3,258 50 674 37 12 00	
For Miscellaneous	OPEN ACCOUNTS. " Asylum for Insane, Toronto " India " Hamilton " Kingston " Orillia " Reformatory for Boys, Penetang " Central Prison, Toronto " Central Prison, Toronto	". Blind Institute, Brantford ". Agricultural College, Guelph ". Normal School, Toronto. ". School of Practical Science, Toronto. ". Osgoode Hall. ". District of Algona: Lock-up, Gore Bay	" Manitowaning " Sealt Ste. Marie " District of Thunder Bay: Lock-up, Port Arthur. " District of Muskoka: " Lock-up, Bracebridge.	Carried forward
	3,327,884 19		95,270 80 411,742 77 699 70	3,941,116 36
312,007 55 90,348 93 2,093 10 36,661 61 52,015 99	105,663 43	17,796 12	315 74 17,726 97 41,159 41	
	36,097 61 14,593 74 9,124 04 3,584 08 1,659 08 3,698 52 83,654 52 128 11	6,037 88 11,758 24 15,359 06 2,823 50 90 00	37,226 68	•
From Licenses " Law Stamps. " Algona Taxes. " Education Department. " Casual Revenue.	"Toronto Innatic Asylum London "Innatic Asylum London "Innaliton " Kingston " Orillia Reformatory for Females Reformatory for Females Deaf and Dumb Institute.	" Crown Lands Department: Clergy Lands. Common School Lands "Public Works and Buildings, re Capital Account: London Asylum Mimico Farm Mercer Reformatory	"Drainage Works, rent charges "Drainage Works, rent charges "Drainage Debentures Tile" "Amount withdrawn from Special Deposit	Carried forward

No. 1.—Balance Shert, Shewing the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1890, with the Cash Balances ಲೆ 2,887,288 57 G, 112,102 42 6,585 90 1,132 49 600 00 4,707 88 1,991 24 450,863 48 10 255 55 ن 77 602, 712 17 23 G " Brock's Monument
" New Parliament Buildings
" Mary's and Fairy Jakes
" Muskoka Lakes Works
" Magmictawan
" Missisiona Lake Dain
" Gull and Burnt River Works. 3 00 1,206 77 1 20 740 97 : GD. Lock-up, Burk's Fulls..... Lock-up, etc., But Portuge..... River Beaudette.... Lock-up, North Bay. on the 1st January and 31st December. -Concluded. Registry Office, Minden.. For District of Parry Sound: " District of Rainy River: District of Haliburton: PAYMENTS. " District nt Nipissing : Erought forward 3,941,116 36 Ti. ٥. 1/2 ċ de. RECEIPTS.

Per Sengog River Works 4,398 48 2,000 00 2,000				
Por Songog River Works. Wong's Point Lock Wississippi litiver Improvement Refunds, re Land Improvement Windows Pensions Windows Pensio	1,009,035 81 44,791 98	3,941,116 36 Auditor.		
For Songog River Works. "Young's Point Look "Mississippi Hiver Improvement. "Mississippi Hiver Improvement "Refunds, re Land Improvement "Aminities "Midows Pensions). "Aminities "Aminities "Aminities" "Aminities "Aminities "Aminities "Aminities "Tile "Iz] "Aminities "Aminit	4,398 48 300 00 1,413 04 2,984 97 1,581 58 52,200 00 85,654 56	SPROULE Provincial		
For Songog Rive (a. Young's Poi (a. Mississippi (a. Refunds, refun		•		
3,941,116 36	For Sengog River Works. "Young's Point Lock "Mississippi River Improvement." "Refunds, re Land Improvement "Municipalities Fund "And to Railways "Ammities "Drainage Debentures, Municipal." "Balance (See Statement No. 2)	Total		
		3,941,116 36		
			•	
Total		Total	LOYONG, Feditary out, 1001.	

No. 2.

OPEN ACCOUNTS-STATEMENT of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1890.

ΰ Œ	8,893,202 72 1,659,125 85 983,255 65 10,516 77 100,312 85 740,312 85
	Consolidated Fund Municipal Loan Fund Common School Fund Municipalities Fund Railway Fund Amuities.
ű v	44,791 98 20,000 00 72,717 76 4,000 00 697,853 15 173,763 15 697,853 03 478,734 06 119,105 36 119,105 36 119,105 04 223,807,77 47 223,777 47 223,607 15 107,306 49 457,732 96 324,000 95 324,000 95
ن %	44, 483 30 1,979 91 738 44 73 61 1,925 12 49,210 08
	Current Balances, Ontario Bank do Imperial Bank do Pederal Bank do Cettral Bank do Cettral Bank do Cettral Bank do Bank of Hamilton Bank of Mantreal. 142 63 do Bank of Commerce. 151 30 bominion of Canada, 6 per cent. Bonds Boninion of Canada Toronto General Hospital. Railway Land Account. 10 Victoria Railway Land Account. 10 Victoria Railway Aid Fund, 33 Victoria do Bank of Ontaria Railway Aid Fund, 33 Victoria An do do 52 and 53 Victoria Brange Debentures. Stationery Supply Account. Parliament Buildings Agricultural Farm, Minico Agricultural Farm, Minico Agricultural Hall. Agricultural Hall. Agricultural Hall. Agricultural Hall.
	φ. φ. φ.

95,875 70	101.01	147,170 84	242,282 70	237,445 30	740,908 70	669,083	304,687 25	337,137 39	394,891 50	350,028 08	166,078 22	1941 893 93	150-150	7 2 566 66	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	50,403 62	(V) 01.4 II	09,103	19,007	39,551 97	5,085 37	. 10,877 23	4,707 88	300 00	3,000 00	2001		976 82	00 008		18,486 88	21,810 75	. 1,629 30	18,000 00	15,053 95	. 16,792 48	5,409 82	7,920 18	2,302 10	753 47	10.502,50	6,769 13	1 909 07 1	1, 120 L	BI of the contract of the cont		157 70		12.625.945 94 Carried forward
Osgoode Hall.	Central Prison	Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Lorento	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Belleville	do for the Blind, Brantford	Asylum for the Insane, London	do Hamilton	do Teronto	do Kingston	do Orillia.	ch Asvlum	Solved of Proofing Science	School of Inches	INORMAL Deliver, Learner Lands	Out of Discourse	Ctonabee Liver works	Scugog River Works	Gull and Burnt Kiver Works	Muskoka River Works	Peninsular Creek Works	Balsam and Cameron Lakes Works	Georgian Bay Works	Nation River Works.	Missiscua River Works	Knehow Toke Dam	River Bendette Works.	Laborat Bara Works	Mississimi River Works	Herselself and American	Took of Vounc's Point	do Norwes and Pairy Lakes	do Magnetawan	Rometry and Look un Thunder Bay	Bracebridge			do Parry Sound	Lock-up, Bruce Mines	do Gore Bay	do Huntsville	do Mattawa	do Sudbury	do Fort William			do Burk's Falls	do Little Current	do Thessalon	do manilowaning	Carried formard

No. 2,-Statement of Balance of Open Accounts.-Continued.

	ن ته	12,686,576 19		12,686,576 19	
STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PER		Brought forward		Total	
	ç,	12,625,945 94	19,681 97 26 55 24,369 27 15,045 29 1,507 17	12,686,576 19	
	ن «ه				
		Brought forward	Court Room and Lock-up, Rat Portage. Registry Office, inden. Court House and Gaol, Algoma. Registry Office, Gaol and Lock-up, Port Arthur. Shelter and Buildings, Brock's Monument.	Total	

C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor.

No. 3.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, including items transferred to it, 31st December, 1890.

oria.		<u> </u>	
99	11,858,626 62	1,207 57	11,883,476 26
ن ھ	8,530,743 4		
	By Balance as per Statement No. 3, 1888 " Receipts as per Statement No. 1	Twenty per cent, on amount collected during the year for cost of management	
್	2,990,273 54	8,893,202 72	11,883,476 26
%	2,887,288 7 2,984 97 100,000 00		
	To Expenditure as per Statement No. 1	⊙To Balance	

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Audit

No. 4.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST received during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Total.	6 69	363 596 94	
Amount.	\$ c. 380,000 00 12,000 00 12,000 00 12,000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	161 72	
NATURE OF INVESTMENTS.	Interest on capital held and debts due to the Province by the Dominion. Twelve months dividend on \$290,000, 6 per cent. Bonds to 30th September. Interest on Asylum Lands mortgages. do Drainage Debentures and Loans do Clains, re Loss by fire at London Asylum, Dec., 2nd 1887 do Alimico Farm Mortgage. do d	W. Luther 62 91 Osnabruck 87 00	
FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Hon. Minister of Finance, Ottawa do do inuncipalities. do Insurance companies d. J. Kenny Dr. Uzziel Ogelon Bank of Comnerce Ontario Bank Standard Bank Muperial Bank Trader's Bank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank K		

C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor.

No. 5.

LAW STAMPS.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of Law Stamps during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

County.	Distributor.	\$ c.
Brant Bruce Carleton Dufferin Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Halton. Hadionand Huron Hastings Kent Lambton Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lanark Lincoln Middlesex Northumberland and Durham Norfolk Ontario Oxford Peterboro' Prince Edward Prescott and Rnssell Peel Perth Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Wellington Wentworth Welland York Toronto City Algoma District Parry Sound District Parry Sound District Thunder Bay District Muskoka District	G. R. VanNorman Thomas Dixon Robert Lees Thomas Bowles John Farley F. E. Marcon B. M. Britton A. Frost T. G. Matheson J. R. Martin D. McDonald G. E. Henderson Jas, Holmes J. P. Bucke S. Reynolds A. L. Morden C. Rice J. McKeown C. Ilutchinson J. W. Kerr C. C. Rapelje J. E. Farewell F. R. Ball R. E. Wood P. Low J. Fraser W. H. McFadden J. H. Metcalfe J. R. Cotter J. Dingwall J. R. McNeillie W. H. Bowlby H. W. Peterson J. Crerar L. D. Raymond W. W. Baldwin J. G. Brown J. J. Kehoe R. H. Stewart A. R. Lewis I. Huber	1,368 50 1,254 00 4,937 15 902 50 978 50 712 50 2,375 90 712 50 423 25 285 00 1,643 50 2,660 00 1,710 00 700 65 1,876 25 950 00 700 15 1,222 65 3,657 50 1,852 50 385 00 1,211 25 884 75 1,187 50 647 00 285 00 1,852 50 1,266 50 665 00 2,254 20 1,140 00 2,254 20 1,140 00 2,254 20 1,140 00 2,470 00 142 50 466 88 328 25 110 00
Total		90,348 93

C. H. SPROULE,

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, February 6th, 1891.

Provincial Auditor

No. 6.

EDUCATION REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Total.		17,336 00	14,912 11	1,191 65	141 85	3,050 00	36,661 61
Amount,	9,930 00	7,406 00					
Рактечдавя.	Fees from Model and Kindergarten Pupils	ор ор	Examination Fees and Appeals	Subscriptions, 1890	Sale of Museum Catalogues, Waste paper, School Acts., etc	. Students's Free	
Service	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.	do Ottawa	Departmental Examinations	Superannuated Teachers	Mixer Hancous	School of Practical Science	

C, H, SPROULE, Provincial Auditor,

No. 7.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

77		GED WAS GED		
From whom Received.		SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
			1	
G. Banks	 On account of	taxes	16 92	
H. R. Hardy	do		1 55	
V. R. Mingaye	do	*************	23 21	
I. Newmann	do		5 58	
C. Johnston	do do		56 06	
C. A. Reid	do do		$\begin{bmatrix} 84 \\ 4 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$	
C. H. Krause	do		1 71	
H. C. Krause	do		1 42	
V. Graham	do		2 10	
. P. Clougher	do		13 89	
H. W. Mickle	do		4 62	
Rev. C. E. Thompson		***************************************	1 00	
A. Ebmer	do	***************************************	3 52	
Pardee & Garvey	do		38 90	
R. Rivett	do		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
E. F. Drake	do do		11 84	
C. Macdonald	do		77	
3. Ritchie	do		8 68	
H. C. Secord	do		6 87	
I. C. Hammond	do		2 90	
C. Haskings	do		4 07	
A. Harvey	do		5 44	
A. Harvey et al	do		1 81	
d. C. Munger	do		88	
R. Gilbert	do		$\begin{array}{c c} & 85 \\ & 22 & 24 \end{array}$	
Miss Ferguson	do		5 74	
R. Heron	do do		2 61	
E. T. Dooley	dc dc		46	
Irs. Isaac Čockburn	do		3 51	
B. W. Arnold	do		33 11	
E. L. Hedstrom	do		2 48	
R. J. Birney	do		8 34	
H. M. Frees	do		1 76	
C. H. Graves & Co	do		12 95	
D. Davies	do		37 53 6 07	
J. R. Lewis	do do		$\begin{array}{c c} 6 & 07 \\ 10 & 52 \end{array}$	
Ferguson & O'Brien	do do		249 64	
Hon, S Bethell	do		7 70	
Wm. Van Abbott	do		9 50	
W. C. Caldwell.	do		20 14	
R. W. Fulton	do		4 26	
C. S. Allen	do		3 52	
J. C. Browne	do		30 60	
Wm. Leslie	do		1 73	
	Co	arried forward	720 13	
4* (P.A.)		13		
- (-:)				

No. 7.

AXES ON PATENTED LANDS.—Continued.

		CUDUICE.	8	٥
From whom Received.		SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ (
		Brought forward	720 13	
WhittakerO	n account of	taxes	3 47 7 28	
Ginlebon	do do		1 68	
. Tinkham	do		11 31	
. Cutter	do		11 30	
nglo-American Iron Co	d٥		8 61	
. W. Playter	do a.		1 68 2 23	
In. Peden.	do do		3 52	
Long & Bro	do		3 33	
A. Petre.	do		1 71	
. W. Paine	do		2 77	
eatty, Chadwick & Co	do		7 45 5 81	
J. Bowling.	do do		2 90	
F. Leslie.	do		1 76	
C. Duncaldark	do		15 70	
B. Lucas.	do		5 51	
C. Munger	do		1 76 1 76	
R. Nesbit.	do do		2 75	
Wetherby	do		7 41	
. G. Murray	do		6 85	
lingsmill & Co	do		8 14	
V. B. Crombie	do		13 92	
I. W. Mickle	do do		7 39	
Scott	do		9 72	
I. Walsh	do		3 86	
. L. Ballentine	do		256 37	
. W. Hamilton	do		24 41 1 56	
R. N. Marble	do do		3 00	
R. Felt	do		27 79	
Collins' Inlet Lumber Co	do		2 00	
. H. Coxetter	do		2 47	
lett & Lowndes	do do		15 0I 2 34	
A. Fullerton	do do		3 08	
C. Eschweiler	do		15 05	
McRae	do		3 17	
. J. McNeil	do		10 72	
I. C. Second	do do		8 84 1 60	
oldwin Smithir Chas. W. F. Craufurd	do		4 80	
I. N. Baird	do		20 17	
. II. Sproule	do		4 80	
R. Lewis	do		4 31 1 60	
Vm. Ionson	do do		4 52	
Irs. W. Allinon	do		1 38	
. A. Krause.	do		2 40	
. C. Baldwin	do		31 04	
. C. Daniels	do		4 00	
L. Messer	do		80	
		Carried forward.	1,340 74	

No. 7.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.—Continued.

From whom Received.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Description 1	1 240 74	
T. Delaney A. B. Cameron. J. Quinn R. Martin A. C. Bruce J. A. Proctor J. E. O'Rielly Jos. Williams J. C. T. Cochrane. John Senter N. C. Downs J. H. D. Graff F. G. Saltorstall P. Deschamps C. H. Sunderland Sale Wm. Turner Deeds Delamere & Co. Total Less over deposited from Redemp tion Account in 1889, re N.W sub-division Lot 7, Con. C. McTavish	do d	73 72 6 53 2 40 3 49 16 05 10 70 7 73 9 27 5 61 9 17 1 47 12 60 9 57 1 32 3 36 55 73 423 82 100 00	2,097 61 4 51 2,093 10

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, 6th February, 1891.

No. 8.

CASUAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF CASUAL REVENUE, received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$	e.	\$	c.
Dr. Uzziel Ögden	Rent of immigration shed, Gravenhurst.		50 50		
do District of Thun- der Bay	Prison labour		50 20		
Factory Inspectors J. Winchester	Fines under the Factory Act	49	00		
Attorney-General Sundry Persons F. J. Whitaker, acting	Refund, rc estate J. H. Black Copies of Mining Commission Report sold	338 9	60 00		
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E. Irving, Q.C., Brace-	Refund, rc insurance case	60			
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Division Court Clerks Insurance Companies	do fees	10,853 885	21		
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C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Auditor's Office,

Toronto, February 6th, 1891.

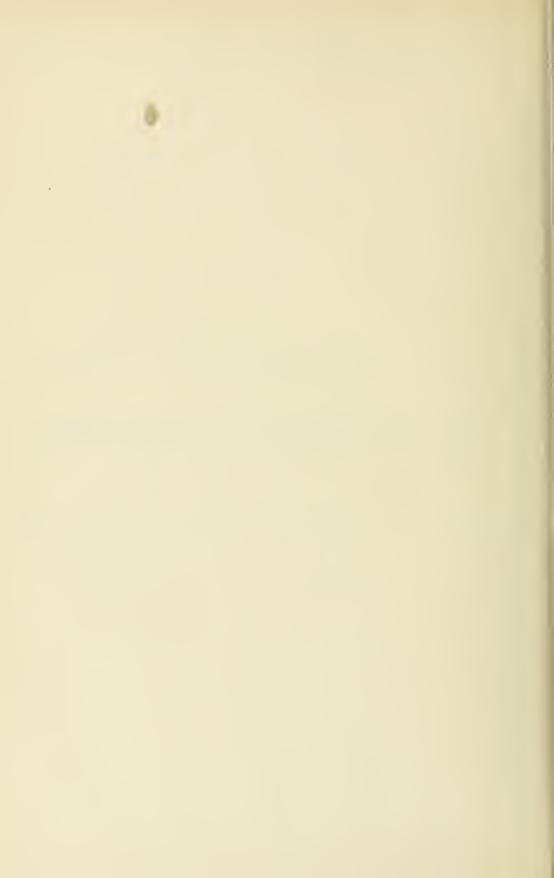
No. 9.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.—Com. On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Bruee, September quarter, 1889 March quarter, 1890 June quarter, 1890 September quarter, 1890	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Carleton, December quarter, 1889 March quarter, 1890	1k. T. Haun On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Dufferin, December quarter, 1890	J. McCausland	T. H. Wright On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Essex, September quarter, 1889 H. Morand	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Frontenac, September quarter, 1889 December quarter, 1889
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March quarter, 1890June quarter, 1890	H. P. Brown On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Oxford, December quarter, 1889 March quarter, 1890	G. Graham On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Peel, December quarter, 1889 March quarter, 1890 June quarter, 1890	A. Monteith	E. Pearse On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Peterborough, September quarter, 1889	John Fraser	D. L. Bingard On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Prince Edward, December quarter, 1889 March quarter, 1890	W. Moffatt	Carried forward

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND GIVIL JUSTICE.—Con.	INSPECTION OF OFFICES UNDER JUDICATURE ACT,-Con.	G. M. Rose. M. B. Jackson J. Wirche ter do	INSPECTION OF DIVISION COURTS,	J. Dickey J. Mardomald J. Mardomald J. Mardomald J. Sorvices as Messenger W. Winke & Sons J. Softman J. Paper J. Softman J. Paper J. M. Telly K. Co. J. H. Telly M. Co. J. L. Telly K. Co. J. K. Marray J. Marray
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To WHOM PADE.		~ -		His Honour — Judge Davis do Dean do Elhot do Mackenzie do Price do Robinson do Wilkison	72	His Honour - Angle Carman - Tra do Chadwick do Davis do Fralick - do Hughes - do Hughes - do Hackenzie - do Mackenzie - do Anackenzie - do Ana		T. A. P. Towers W. B. Rubidge W. Gunn J. P. Featherstone John McLave D. McLave F. E. Marcon A. McGill Geo. Inglis J. Mitchell W. A. Lawrence

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TO WHOM PAID.				C. K. Clarke, M.D. Seven John Robinson, M.D. Seven J. W. Forster, M.D. Five Wim, Anglin M.D. Mchanus C.A. McLanu C. M. M. Manus A. M. R. Milne F. B. Martin E. G. Oslorne J. M. McCamuon T. W. M. Care John Redmond C. C. Oslorne J. M. M. Martin J. M. C. M. C. M. C. M. C. M. C. M. M. C. M. K. M. S. Sundry persons.	Anglin, Win Sundry pa Amery, Stephen Petrotos, Armstrong, D. F. Shores Asylum bruel, account Brooms and of some part of the account Grease. American Journal of Insanty, Subscripting do Alternal and Neurologist.

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TO WHOM PAID.		Killey Beckett Engine Co. Repairs, etc. Kingston Aselum. Brinshes Killer Reckett Engine Co. Repairs Killer Reckett Thorn British Co. Hands Lors Thornas Landhaw Manufacturing Co. Chakings Landhaw Manufacturing Co. Chakings Landhaw Manufacturing Co. Machinery Landhaw Manufacturing Co. Machinery Landhaw Manufacturing Co. Machinery Manufacturis, t. W. Manufacturing Manufacturis, t. W. Thorn, potates, etc. Marking, S. & Co. British Colding Marking, D. & Co. British Colding Marking, D. & Co. British Colding Matchews, J. & Co. British Colding Matchers, D. & Co. British and trepairs McCarty, D. & Co. British Colding Matchers, D. & Co. British British McCarty, D. & Co. British British McCarty, D. & Co. British British McKeown, H. M. Manufacturish McKeown, H. M.

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Nelson, H. A. & Sons Brooms, brushes, etc	Ogilyy, Alexander & Ander-Clothing	Osborne, Jas. & Son. Groceries	Ort Chys. T		Phillp, Jas. & Son.	Pure, A lex. If Finding Findin	Pray, W. W. 1901. Death & Walkins Clefting	Fight & Variants South S	Ехрепяев	Robertson, Munro & Reid Clothing	Rosseanx, J. M. (Groceries, etc.	repairs to Crookery	Restrict 715 Ross, W. K.	Riddell, J. E	Plumbing	Skinner, J. A. & Co Cookery and glassware	Shydey, F. F. Standburge spull		OSimmonds, Chas Recapturing eloper	Carpet	Singer Mnfg, Co Repairing sewing machine	SWeepley, 438. Z	Surface Surface Subscriptions	Times Printing Co Printing	Music, etc	Troy Laundry Machinery Co. Caustic, potash and repairs	Townsend, We transcriptions and attendance	Vonsigle Requiring cloud:	Wood, Vallance & Co Hardware, etc	Watkins, T. C	Woods, Walter & Co Soap, brooms, etc	Walsh, W. J. Clumbing Walsh, A reheal-b (Tumbing Mark)	Well I make Harsesheime		do Allowance for rent.	Zwick, C. A. Patients' admittance to fair		Correct formand

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.	SALARIES,	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent Two Two Two Two Two Two Two Tw
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SERVICE.	Brought forward	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—Continued. Expenses—Continued.	Potatoes, onts, etc.	Darkets Castings, Tay	Fuel Sraw	Rent of house for any Baskets		Grace rise. Potates and turnips	o Mater pals	farmes. Meat, poultry, etc.	Diffice, etc. Groceries. Hardware, coal oil, etc.	Copper and Farniture,	Travelling expense. Rent of house for Superintendent	Engl
TO WHOM PAID.			Haynes, Fred Potato Harvie, J. R. Horne, J. And F. Straw.	Include a per die bind in gaskrets Ingl., John & Sons	Colonicon E. Colonicon Thus	Numen Mrs. J.	Kingston Asylum Kendall, E	Lorch, Frank Lorch, M. Lubster, Goo.	Land, John. Hay Co. Water pails Jonese. W Fruit etc.	Murchy, Elward	Mirtelly, Thes. Mirtelly, Thes. Mirtelly, Mirth r. Hardware, coal oil,	Manner, Robert	do Muleshy, The	ry. L. I

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W. T. Aikins, M.D. George Wheler Thomas Guinn. J. M. Campbell R. M. Persse James Clarkson G. W. Franks. C. H. Parkturst. Sundry Jersons Allen, J. B. & Co. Allen, J. B. & Co. Hardware Adams, T. Ardagh & Leonard Bell Telephone Co. Boyle & Richardson Boyle W. H. Taps Bardlay, A. Boyle & Boyle Boyle, Wm. Boockh, C. & Sons Brown, Wm. Clarkson, Jas. Clarkson, Jas. Clarkson, Jas. Clarkson, Jas. Chiebricks Consumers' Gas Co. Carroll, Robt. Clarkson, Jas. Chiebricks	Canada Express Co. Canada Express Co. X. R. H. K. Canada Rubber Co. Canada Rubber Co. Canada Rubber Co. Canada Rubber Co. Calena, V. & A. & Co. Repairing Colenan, C. W. Repairing Colenan, C. W. Repairing Colenar Person Industies Clothing Campbell. J. M. Companies Clothing Canada Fire Protection Co. Fire exting C. P. R. Telegraph. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Fire exting C. P. R. Telegraph. Cobban Manufacturing Co. I resilvering Cobban Manufacturing Co. I resilvering

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Nelson, H. A. & Sons.	Oglivy, Alexander & Anderson Clothing	O'Keefe & Co	Onilette, Clevis	O'Reilly, C. E. & Co.	Plantfe, U	Pattyson, Rev. W. A., V.E.	Payette & Co Castings.	Fatterson, M	Robins, Thos.	Kobins, W. S.	Kandall, J. G.	Kogers, Is. & Co.	Koberts, John.	Kankin, Chas	reginond, Thos	do	Domin W	Dennie, W	Lyan, Will.	Sheath, C. E.	Sale, win	Zannott, James	Cincon Mountacturing	Shanahan D. d	Smith James	Sundry newspaners	(10)	Sadlier, D. J. & Co	Score, R. & Son.	Stone & Wellington	Smith, W. H.	Sneath, A	Smith, Jas	Sewrey, H.	Samuels, E. A.	Comos A	Sheriff Phelps	Smith W. H	Thompson, W. M.	The Beck Manufacturing Co.	Taylor, Jno	Trott, R. C	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISH ENE—Continued. Books, etc., for library Ones dentistry Ones
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Miss M. M. Ostrom Miss F. Maybee Miss M. Ball D. J. Mackillop Miss Isabella Walker J. G. Smith Wm. Douglas Miss Annie Gallagher M. O'Meara. M. O'Meara. M. O'Meara. M. O'Meara. M. O'Donoglue Wm. Laugmuir Wm. Nurse J. Middlenas. D. Cunningham Thomas Wills Sundry persons	American Annals of the Deaf. Subscription Ashley Carriage Co. Repairs to vehicles Ashley, Jas. B. Travelling expenses Allen, Chas. Books American Asylum Bente, J. C. Parting pupils baggage. Bensier, J. G. Manufactur- "ing Co." Belleville W. Works W. Apples Belleville W. Works W. Apples Barrett, J. & B. Rent of instruments and me Apples Barrett, J. & B. Machine needles Brown, Geo. H. Fish Berton, D. M. Meat block Berton, D. M. Meat block Brown, Wh. Frint and livery fare. C. P. & Telegraph Conger Bros. Stationery Gameron, L. K. Groeenes Gameron, L. K. Groeenes	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

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St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.	Home, London	London Refine and In-	fants' Home, London	anage branch) St. Cath- arines Ornban Asylinm St	Agatha Fort		ronto Cood Shepherd Refuge for	Fallen Women, Toronto.						Consumers' Gas Co K. Irvine. City Water Works Kinickerbocker Ice Co Conger Coal Co. C. M. Edwards.	Fay Lists J. Ritchie M. Milligan J. & J. L. O'Malley T. Lalor	

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REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—Continued	TO WHOM PAID	Brought forward	T. M. Buckley do do Geo. Evans Tinsmithing, etc. H. A. Collins. R. A. Collins. Repairing knile machine. J. Smith.	Moir & McColl Lumber, etc J. B. Smith & Sons D. Forbert E. Krich & Fitzamone Castings, etc J. Moorison J. Morrison do W. Reachingh	Fatato G. Harrison Furnishings J. Catto & Co. C. S. McDonald & Co. do J. & A. Bertram do J. Kay, Son & Co. do do	Fornto test Stove and Supplement of the Story of the Stor		G. Duttie & Sous J. Williams D. W. Smith Go curtains	W. Rennie Plants, etc. J. Davison & Son. Flower pots. J. M. Doran. Fertilizer.

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REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE-GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS .- Continued.

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REPAIRS AND MAINTENANDE-GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS,-Continued.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—Continued. Tay Lists George Evans. The Markey Thomating and glazing. The Markey The Mar
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Toronto Rubber Co. Sodding.	A. McDonell Mrs. Coffee Scrubbing offices. J. Malloy Glearing snow from walks G. Duthie & Sons. Oleaning chimnies C. Duthie & Sons. Oleaning chimnies	J. Ryan. C. W. Coleman. Care of clocks. Sundry newspapers. Advertising r. fuel.	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.	Consumers' Gas Co. Toronto Electric Light Co. Lighting City Water Works. Knickerhocker Lee Co. J. Pairhead do. Conger Coal Co. Conger Coal Co. Conger Coal Co. Conger Coal Co.	Pay Lists Wages of garpenters, bricklayers, labourers, etc Services as Carpenter Calipary Mant. Co E. H. Loberts.	G. Pearsall do Painting, etc. R. J. Stanley & Son do etc. J. Manneyn & Thompson do papering, etc. J. S. Murphy Pharming Pharming	Francisco & Sheridan. Coating and repairing blackboards Northey & Co. Repairing steam pump. J. Aldrudge Repairing furnace	F. Hillock Gall, Aderson & Co do J. B. Smith & Sons Rice Lewis & Son Hardware, etc J. & A. Bertram	C. Rogers & Sons Co G. F. Bostwick Jolliffe & Co Allan Furniture Co do do J. E. Close.	Garried forward

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REPAIRS AND	TO WHOM PAID.		Consumers Gas Co Gust Mrs. Crawford	C. W. Miligan. Scooph Marjuy George Evans T. Jaher T. M. Backley Ketth X. Fitzsmens.	J. B. South & Sons Rice Lawis & Sons	King A Yor ton C. M. Wobb J. Kay, Son & Co. F. V. Comman & Co. George Willy mos R. Konnely. T. Thotal Son C. W. Coleman	

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WELLINGTON STREET PREMISES.	Gas Rent Fred do Water Ice	Wages of bricklayors, carter, labourers, etc. Tinsmithing, etc. Locksmithing Dainting, glazing, etc. Plumbing, etc. Repairing furnace, etc.	Furniture, etc. Filter Furnishings do do do do	op op op	Office cleaning. Clear in snow from walks Cleaning chunneys. Cleaning carpets, etc.	Care of clocks	Twelve months' salary as (do do do do	NORMAL SCHOOL OTTAWA.	Fuel
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MAINTENANGE-GOVERNMENT AND	SERVICE.	Brought forward	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA—Continued. Fuel do Water	Lumber, etc Furniture Furnishings do do do do do cooks	Supplies recleaning do	Seeds, etc. Plants, etc. Trees do Manure	James White D. Goyer Sharley new quapers Advertising re (not	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.	(gas) Water Fuel	Tinsm:ithing, etc.
REPAIRS AND	TO WHOM PAID.		J. Heney G. C. Ray G. C. Ray Wate	T. & T. A. Hodgaon Lumber, etc. Harris & Campbell Furniture Butterworth & Co. Eryson, Graham & Co. C. S. Slaw & Co. C. S. Stayers Bres. OD, Goyer	J. Urquhart J. Delatr O. McDonald	Steele Bres. Co. Seeds, etc. J. H. Dwyer T. Flants, etc. J. Lacouplee, do. J. Holt.	James White D. Goyer Sundry new-quapers		Consumers' Gas Co. Water-Works Dept.	George Evans T. Lalor

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do Hardware Packing valves Asbestos packing Kasins, pipe and plumbing Castings, etc. do Furnishings	Tables, et Seats	Washing towels Services, weighing Joal	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGIS.	Cas oil, etc Oil, etc Water Fuel	Hardware, etc do do Castings, etc	do do do Lumber, etc	R. Mahoney J. J. Mahoney J. J. Mahoney Plustering, etc R. B. Sewart II. Harper L. J. Mahoney Whitewashing, etc Exchange, etc D. Sharp Pitting up closet, washstands, etc D. Sharp Pitting up closet, washstands, etc D. Sharp Panthing, varnishing, etc J. S. Moffat Panthing, wanishing, etc J. S. Moffat Radesmithing W. Sallows Repairing pump S. & G. Penfold An Roberich & Odolees Barberich & O'Donell An Odolees Barberich & O'Donell An Odolees	Garried forward
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REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE-GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.-Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	offices OSGOODE HALL. OSGOODE HALL.	W. R. durugh & Sons. Hardware has Merrhon. Chorebs, castings, etc. Rice Lowis & S. n. Castings, etc. R. Carrell. Fipe, etc.
TO WHOM PAID.		W. Beatty & Son (Carpets, etc.) J. Pape J. Redment Boxes for plants Mrs. Janes (Cheming and dusting of Carming and dusting towels. J. & J. Taylor (Carting and Carting and	W. R. obrugh & Sons

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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	TO WHOM PAID.			G. Duthie & Sons.	Gall, Amberson & Co. C. T. Townsley J. Maloncy B. Wateron B. Wateron C. M. McNodly C. D. Sanford Krith & Fit smores C. Gritz & Melcolm Wateron Engine Works Co. Fiper Canada Furniture Co. Cipper Canada Furniture Contra Proceeding Co. Cipper Canada Furniture Contra Proceding Co. Jac. Ban & Son. L. & E. Dickenson J. & E. Dickenson J. & E. Dickenson J. & E. Dickenson Co. Jac. Ban & Son Jac. Ban & Co. Miles, Hunting & Co. Miles, Hunting & Co. R. Hunti

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON—Continued. C. G. Henrekky Decessor in the property of the property
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SERVICE.	Brought forward	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON—Continued. FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.	M. Brennen & Sons Mufg. Co. Lumber. J. Brennen & Co. Marchall C. Marchall Bandton and Toronto Sewer Tile Handton and Toronto Sewer Phys. C. Harchall Bandton Wire Fencing Co. Fig. Phys. Laundry Machinery and Sup. L. & C. Gerney Co. Phys. Machinery and Sup. L. & C. Gerney Co. Parmitty Machinery and Sup. L. & C. Gerney Co. Copper kettle Furniture W. W. Adhson J. Skinner & Co. Furniture Malcon & Sonter Go. Malcon & Sonter H. G. Corper & Co. Furnitures Malcon & Sonter Go. Malcon & Sonter H. G. Corper & Co. Malcon & Sonter H. G. Corper & Co. Malcon & Sonter H. G. Corper & Co. Malcon & Sonter H. A. Engelhardt Trees and shrubs Trees and shrubs Trees and shrubs	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.	all & Son Lumber Nails Nails A firch Travelling expenses
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HURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.	A. Caldwell & Son McKelvey & Birch. Plumbing, steamfitting and castings Eby. Blain & Co. Ingersoll Gas Light Co. Pressure guage, etc. W. C. Nowon Leitch & Turnbull Laundry Washing & Supply Laundry unachinery and drying closets, etc. Association F. Conway F. A. Folger Cartage on F. A. Folger Calector of Customs. Waggonerte carriage G. W. Robinson. Musical instruments	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.	John Forin Keith & Fitzsmons. Keith & Fitzsmons. Jonglas Bros. Advertising re tenders Advertising re tenders Advertising re tenders Jonglas Bros. Advertising re tenders Jonglas Bros. Advertising re tenders Advertising re tende	Carried forward

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.	SERVICE,	Brought forward. Collection on contract, new boiler and addition to engine house of the parties of the parties of the parties. Brown additional cells FURNITURE AND FURNEHINGS. FURNITURE AND FURNEHINGS. FURNITURE AND FURNEHINGS. Condent fines of the parties of the par
	то wnом рмв.	Craig & Payette. Ralance on contract R. Heakes. F. R. Heakes. Collect Manufacturing Co. Johnston & Sarpeaut Corbon Bros. W. West W. West Rice Lewis & Son From, etc. W. Mogtun W. West Rice Lewis & Son From, etc. W. Johnston W. J. Reed Gandal Free Protection Contral Price Publication W. J. Kenting W. J. Ken Contral Price Publication W. J. Ken W. J. Ke

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REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.	T. B. Smith & Sons. V. McGuire V. McGuire Castings. J. Ritchie Keith & Fitzsimons Stamm fitting G. Duttie & Sons. Tinsmithing G. Duttie & Sons. Tinsmithing J. Ritchie Ton work on doors Rose Cartage Pay List. Wages of bricklayers and labourers, etc.	Leath & Turnbul, Achinery & Supply Hand water Leaundry Machinery & Supply Machinery Courts & Malcolm, Refrigerator Courts & Malcolm, J. Macdonald & Co., J. Macdonald & Co., Carpets, rugs, etc. J. MacMaster & Co., Carpets, rugs, etc. J. McMaster & Co., Upholstering do Byren & Ryan Plastering. 15-Jos. Murphy 15-Jos. Murphy 16-Jos. Murphy 17-Jos. Murphy 18-Jos. Murphy 18-Jos. Murphy 19-Jos. Murphy 19-Jos	J. B. Smith & Sons Brown & Love. Brown & Love. Go R. Whillans R. Carroll B. Carroll C. Sanderson H. Miller & Co Sanderson & Pearry C. Sallers & Co Inglis & Sons C. Sellers & Co Inglis & Son C. Sellers & Son C. Seller	Carried forward

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SERVICE,	Brought forward	CENTRAL PRISON—Continued. FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS—Contined.	Actually Co. Flange column and iron stays Stating roof Stating roof Tinsmithing castings, etc. Lead work re stained works. Machinery, shafting, castings, etc. Gourlay & Co. Action of do	KKKYZKF
TO WHOM PARE.			St. Lawrence Foundry Co. R. Renne & Son R. Renne & Son R. Benne & Son R. Benne & Son R. Jain R. Lyon Furdy, Mansell & Mash nter. Furnbing, etc. Furnbing, etc. Lead work re station Rachinery, station Rachinery, station Rachinery, station Rachinery, etc. do do do do do do do do do d	Thos. Hanley Brick, J. Lang. Automatic Refigerator Co. Balance do From Go. Freight Tully Travell Travell

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Water Works Commission. Extending Waterworks system Kivas Tully	Lumber, etc Clusch, etc Clusch, etc Clusch, etc Out, brush, etc Dainting, etc Painting, etc Paparing pump, etc Repairing pimp, etc Tree planting AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.	Account contract, farm buildings, etc. Account, stable fittings Auchinery Machinery Auchinery Itay forks Lumber Account contract. hot water apparatus, farm house Innule Innule Innule Innule Innule Commission Intervare, parits, etc. Ado Ado Intervare, parits, etc. Ado Chemicalis, etc. Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ad
TO WHOM PAID.		Water Works Commission., Extending Waterwo Kivas TullyTravelling expenses	Schultz Bros Lamber, etc James Merrisen Classet, etc Knowles & Nott Galvanized iron, bolts, Cal. Y. Morton Galvanized iron, bolts, Cal. Y. Morton Carpets, etc Carpe	F. W. Schwendinnann The B. G. Tradale Co. Todge Wood Split Pulley Co. Pulleys, farm b. Lobline & McCulloch Anchinery R. Stewart Narden, King & Sin R. Stewart R. Stew

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W. B. Ker. E. H. Pass E. H. Pass E. H. Pass E. H. Pass B. Pathening and papering Galeph Whito Lime Co Galeph Whito Lime Co Gashings Reith & Fitzsimons Cashings Cashings E. Mahoney Cardan Card	Carried form
W. B. Ker. Pass. J. Mahoney. J. J. Mahoney. D. Sharp Steven pipe, brickleyting, Garbing and Jayning, Problem Co. D. Sharp Steph White Lime Co. D. Sharp Nalker & Mahoney. J. M. Bond & Co. A. Tait & Graham Castangs do D. Sharp J. S. Miller, C.E. E. Lumber, etc. D. Kernan J. S. Miller, C.E. D. Kharpe J. S. Miller, C.E. D. Kharpe J. S. Miller, C.E. D. Sharpe J. S. Miller, C.E. D. Sharpe J. S. Miller, C.E. D. Sharpe J. S. Miller, etc. D. Sharpe J. R. Balley Walker & Mahoney Walker & Mahoney J. M. Bond & Co. J. Mahoney J. M. Bond & Co. Walker & Mahoney J. J. J. Mahoney J. J.	

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SERVICE.	Brought forward EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL,		r pada, et
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SERVICE	Brought forward	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.—Continued. Carpets Mats	Lumber Hardware Phy. Castings, etc. Fire brick, clay, etc. Slating, etc. Painting, varnishing, etc. Marthe tops Folt Book-shelves, casses, etc. Wages, carpenters, steam-fi	On account contract court-room, Gore Bay, etc. Services as Clerk of Works Building wood shed Reparring fence Missoury Fainting thou Purnishings Travelling expenses, etc. Addition to fence, Killarney Martware, glass, etc. On account contract good, Sault Saint Marie Centar for fence Cetar for fence do On contract fence do
TO WHOM PAID.		J. Macdonald & Co	J. B. Smith & Sons Rosebrugh & Sons Rosebrugh & Sons Rosebrugh & Sons Rosebrugh & Sons Rose & Gurney Co D. W. M. Chinre G. Duthe & Sons Rose & Sharm, etc. Rosel & Parkuson D. Way, Son & Co D. Marble tops Rosel & Parkuson D. Marble tops Rosel & Parkuson D. Marble tops Rosel & Parkuson D. Way, Son & Co D. Way, So	Gee, Ball On account central Gee, Ball Services as Clerk Geo, Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Bal

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Service as Clerk of Works do Lumber, etc. do do Nails Iron grates, etc. do Digging drain Freight charges do Advertising re tenders do	THUNI	ng, etc., court-room, Pordo do do do corridor doors, etc. grates, etc. ing paratus cell doors, etc., lock-up, a	MUSKOK	Warner & Co. Inumber and carpentering lock-up, Bracebridge T. M. Buckley Iron works on walls and ceilings A. Freemantle Storm windows, etc. Rice Lewis & Son Scandinavian blocks A. L. Fern & Co. Carpets R. J. Vincent Carpets R. Daniels Furnishings F. R. Heakes Travelling expenses	PARRY SOU	Repairing Plastering Tursmithin Kalsomini Repairing Furniture do do	Carried forward
G. B. Angus Service as Clerk of Wo M. H. Lefebure Lumber, etc. Z. F. Chase do Nails Central Prison Industries. Iron grates, etc. G. Davie Digging drain Grand Trunk Ry. Co Freight charges Sundry newspapers		A. Morris W. C. Dalton C. Scott J. A. Smith E. Riley Woodside Bros M. Nicholson Woodside Bros E. & C. Gurney Co Wells & Emerson P. F. McCallum Repairing	251	Warner & Co. T. M. Buckley A. Freemantle Rice Lewis & Son J. L. Fenn & Co. R. J. Vincent R. Daniels F. R. Heakes.		J. C. Nelson Geo. Ball R. Daniels R. Daniels M. Watson W. U. Hilliar K. Adams K. Adams A. Logan J. M. Wilson Cobinet, Lebaired Godo J. M. Wilson	

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Stove, etc., Court room, Parry Sound Stoves, etc., Court room, Parry Sound Purnshings, do do Travelling expenses, do NIPISSING DISTRICT.	Padlock, lock up, North Rob account of contract, Repairing windows and Force pumps, lockup, S Stoves, etc., do Hose, etc., do	Lumber, court room, etc., Rat Portage Storm sash, etc., Louder, Louder, Lackware, do Saw dust, Carpentering, etc., do Carpentering, Carpentering, Lockmithing, Lo	R. Goring Repairing monument Travelling expenses.
TO WHOM PAID.		J. O. Perry Stove, 1c., J. M. Williameon & Co. Stoves, etc., W. Beatty Furnshings, F. R. Beatty Travelling e	Rice Lewis & Son . Thus. McKetvey. R. Jackey. Selection of Streetmen. 23.1, N. Richardson . Toronto Rubber Co.	Keewatin familier Co. Lamber, court room, et W. R. Gerrie. Storm sab, etc., J. E. Smith & Sons. Lamber, J. E. Smith & Sons. Lamber, J. T. Melkay. Saw dust, J. T. Melkay. A. Campbell Carpentering, etc., Wall paper, W. Oliver. Carpentering, F. Landell. Representing, Geo. Farikner. Received the Repairing and glazing, Isaac Wait Repairing, dust, etc., R. Murphy. Repairing dust, etc., R. Murphy. Teaming, etc., R. Samodian Pacific Railway Co. Freight charges,	R. Goring. Kivas Tully.

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Travelling expenses re Registry office, Minden	SHOOM SHIGHG	FOBLIC WOMES.	MARY'S AND FAIRY LAKES WORKS.	Supplies			do		do		do Board of men	Supplies .	Contract, timber for reconstruction of fock.		Planing and ripping lumber.		do	Hardware, etc.		do		Rone iron spikes efc		Augurs, etc.	Teaming. do	_
F. R. Heakes				Goldie & Fisher	A. N. Ingersol	W. H. Metcalf	T. Willis	A. Campbell	Hutchinson & Co	G.J. F. Waters	J. T. Burke.	P. Conway	Utterson Lumber Co	W. Wright.	D. McCaffrey	T. Johnston.		H. S. May.	T. Babcock	S. Snyder J. Makins	St. Lawrence Foundry Co	(r. Marshall	J. W. Whitfield Spikes, etc.	Rice Lewis & Son.	A. Denton D. Kernaghan E. Shav	

PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

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TO WHOM PAID.		Express Co Grand Tennk Ry Co. J. K. Breece J. R. Breece J. R. Breece S. G. Of Grandy J. R. Crawford G. Barnott J. Walker G. Barnott J. Walker G. Barnott J. Walker Handerson J. S. Walbs. J. S. J. Headerson J. J. S. J. Headerson J. S. J. Headerson J. J

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J. Fraser. C. W. Vanderburg. E. Walters C. Forrest. T. Tavellun Express Co. Express Co. Bay Lists. Ado do do Bay Lists. Men employed	MAGANETAWAN WORKS. (To settle claim re construction of locks	MISSISSICUA LAKE DAM.	Supplies do do		op 0		do do	o) do	٦	do	Pipe, etc. Gastings, etc.	naruware. Tools, etc.	Teaming do	op	Messages.	Chaveling expenses and dishmamorts		do do do Men employed		Carried forward
J. Fraser C. W. Vanderburg G. W. Vanderburg G. Forrest. T. Walters G. Forrest. T. Mackallum R. McCallum Express Co. Fay Lists Men employed	Brewder & Co(To settle		A. Campbell Supplies. A. Elijott do T. Robinson do	A.Simpson	J. Westlake	W. Simpson.	od. W. Wallace.	The Dickson Co. of Peterboro' do	M. Boyd. Fremont, Crandell & Co	K. D. Thexton. J. G. Edwards.		J. G. Edwards.	S. Brown. W. McIllroy.	E. White.	Bell Telephone Co Messages.	Trent X vigation Co	T. Walters	S. G. O Grady R. Men employed Pay Lists		

PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

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TO WHOM PAID.		Isaac Hunter J. J. Hunter J. J. Hunter McLeaman & Co. Clain J. Makins A. McLean Bolts, etc. Bolts, etc. do do co. Mrs. R. Davey do do co. Mrs. R. Anderson do do C. Way E. Riel C. Way C. Way C. Way C. Way C. Walters C. J. Parel Mrs. J. Shaw Men an ployed Men employed Men employed	Treasurer, Counties Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Aid re dee	Killaby & Kennedy Lumber, etc

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PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

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PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

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	\$\frac{1}{2}	Brought for COLONIZE	s-Addington Road of work and supplies- do	do do supplies	work and supplies—do do do supplies	work and supplies— do do do do supplies	do work and supplies	do do supplies	work and supplies do kupplies	work and supplies
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Sundry persons . Geo. Kernick . Wm. Regan	F. Elmhirst. A. Lamarsh. Jas. Wilson E. B. Munn F. Wing. F. Fluhrist C. F. Aylsworth W. T. Pateman.	M. McGregor B. Wickett. do Wm. Irving. Peter Coyne Sundry persons	E. A. Morris. tz-Reeve of Shuniah. SWh. Lane Los, Alton Matt. Grose. Geo. Cain	A. Crego. Sundry persons. James A. Milne P. Helferty. Thos. Barr Thos. Holliday. Sundry persons.	Morrow & Taylor. A. Stewart. P. Slanghnessy B. Wickett Alex. Findlay T. Sadler. P. Rodden Geo. Godda D. Mulvihill N. Trickey	

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	COLONIZATION ROADS—Continued. On account of supplies—Frontenac do do do do Galbraith Galway & Cavendish Godo do Galbraith Boud do Galway & Cavendish Godo do Galway & Cavendish Godo do Galway & Cavendish Godo do Godo Galway & Cavendish Godo do Godo Galway & Cavendish Godo do Godo Hagarty & Brudenel Road do Hagarty & Scans. do do do Hagarty & Goms. do do do Hagarty & Godo do do do Hagarty & Chute do do Haravelling expenses.	On account of work and supplies -Junction No. 1 Road do Junction No. 2 do
TO WHOM PAID.		Sundry persons M. Cronk J. K. Inwell J. Nicholson J. S. McKay H. Shaw	E. J. Taylor. Thos. Carr.

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ф	Kaministiquia Katine Kennebec Keewatin do	Kirkwood do	Korah do	Korah, 3rd Con. Lake Shore do	Lavant Lefroy Longford & Oakley T. L.	-Lutterworth Macaulay do	Maganetawan River do	Manitoulin Island do do do	-Maple Island Bridge Mattawa and Callender Road Mattawa & Temiscamingue do do do	work and supplies—McDougall do McKellar Centre do McMurrich, 10 and 11 S.L. do	Methuen Mills do	vard
ор	do do do supplies work and supplies	do supplies	do work and supplies	9 o o o	do do do supplies	work and supplies -Lutterworth do Macaulay supplies	do work and supplies	supplies work and supplies do	On account of work and supplies—Maple Island do do do Mattawa and do do Mattawa & T do supplies de	work and «upplies- do supplies	work and supplies—Methuen do Mills do do	Carried forward
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J. Sword	M. Dwyer. B. Wickett J. Tallon. Sundry persons A. Hephum. Reeve of Keewatin	P. Coyne Sundry persons.	do Geo. Cain	Ed. Parr A. Dempster R. Jeffrey	W. J. Kintoul Jno. Knight. Jos. Yeoman Sundry Persons	U. A. Crego 9M. Langford 91Sundry persons.	do R. H. Menzies.	Sundry persons. O. Hinds. A. Hughson. S. R. McKewen.	B. Wickett P. Sunstrum Wm. N. Murphy Sundry persons.	D. Macfarlane John Thompson Geo. Corbett Sundry persons.	F. Elmhirst Moore & Co. C. K. Arthurs.	

COLONIZATION ROADS.—Continued.

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TO WHOM PAID.		Sundry persons	Win, Hartle, 90. Simpson, Win, Harris, Win, Harris, Win, Harris, Win, Harris, Paul Stein, Joseph Thompson, E. B. Munn F. A. Munn F. Harris, Sundry persons D. Tennant Thomas Carr John Arnetrong Hugh Hunter G. Robson Win, Todd B. Wickett, C. Pellow F. Sell B. Wickett C. Pellow F. Sell B. Mickett R. Shaw H. Sirett

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do supplies	work and supplies—Northwest do	f supplies work and supplies	right of way work and supplies—supplies	work and supplies—Oliver Township do Opeongo do Orange Valley do Otter Tai, Lake do Papiner Rapids do Papineau 12 & 13 Paupplies do do Papines	do work and supplies- do	000000 00000	do do do do do do do do do do work and supplies	Carried forward
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L. Carr Sundry persons.	Alex. Alves	Sundry persons On account of N. Traves do	Thos, Burgess. Robt. Fox. Sundry persons	M. Dwyer. P. Dolan. Jos. Cooper. R. Hoath. Jas. Murphy. Jas. Gilligan. J. McLennen.	Sundry persons F. Richardson	43. Crowford. Wm. Dunbar. C. Raglan. T. Carroll. A. Gegoire.	Jas. McKiernan J. B. Deacon D. Kavanach Wm. Mielke F. Goldt J. Carter Dr. Buchanan Wm. Allan Alf. Russell M. Dwyer Geo. Copeland Jas. A. Tierney Sundry persons	-

COLONIZATION ROADS—Continued.

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TO WHOM PAID.		W. Oliver Wm. Young. T. E. Fitzgerahl. Alex. Sn ith. J. Bathwell. J. Sathwell. J. Young. Alas. Foreyr. Wm. Adams. Gree. Campbell. CSundry persons. Sincos County Treasurer. Jerome Thompson Alex. McLaren. Alex. Healey. W. W. Beldmig. D. Carintelned. J. Fluker. W. W. Beldmig. D. Carintelned. J. Fluker. Wm. Hall. R. Brisco. B. Wickert. Gree. Hamilton. Sundry persons. C. French. G. French. H. Elliot. Sundry jersons. G. French. G. French. H. Elliot. Sundry jersons.

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Sudbury & Blezard	Surprise Lake do	Sydenham & Bedford Thessalon Station do	Trout Creek Trout Lake Junction Vankoughnet do	Walford & Shedden do	Watt, 4th & 5th Concession do Wangh Westmeath Westmeath & Muskrat Lake do Westphalia do do do	work and supplies—White-fish & Arrow Lake do White-stone Valley do	Widdifield & Phelp's do Wilberforce, 18th Con. do Wilberforce, 19th & 20th Con. do Vork River Bridge	Roads	Note.—Supplies were furnished by "sundry persons," as follows :	J. B. Baillie Bertram & Co. Wm. Rvan Town Shaver Co. Foyd Brothers J. Milne & Co. Hamilton Bridge & Tool Co.	Carried forward
do supplies	do work and supplies—	6 6 6	do do do supplies	do work and supplies.~	do do do do do do do	work and supplies—do supplies	work and supplies—do do do do do do	Total Colonization Roads	-Supplies were furnished	J. B. Baillie Bertram & Co. Wm. Rvan The G. W. Shaver Co. Boyd Brothers J. Milne & Co. Haunilton Bridge & Tool Co.	Carried foru
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F. X. Gervais.	do Richard Cole	Thos. O'Connor. P. Coyne Juo. Forrest	B. Wickett Edward Garrow Geo. Com Sundry persons.	do do Walford	Wm. Davidson. E. B. Munn J. Levine J. Levine L. Carr. Jas. McCuiness.	995 6M. Dwyer Walter Leitch Smdry persons	O. Garvin Wn. Foster A. Sack Adam Miller C. F. Aylsworth Edward Foley				

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Services as Examiner do do do do Secretary AGENTS' SALARIES, COMMISSIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	Salary and disbursements. do d
TO WHOM PAID.		F. F. Passmore. A. C. Webb. P. S. Gibson E. Chapman. C. B. Kirkpatrick. AGENTS' SALARI	Anderson, D Barnes, G Bear, S, G Brown, C, F Compbell, P, C Gosburn, J, D Darby, E, J Dawson, G, W Dul, J, W Duncan, A, G Day, J, F Friedding, W Gilligan, B, J Rewidlang, W Gilligan, B, J Macdonald, D, G Macdonald, D, F Mackay, T

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CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE, -Continued.

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J. B. McKällop. W. Mokay. W. Doran E. Donly. Y. H. Eyre A. E. Mallory C. Perry C. Perry C. Perry G. R. Paxton J. H. Perry H. Prinstrong J. Hossie J. Angar J. A. Hall J. Sweckland S. E. Mitchell J. N. Hall J. Sweckland J. A. Hall J. Sweckland J. A. Hall J. Sweckland J. A. Hall J. Sweckland J. M. Hynn J. M. Wildiffield J. McLeman M. Springer D. McDongall J. McLeman J. McLeman J. McLeman J. Anderson J. Anderson J. Swetz J. J. Pearson Jos. Perry J. J. Pearson Jos. Perry J. J. Pearson Jos. Perry J. H. Polamere J. F. Mowat J. R. Mowat J. R. Mohames J. R. Mowat J. R. Mowat J. G. O'Donoghue G. M. Rose	

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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE,—Continued	SERVICE.	Brought forward	Telegrams Stationery Figure Charges Charges Rallet boxes Lacks	Allowance r obection trial, Bruce, North Allowance r obection trial, Bruce, North do do Durham, East do do Basex, North do Basex, North do Grey, North do Grey, North do Hastings, East do Hastings, East do do Hastings, Rast do do Hastings, Rast do do do Hastings, Rast do do do Hastings, Do Hastings do do do Hastings, Do Hastings do do do Hastings, Bast do Hastings, West do do do Hastings Nighlesex, West
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MISGELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Travelling expenses, Huron Limedh Limedh Limedh Limedh Limedh Lords and Grenville do Lords and Grenville Lords and Grenville do Lords and Grenville do Lords and Grenville do Lords and Grenville do Northumberland and Durham do Oxford Axilington Oxford do Oxford do Oxford do Oxford do Oxford do Oxford Axilington Axilington do Oxford do Oxford do Oxford Axilington Dary Sound Axilington
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R. H. Browne G. B. Cowpre G. B. Cowpre G. B. Lloyd do Clerk, Insurance Office Clerk, Insurance Office Clerk, Insurance Office G. B. Lloyd do Protestant Chaplain, Reformatory for Boys Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reformatory for Boys H. R. Maedonald do Matron, Reformatory for Boys Jas, Murvin Mrs. C. C. Greene do Assistant Storeler, Pearl Common Pleas Division do Assistant Storeler, Pearl Reformatory for Boys Janitor, Boys Model School, Ottawa. Storene, Teacher, Deaf and Dmib Institute do Assistant Storeler, Poronto Lunatic Asylum. do Assistant Storeler, Toronto Lunatic Asylum. do Further allowance, Ex. Warden, Reformatory for Boys. W. M. Kelly Further allowance, Ex. Warden, Reformatory for Boys.	SCHLEGLOGICAL RESE.	Rent of instruments do PERMOVAL OF PATIENTS	xpenses cransfer of do do do Toronto s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	Carried forward
R. H. Browne T. M. Simons G. B. Cowper Rev. C. E. Lloyd Rev. L. Minchan J. Morphy Mrs. C. Frtzgerald H. R. Machonald Jas. Murvin Mrs. C. G. Greene Mrs. C. G. Semple Mrs. C. G. Semple Mrs. G. Ryan Mrs. G. Ryan Wrs. H. Murdock Wr. M. Kelly Geo, Smith.	James Bain, Jr Legislative	1 Bell Telephone Co	P. Simser J. Waddell J. Waddell Mrs. Johniston C. A. Sippi W. Angin W. Angin Hendry Experss Co J. Normal Cab hire, Co J. Normal Mrs. Hubertus C. Stark Co Stationery Mrs. Hubertus Bertran & Co Stationery Mrs. Hubertus C. Stark Co Stationery Mrs. Hubertus C. Stark Co Clain W. & D. Dineen Glothing for Bailiffs Colothing for Bailiffs	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	Clothing for Bailiffs Clothing for Bailiffs Services re collections from Counties. PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY. Legislative grant.	Estate of late Dr. H. McKay. Services, re cheese-factory and hog-pen nuisances, township Zorra. Dr. J. Cassady. Dr. J. McKenzle. do do examination of sewage, Belleville. Dr. J. McKenzle. do examination of sewage, Belleville. Dr. J. McKenzle. do examination of sevage works. do how third expenses sending J. Fulkerston to Paten Institute to be treated to hydrophobia. Dr. F. H. Bryce. do how have wage, Deaf and Dumb Institute. do how have works. do how have works. do how have weake works. do how have morks. Dr. C. W. Covernton. Dr. C
To WHOM PAID.		McMaster & Co	12 Estate of late Dr. H. McKay, Services, p. Dr. J. J. Cassidy Dr. J. J. Cassidy Dr. J. McKanzle Dr. J. McKanzle Dr. P. H. Bryce do do do do do do do Dr. C. W. Covernton. Travelling Williamson & Co. D. Wanostrand Williamson & Co. D. F. Elwant & Co. Sundry p. J. E. Bryant & Co. Sundry p. J. F. Elwant & Co. Sundry p. J. F. Elwant & Co. Sundry p. J. F. Elwant & Co. J. J

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Warwick & Sons Printing and binding report, horse disease. W. Doran, S. M. Travelling expenses, re diphtheria, Sadbury do hydrophobia, London	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, (LADIES' DEPARTMENT.) Twelve months' salary as Matron	VACCINE FARM.	EXPENSES RE FACTORIES ACT. Twelve months' salary as Inspector. do do do do Go Go Go Gravelling expenses Go Stationery Allowance for furniture destroyed at fire of London Lunatic Asylum. Allowance for furniture destroyed at fire of London Lunatic Asylum. MINING COMMISSION. Services and expenses as Commissioner do Additional services as Secretary Frinting and binding Stationery, etc. Paper Paper Paper Postage stamps Stationery, etc. Postage stamps Stationery, etc. Postage stamps Creight charges	
Warwick & Sons W. Doran, S. M LDr. P. H. Bryce	(V d) (Miss L. Salter	Dr. A. StewartLegislative grant	J. R. Brown R. Barber G. A. Roeque R. Rarber R. Rarber G. J. Notman G. J. K. Cameron G. J. Maniton, M. D G. J. Hamilton, M. D G. J. K. Cameron G. M. Eleli, M. D G. A. Blue G. M. Rose Grand Trunk Railway Co Postage stam To pay carta	

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	G. N. W. Telegraph Co Travelling expenses. A. Blue	UNPROVIDED ITEMS.	To pay travelling expenses and disbursements, Prison Reform Commission Services as Secretary and Commissioner. do as formmissioner do as Stenographer Co Est gram Fried gram Co Travelling expenses attending meeting National Prison Ass'n, Cincinnation	Services and expenses, re French School Commission do Printing, etc. do do Stationery	G. A. McCallum Vecountable warrant, expenses Fish and Game Commission A. D. Stewart Disbursements,	Legal services, re School Book Arbitration	Accountable warrant, expenses Januaica Exhibition Unages on specimens Joaned, re Cincinnati exhibit. Travelling expenses and disbursements, re meeting Steel Institute Legal services, re claim Grap Frinting Co. Compromise of litigation, re printing contract.	Compensation, remoth post Ireland's mills Islance, exploration Northern Niplesing, do tor legal services North West boundary Travelling expenses of self and 'Hon. Provincial Secretary to Montreal re accounts with Dominion.
TO WHOM PAID.		G. N. W. Telegraph Co E. B. Barron		J. W. Languant. T. W. Angha. S. A. F. Jarv G.J. H. Taylor F. G. N. W. Arghar T. W. Angha.	A. McNaughton. Warwick & Sons. L. K. Cameron	G. A. McCallum.	Kerr, Macdonald, Pavidson & Logal ser Patterson.	E. J. Forbes. Canadian Express Co A. Blue Edgar & Malone	II. M. Pellatt. E. B. Barron. Freelinelds & Williams Hon. V. M. Rose.

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F. A. T. Dunbar. Statuary do Statute of Robert Baldwin. F. C. Law. Expenses, re reception, Duke of Connaught. For Law. Sanith & Co. Expenses, respection, Duke of Statute. For Law. Sunth & Co. Expenses as special Auditor, Berlin investigation.	Total Miscellaneous Expenditure	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.	(Authority for payment 35 Vic., cap. 24, and 37 Vic., cap. 37.)	nern	Toronto, Grey & Bruce On account of grant in aid of lines from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and Toronto to Weston, 82.079 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890	way. On account of grant in aid of lines from Orillia to Midland Bay, 34.13 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890	London, Huron & Bruce On account of grant in aid of lines from London Junction to Wingham Junction, 69, 146 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890	Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell	Carried forward
F. A. T. Dun F. A. T. Lun Go F. C. Law Rolph, Smith W. F. Munro				Canada Southern 55	Toronto, Gre	Midland Railway.	London, Hur	Brantford, Norfolk Burwell	

RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.—Continued.

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	On account of grant in aid of lines from Lindsay to Kinmount, 33.442 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890.	Hamilton & North Western On account of grant in aid of lines from Hamilton to Barrie, and Clarks-ville to Collingwood, 117 698 milec. Payments due 30th June, 1890	On acc	On account of grant in aid of lines from Sterling to Asbburnham, 45.86 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890	On account of grant in aid of lines from Picton to Trenton, 32 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890.	Canwla Atlantic Railway On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary line to Ottawa, 65.72 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890.	Oredit Valley Railway On account of grant in aid of lines from Brock Road to Ingersoll, and from Cataract to Elora.
TO WHOM PAID.		Victoria Railway	Hamilton & North Western	Octodit Valley	Grand Junction	Prince Edward County Rail-	Canada Atlantic Railway	Oredis Valley Railway.

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4,499 04	<u> </u>	2,855 16 2,855 16	1,983 89	2,843 05 2,843 05			7,721 04 7,721 04		2,244 76 2,244 76		518 68 518 68		6,621 41		9,835 58 9,835 58		:
Payments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890	On accol	On account of grant in aid of lines from Sterling to Ashhumbon, et oc.	Payments due 30th June, 1890. 31st December, 1890. On account of contract is a second of contract of contract is a second of contract of	65.72 miles, from the boundary line to Ottawa, Payments due 30th June, 1890 31st December, 1890	(Authority for payment, 40 Vic., cap. 24.)	On account of grant in aid of lines from Kinmount to Haliburton, 22.31 miles. Payments due 30th June. 1890		On acco mil	rayments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890	On acco Wi	Fayments due 30th June, 1890. do 31st December, 1890.	On account of grant in aid of lines from Toronto to Ingersoll, Streetsville to Alton and Caparet, plora, 151.857 miles.	The second of th	ant in ts due	do 31st December, 1890	Carried forward	
Belleville and North Hanting	Railway.	Grand Junction Railway	Canada Atlantic Railway		, u	Victoria Kallway	Whitby, Port Perry and Lind-	The training to the training t	Prince Arthur's Landing and	Kaministiqua Railway	Credit Valley Roilmon		Kingston and Pembroke Rail.			there.	

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SERVICE.	Brought forward	On account of 65.72 miles Paym	(Authority for payment, 41 Vic. cap. 16.)	Hamilton & North-Western. On account of grant in aid of lines from Jarvis to Port Dover, 8.975 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890 31st December, 1890	On account of grant in aid of lines from Penetanguishone to Harrison's Crossings, 33.343 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890.	(Authority for payment, 44 Vic. cap. 23.)	and Lake Erie On account of grant in aid of lines from Harriston to Wiarton, and Mount Forest to Durham, 78.51 miles. Payments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890	On account of grant in aid of lines from Rundeau to Wallaceburg, 39.74 miles. Tayments due 30th June, 1890 do 31st December, 1890	(Authority for payment, 52 Vic. cap. 25.) On account of grant in aid of lines, from Switch to Kaministiona River at	Fort William. Paymen due 1st July, 1890. Total aid to Railways
TO WHOM PAID.		Canada Atlantic Railway		Hamilton & North-Western.	SNorth Sincoo Railway	Grand Trink Goorgian Ray	and Lake Eric	Eric and Huron Railway	Port Arthur, Duluth and	

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-	52,200 00	73,554 56	3,742,121,96
26,100 00 26,100 00	4,041 20 346 50 723 00 723 00 5,700 93 5,700 93 3,000 00	1,122 99 912 00 1,407 00 8,607 77 21,947 12 88 00 7,678 72 2,337 00 2,337 00	900 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 100 00 1,500 00 6,000 00 1,500
2., cap. 3.) 90 1890	DRAINAGE DEBENTURES (MUNICIPAL). (Authority for payment, 36 Vic. cap. 3, and 37 Vic. cap. 20.) Debentures issued by the Municipality for the Construction of Drainage Works do	do d	do d
ANNUITIES. (Authority for payment, 47 Vic., cap. 3.) To pay Annuity Certificates, due 30th June, 1890 31st December, 1890	DRAINAGE DEBENTURES (MUNICIPAL). (Authority for payment, 36 Vic. cap. 3, and 37 Vic. cap. 20.) uresissued by the Municipality for the Construction of Drainage do	do do do do do do do do Ao Municipalita for the Co	do d
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		as and Glen-	North
Treasurer— Ontario , do .	The Tr. Ama Bross Bross Brobert Bash Glubs Lath	E 3	Bosanquet. Brooke Colchester, Canden Carado Ekfrid Harwich Howard Malahide

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NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS	SERVICE.	Brought forward. TILE DRAINAGE—Continued. Debentures issued by the Municipality for the Construction of Tile Drainage Works. do d	Carroll, Gaylord & Vick On account Contract, Masonry Carpentry do Carpentry Lawrence Foundry Co do Iron work Waite Waite Services Travelling expenses, re plans
	TO WHOM PAID.	Moore. Moso Morris Ops Offord Plympton Samis Warwick Varmouth	Carroll, Gaylord & Vick Estate of Lionel Yorke K. Lawrence Foundry Co R. A. Waite W. Edwards

C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor.	
3,896,324 38	Total Expenditure
	\$166,163 37
	Total receipts from sale of land authorised by 43 Vic. cap. 2. 167,421 43 Less expenses, re sale
	623,916 33
	drains, advertising tenders, etc., etc.
	L. Yorke, on account for masonry
	Total expenditure to 31st December, 1890, with respect to New Parliament Buildings:—
	COLL DURING ACTA CALCALA

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 31st January, 1891.

No. 13

and Over-	Overdrafts of Appropria- tions.	3,290 79 2226 87	
he amounts Unexpended 10.	Over Expended.	\$ c. 4,626 14 31 59 515 82 3 68 5,213 57	54 17
	"Unexpended.	\$ e. 25 00 182 00 182 00 35 64 1,335 35 500 34 377 29 500 34 377 29 526 62 179 61 286 60 4,342 02 4,342 02	
o, showing t ecember, 189	Expended.	\$ c. 1,950 00 1,950 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,818 981 1,814 36 3,507 95 1,476 48 1,476 1,4	2,354 17
ce of Ontari nded 31st D	Estimated Expenditure.	8. 1,2950 00 1,500 00	2,300 00
ENDITURE by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, showing the amounts Unexpended and Over- expended during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1890.	SUB-SERVICE.	Government House—expenses. Lieutenant.Governor's office—salaries. Attorney General's Department—salaries do Education Department—salaries Crown Lands' Department—salaries Public Works Department—salaries Office of the control of the contro	Queen's Printer's office-salaries
STATEMENT OF EXPEN	SERVICE.	Civil Government	

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	200 36		76 97				
720 07	1,199 19	6,412 76	2,060 42 111 60 2,661 27 4,833 29			16,950 62 22 04 125 00 209 47 600 00	17,907 13
	698 93	5,040 95	583 34 110 55 2,787 40 653 58 622 45 4,757 32	488 62 149 07 628 50 375 46 134 24 281 10	2,056 99	836 81 61 69 1,816 31 994 41 215 15 5,435 17 285 30	9,644 84
820 07 1,900 00 2,900 00 1,500 00	12,700 26	219,563 77	12,816 66 9,889 45 5,560 43 22,212 60 3,874 62 3,877 55 56,111 60 7,661 27	27,511 38 1,780 93 3,521 50 11,544 54 7,473 76 5,393 90	57,226 01 24,239 33	9,163 19 161,950 62 4,232 04 4,822 04 3,083 69 5,005 59 84 65 10,825 00 6,564 83 1,409 47 214 70 6,100 00	230,662 29
1,900 00 2,900 00 500 00 1,500 00		218,191 96	13,400 00 10,000 00 3,500 00 25,000 00 4,500 00 56,000 00 5,000 00	28,000 00 1,930 00 4,150 00 11,920 00 7,608 00 5,675 00	59,283 00	10,000 00 145,000 00 4,300 00 4,300 00 6,000 00 10,700 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,500 00 5,500 00	222,400 00
do expenses Inspection Registry Offices do Instrauce do salaries do do do expenses	Total Civil Gorganian	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Salaries Sessional Clerks, etc. Sessional Clerks, etc. Stationery, Printing and Binding Printing Bills, etc. Library Lindemnity to Members Expenses. Total Legislation	Supreme Court. Appeal Court High Court Chancery Division. Queen's Bench Division Common Pleas do	Surrogate Judges, etc	Crown Counsel Prosecutions Criminal Justice Criminal Justice Inspection Legal Offices Inspection Division Courts Special Services Sheriffs, Fees Shalls etc. Constitutional questions Expenses of Undges in grouped counties. Ditches and Watercourses Act Deputy Clierks of Crown, etc.	Carried Jorward
		ŀ	Legislation	&Administration of Justice	-		-

No. 13.—Statement, Etc.—Continued.

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Overdrafts of Appropriations,	ა; •••		99 08		2,877 07	3 12	1,485 57
Over Expended.	\$ c.	2,017 60	19,947 23	426 18	2,877 07	3 12	1,942 28
Unexpended.	% C. C.	2,315 62 769 81 7769 81 779 81 1,312 51 1,710 00 287 98	19,866 57	307 34 61 7 00	10 56	551 52	385 10 482 71
Expenditure.	\$ c.		309,540 66			2,103 3,000 1,708 48 7,124 90	
Estimated Expenditure.	\$ c.	8,660 00 1,000 00 11,260 00 11,380 00 13,900 00 13,900 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,000 00 1,000 00	309,460 00	241,413 81 35,000 00 9,300 00 2,300 00 100,000 00 2,500 00	20,210 20,210 20,210 20,210 20,210 20,210	2,100 3,000 00 1,124 00 1,124 00	2,450 00 36,300 00 4,900 00 2,000 00
SUB-SERVICE.	Reaucht formand	Land Titles Act. Local Masters of Titles. County Judges' Library District of Algorna. do Thunder Bay do Rainy River. do Nusloka and Parry Sound. do Halburton. do Mantoulin. Provincial Police, etc.	Total Administration of Justice	Public and Separate Schools Poor Schools Model Schools Teachers' Institutes Tranning Institutes Inspection Normal, High, Model, Public and Separate	Schools Departmental Examinations Normal and Model Schools, Toronto—salaries	Museum and Library—salaries do expenses School Practical Science—salaries	Mechanical Institutes expenses Art Schools Literary and Scientific
SERVICE.		Continued		Education			

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,	Miscellaneous Superannated Teachers Total Education				773 08 3,012 88	3,012 88	==
		618,697 81	626,142 93	1,859 84	9,304 96		
Fublic Institutions Mainten-	en.						
	Loronto Asylum Minico Branch London Asylum	101,353 00	101,188 12	164 88			
	Kingston do	131,452 00	125,751 19	8,700 81			
	Hamilton do Orillia	131.297 00	71 2447 17	01 070 00	749 17	749 17	
	Central Prison, Toronto	47,657 00	44,214 64	3,442,36			
	do Industries.	72.465 00	72,576 09		111 09		
	Boys' Reformatory.	48,930 00	55,415 97		6,485 97	6 507 06	
	Deaf and Dumb Institute	41,050 00	41,424,58	125 42		00 1001	
	Manage Defende	35 901 00	25,419 52	13.84			
	refer reformatory	31,676 00	31,186 08	20 057 780 057	_		
	Total Public Institutions Maintenance	000 100 10					
		01 e01,600	89 206,697	40,623 71	7,346 23		
O Immigration	Agencies in Europe						
	do Ontario	3,900 00	3,870 50	29 50			
	The identity is a second of th	1,300 00	1,115 48	184 59			
	Total Immigration						
		00 008,6	ŏ,585 98	214 02			
Agriculture	Blectoral Division Societies						
		64,150 00	63,100 00	1,050 00			
	Tarmers' Institutes	5,000 00	15,150 00 5 386 82	400 00€			′
	Forestry	4,500 00	4,120 03	379 97	386 83		
	Bursan of Charter	98	1,985 44 1,985 98	14 56			
	Agricultural College	5,000 00	5.409 15	10 191	400		
	Experimental Farm	20,435 00	18,563 84	1.871 16	403 ID	==	
		12,943 00	12,654 99	288 01			
	Total Agriculture	131,578 00	127,906 21	4.467 77	795 00		
	1						
Mospitals and Charities		126,978 81	126 037 38	041 49			
		-		Ct. 11.0			

No. 13.—Statement, Etc.—Continued.

Overdrafts of Appropria- tions.	ਹ 6 9	· 1,989 98	719 43			
Over Expended.	ပ် #6	1,989 98	719 43	3,111 01	1,253 47	62 17
Unexpended.	್ ಕಾ	1,077 96 464 52 243 54 815 54	85 31 53 14 206 90	2,946 91	229 68 1,960 27 21,242 54 230 42 12,302 13 6,907 08	291 38 200 00 37,559 43 280 41 484 81 1,205 83 651 60 300 00
Expenditure.	್ ಈ	6,979 16 12,435 80 2,881 28 4,352 26 8,485 25 2,768 48	3,094 00 3,264 69 1,919 43 6,096 86 953 46 8,730 50	63,600 83	370 32 4,949 73 157,357 46 14,573 58 14,573 58 14,259 87 8,164 30 15,036 92 4,662 21	6,781 95 101,440 57 3,037 32 1,015 19 5,344 17 1,652 17 1,813 50
Expenditure.	9	8,057 12 10,445 82 3,345 80 4,595 80 2,700 00	1,350 3,350 1,200 6,150 650 8,937 40	63,436 73	600 00 6,910 00 178,600 00 14,804 00 26,502 00 6,910 83 21,944 00 5,323 53 800 00	7,073 33 200 00 139,000 00 3,317 73 1,500 00 6,550 00 2,465 00 1,900 00
SUB-SERVICE.		Government House Main Fuilding West Wing East Wing Elast Wind Singue Street Premises	Mington Street Femises Miscellations Normal School, Ottawa School Practical Science Agricultural College Osgoode Hall	Total Repairs and Maintenance	Toronto Asylum Mimico Branch, do Inspector London Asylum Illamitton Asylum Inspector Inspector Illamitton Asylum Inspector Inspector Inspector Inspector Asylum Asylum Asylum Asylum Asylum Asylum	do Inspector Branch Asylum, Kingston Orillia Asylum, Inspector Orillia Asylum Inspector Boys' Reformatory do Inspector Acor Inspector do Inspector do Inspector
SERVICE.	Annual the citation of the cit	Repairs and Maintenance	30	06	Public Building.	

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54	V	ici	o	ria	

Sessional Papers (No. 19).

A. 1891

		ar 1 apors (140. 19).	A. 189
11 3 42 8,920 77			
3,920 77	5,508 78	119 87	
63 74 3,631 29 21 41 138 78 10,285 15 185 15 1,469 35 1,146 35 1,1	1,990 23 257 83 73 45 380 50 110,170 19	1,404 10 67 51 5 76 4,000 00 1,000 00 1,500 00 3,000 00 86 96 4,523 05 23 47 16,704 49	4,896 74
776 10 8,066 26 2,168 71 1,688 09 5,181 22 11,420 77 6,000 00 52,914 85 5,185 46 6,868 37 227 04 868 30	742 17 26 55 119 50 453,188 51	6,595 90 1,132 49 600 00 1,994 24 4,707 88 4,707 88 300 00 1,500 00 1,413 04 7,619 57 3,976 53 34,715 38	125,233 26
600 00 8,130 00 15,800 00 7,500 00 6,500 00 6,600 00 1,800 00 1,900 00 3,200 00	1,000 00 100 00 500 00 557,849 92	8,000 00 1,200 00 600 00 5,200 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 5,000 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 5,000 00 1,500	130,130 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute Blind Institute do Inspector Agricultural College Educational Buildings Normal School, Ottawa School Practical Science Osgrode Hall Government House Algona District Thunder Bay District Rainy Kiver Answeka Muskoka Muskoka Osgrod do Answeka Agray Sound Agray So	Haliburton do Miscellaneous Total Public Buildings.	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Muskoka Lakes Works Maganetawan do Gull and Burnt River Works Missistica Lake Dam Ottasissica Lake Dam Muskrat River Lake Sougog Flats Nation River Improvement River Beardert Improvement River Beardert Sougog River Improvement River Beardert Sougog River Improvement River Beardert Mississipi River Improvement Antice Locks Mississipi River Laprovement Antice River Improvement Total Public Works	
		Public Works	Colonization Roads

No. 13,—Statement, Eto.—Continued.

C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor.

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	39, 247, 47	
2,104 07	93,145 15	
255 71 700 00 1,200 00 216 00 216 00 37,241 50	271,052 56	
1,000 00 655 63 125 88 500 00 250 00 4,244 29 50 00 2,604 07 12,758 50 151,983 39	3,367,685 66 248,681 74 52,200 00 73,554 56 12,100 00 142,102 42 3,896,324 38	
### 175,831 27	3,546,593 07	
Prisoners' Aid Society Sauitary Investigations Outbreak of epidemics University College Vaccine Farm Factories' Act Printing Unrepealed Acts Inspection of Mines Miscellaneous Mining Commission Unprovided items Total Miscellaneous	Grand Totals. Total Expenditure.	
19 (p. a.)	Aid to Railways Annuities Drainage Debentures (Municipal) Drainage Debentures (File) New Parliament Buildings	

Provincial Auditor's Office, Toronto, 31st January, 1891.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

	т, 1890.	ပ် <i>စာ</i>	
	EXPENDITURE, 1890.	್ ಳಾ	1,950 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,5191 66 3,189 81 1,818 00 1,818 80 1,818 80 1,476 48 1,176 14 18,500 00 1,476 48 1,127 4 66 1,476 48 1,127 4 66 1,476 48 1,300 00 1,488 34 6,550 00 1,488 34 6,550 00 1,500 00 8,000 00 8,000 00 8,000 00 2,500
	ав, 1889.	ن ق	211,761 68
Í	Expenditure, 1889.	3	1,550 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,515 96 1,515 96 1,515 96 1,516 00 1,516 00 1,516 00 1,517 19 1,517 19 1,5
ATIVE STATEMENT OF EXILENCE	SUB-SERVICE.		Government House—expenses Lieutenant.Governor's Office—salaries Attorney.General's Department—ealaries Crown Lands Department—salaries Crown Lands Department—salaries Crown Lands Department—salaries Crown Lands Department—salaries Crown Company Treasury Department—salaries Office—alaries Office—alaries Agricultural Department—salaries Agricultural Department—salaries Agricultural Department—salaries Agricultural Department—salaries Agricultural Department—salaries Agricultural Department—salaries Official Agricultural Department—salaries Company Official Agricultural Department—salaries Official Agricultural Department of Depa
COMPARATIVE	SERVICE.		Civil Government

			10 /.	A. 1891
	121, 475 97		200 500	00 000,120
12,816 66 9,889 45 5,860 42 22,212 60 3,346 42 56,111 60 7,661 27	27,511 38 1,780 93 3,521 50 11,544 54 7,473 76 7,473 76 7,473 76 161,950 62 4,238 31 161,950 62 4,238 31	3,083 63 5,085 59 885 10,825 00 6,564 83 1,490 47 17,200 00 7,817 55 2,035 13	17,284 38 9,580 19 8,831 51 6,087 49 15,917 60 1,440 00 8,712 02	241,106 47 34,999 39 9,300 00 2,293 00 10,000 00 2,996 18 52,198 44 15,277 07
	119,938 69		366.259.94	
13,600 00 8,984 75 3,857 46 25,854 86 3,425 89 2,679 27 55,378 00 6,158 46	23,796 27 1,858 47 1,858 47 11,657 29 6,955 65 24,49 25 24,567 49 8,833 54 144,770 01 4,772 01 4,772 36	3,385,88 5,075,94 5,082,20 1,635,84 1,132,65 251,35 17,150 6,589 6,889 2,940 12	22,010 27 8,936 24 9,341 27 6,808 97 15,408 31 422 65 1,531 32 8,613 71	244,032 56 24,931 93 8,699 71 2,898 88 96,364 45 50,950 00 12,435 99
Salaries Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages Sestional Writers, Messengers and Pages Postages and cost of House Post Office Statisnery, Printing and Binding Printing Bills and distributing Statutes Library Indemnity to Members Contingencies	Supreme Ceurt of Judicature [Court of Appeal] High Court Clancery Division Onear's Bender Division Common Pleas Division Survegate Judges and Local Masters Crown Coursel Prosecutions Criminal Justice Inspection of Legal Offices An Opivision Courts Shedial Saving	oth oth on the other of the other of the other of the other	District of Algoma do Thunder Bay do Ramy River do Nipissing do Muskeka and Parry Sound do Haliburton do Haliburton	Public and Separate Schools. Poor Schools Model Schools Teachers' Institutes High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Traning Institutes Inspection Normal, High, Model, Public and Separate Schools Departmental Examinations
Legislation	Administration of Justice		T A	Education P. P. T.
		311		

No. 14.—Comparative Statement.—Continued.

лв, 1890.	\$ 0. 626,142 93	5,585 98
Expenditure, 1890.	\$ c. 20,095 00 2,194 35 194 35 194 35 194 35 194 35 194 35 194 35 194 48 12 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 17 199,421 18 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	3,870 50 600 00 1,115 48
Expenditure, 1889.	598,238 32	6,849 90
Expendit	\$ c. 19,180 00 1,924 15 18,290 00 2,100 00 2,100 00 2,100 00 1,541 75 4,191 87,349 56 4,532 39 60,365 90 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 126,949 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	3,889 00 648 00 2,312 90
SUB-SERVICE.	Education—Continued Normal and Model Schools, Toronto—salaries do Ottawa—salaries Aluseum and Library—salaries School of Practical Science—salaries Art Schools Art Schools Art Schools Art Schools Miscelaneous Superamuated Teachers Superamuated Teachers And Corilia Boys' Reformatory Orilia Boys' Reformatory Dowl and Institute Mintore Reformatory Dowl and Institute Mintore Reformatory Dowl and Institute Mercer Reformatory	Agencies in Europe. Incidentals.
SERVICE.	Education—Continued	Immigration

Der A	T7.		
54	V 1	cto	ria.

Sessional Papers (No. 19).

A	-0	0	•	-
A .	- 1	\mathbf{u}		
\rightarrow	-	\sim	-	

126,037 38	63,600 83 453,188 51	34,715 38	125,233 26	125,172 23	26,168 14		151,983 39
					1,980 78 16,762 27 1,581 58 2,984 97 2,858 54		1,502 19 1,164 91 1,600 00 8,500 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,735 54 1,746 00 1,000 00 1,636 33 7,462 02 1,000 00 1,500 00 1,5
120,402 48	518,407 39	23,071 66	103,666 63	101,775 68	18,024 87	781 97	60,01 3 63
					1,998 44 13,018 15 266 24 2,752 04		806 34 3,378 62 2,122 82 2,122 82 1,502 03 1,500 00 1,276 21 1,933 91 1,933 91 1,367 62 6,283 52 1,000 00 1,457 07 4,379 73 2,500 00 1,457 07 1,457 07 1,457 07 1,457 07 1,200 00 1,457 07 1,457 07
					Education Crown Lands. Municipalities Fund Drainage Debentures Land Improvement Fund Miscellaneous		Charges on Revenue Canada Temperance Act Municipal Commission Mining Commission Industrial School, Minico Industrial School, Minico Industrial School, Minico Ontario Rifle Association Ontario Artillety Association Ontario Artillety Association Ontario Artillety Association Ontario Artillety Association Expenses of Calcetions Expenses of Calcetions Expenses of Calcetions Expenses of Calcetions Contested Elections Expenses of Calcetions Expenses of Calcetions Onteres of Calcetions Outbreak of Epidemics University College Vaccine Farm Factories Act American Association of Mining Engineers Cincinnati Exhibit Miscellaneous. Mining Commission Uniprovided items.
Hospitals and Charities	Public Buildings.	Public Works	Colonization Roads	Charges on Crown Lands	Refunds	Statute Consolidation	Miscellaneous 313

No. 14.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Continued.

								1
Expenditure, 1890.	% %	248,681 74	52,200 00	73,554 56	12,100 00		142,102 42	3,896,324 38
Expendit	· ·							
ив., 1889.	್ ಅ	247,982 15	52,200 00	17,727 88	8,900 00	1,764 07	143,167 35	3,653,356 37
Expenditure, 1889.	တ						***************************************	
SUB-SERVICE.								
SERVICE.		Aid to Railways	Annuities	pal)	Drain Debentures (Tile)	Widows' Pensions	New Parliament Buildings	

C. H. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor,

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 31st January, 1891.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1891.



SUMMARY.

Of the Estimated Expenditure of the Province of Ontario for the Financial Year ending 31st December, 1891.

		PAGE.	TO BE VOTED.			
No.	SERVICES.		For Current Expenditure	On Capital Account	For other purposes.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
I.	Civil Government	5	220,565 00			
II.	Legislation	11	122,700 00			
III.	Administration of Justice	12	399,310 70			
IV.	Education	14	650,718 73			
V.	Public Institutions Maintenance	.22	838,624 00			
VI.	Immigration	33	10,000 00			
VII.	Agriculture	34	145,688 00			
VIII.	Hospitals and Charities	37	132,557 51			
IX.	Maintenance and Repairs of Government and Departmental Buildings.	38	61,148 00			
Z.	Public Buildings	41				
	(1) Repairs		31,330 00			
	(2) Capital Account			485,911 00		
XI.	Public Works	46				
	(1) Repairs		14,500 00			
	(2) Capital Account			32,990 00		
XII.	Colonization Roads	47		96,700 00		
XIII.	Charges on Crown Lands	51	120,359 00			
XIV.	Refund Account	52			24,963 37	
XV.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	53	52,962 00			
'XVI.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	53	50,000 00			
	Total		2,850,462 94	615,601 00	24,963 37	
	1. Current Expenditure for 1891				2,850,462 94	
	2. On Capital Account				615,601 00	
	3. Other purposes				24,963 37	
	Amount of Estimates				3,491,027 31	



ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A) \$220,565,00.

No. of	A.,	1890.	1891.	Compared with Estimates of 1890.	
Vote.			1001,	Increase.	Decrease.
	To Salarics and Contingencies of the following Departments and Offices.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
1	Government House	1,950 00	1,950 00		
2	Lientenant-Governor's Office	3,980 00	3,980 00		
3	Executive Council and Attorney General's De partment	18,418 66	17,850 00		568 66
4	Department of Education	18,850 00	19,000 00	150 00	
5	" Crown Lands	50,483 30	49,550 00		933 30
6	" Public Works	20,300 00	20,550 00	250 00	
7	Treasury Department	20,525 00	29,600 00	9,075 00	
8	Provincial Secretary's Department	27,610 00	19,260 00		8,350 00
9	Public Institutions	10,550 00	11,450 00	-900 00	
10	Department of Agriculture	24,675 00	25,225 00	550 00	
11	Department of Immigration	1,600 00	1,600 00		
12	Provincial Board of Health	7,050 00	8,050 00	1,000 00	
13	Miscellaneous	12,200 00	12,500 00	300 00	
		218,191 96	220,565 00	12,225 00	9,851 96

No. of		Salaries and	Expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
	Details.	\$ cts.	8 ets.
1	Government House,		
	Expenses.		
	Gardener and Caretaker Pireman and Assistant Gardener Assistant Gardeners	500 00 550 00 900 00	500 00 550 00 900 00
		1,950 00	1,950 00
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.		
	Salaries.		
	Official Secretary Private Secretary Messenger	1,200 00 800 00 480 00	1,200 00 800 00 480 00
	Expenses.		
	Contingencies	1,500 00	1,500 00
		3,980 00	3,980 00
3	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department.		
	Salaries.		
	Attorney-General and Premier Clerk of Executive Council and Deputy Attornery-General Law Secretary of Department Clerk and Premier's Secretary Assistant Clerk of Executive Council Clerk and Shorthand-writer Clerk Clerk Messenger Arrears for 1889	5,000 00 3,000 00 800 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,000 00 450 00 200 00 766 66	5,000 00 3,000 00 800 00 1,600 00 1,100 00 1,100 00 800 00 500 00 350 00
	E.cpanses.		
	Housekeeper Fireman	500 00 100 00	500 00 400 00
	Contingencies	2,302 00	2,300 00
1	Education Department.	18,418 66	17,850 00
	Salurus.		
	Minister of Education Dop atv Minister Chief Clerk and Accountant Clerk and Minister's Secretary	4,000 00 2,500 00 1,400 00 1,250 00 1,200 00 1,200 00	4,000 00 2,200 00 1,500 00 1,300 00 1,250 00 1,250 00

Vo 'of		Salaries and	Expenses.
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
4	Education Department—Continued. Salaries.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Clerk Junior Clerk Clerk and Messenger. Caretaker, including all allowances for cleaning office, museum, etc	1,100 00 1,100 00 750 00 700 00 650 00 650 00 500 00	1,100 00 1,100 00 750 00 700 00 700 00 700 00 500 00
	Expenses.	17,000 00	17,150 00
	Postage Printing, paper for circulars and blanks Office stationery and account books. Books, periodicals, papers, law and other reports, and advertising. Contingencies Travelling and other expenses.	550 00 500 00 300 00 150 00 150 00 200 00	550 00 500 00 300 00 150 00 150 00 200 00
- 1	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.	18,850 00	19,000 00
	GROWN HANDS DEPARTMENT. Salaries.		
	Commissioner Assistant Commissioner Law Clerk Clerk and Commissioner's Secretary Land Sales and Free Grants:—	4,000 00 2,800 00 2,000 00 1,250 00	4,000 00 2,800 00 2,000 00 1,250 00
	Chief Clerk Clerk "" ""	1,900 00 1,300 00 950 00 750 00 750 00	1,900 00 1,350 00 950 00 750 00 650 00
	Surveys, Patents and Roads:— Chief Clerk, Surveys. "Dranghtsman "Patents Clerk Superintendent, Colonization Roads Clerk ""	1,900 00 1,200 00 1,400 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 1,900 00 1,150 00 850 00	1,900 00 1,300 00 1,400 00 1,250 00 1,000 00 1,900 00 1,150 00 850 00
	Woods and Forests:— Chief Clerk Clerk "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	1,650 00 1,350 00 1,100 00 950 00 800 00 700 00 700 00 833 30	1,650 00 1,350 00 1,100 00 950 00 800 00 800 00 700 00
	1ccounts:— Accountant and Book-Keeper. Clerk	1,700 00 1,400 00 900 00 950 00 1,600 00	1,800 00 1,200 00 800 00 1,100 00 1,400 00

No. of			Salaries and Expenses.		
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891		
5	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT-Continued.	\$ cts.			
	Expenses. Housekeeper Fireman Messenger Night Watchman Contingencies	500 00 500 00 550 00 550 00 7,500 00	500 06 500 00 500 00 500 00 7,500 00		
	D W	50,483 30	49,550 00		
6	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMMENT.				
	Salarics. Commissioner Architect. Engineer Secretary, Public Works Accountant and Law Clerk Architectural Draughtsmau Engineering Assistant Architectural Draughtsman Assistant Engineering Draughtsmau (estimate of last year for only 9 months) First Clerk and Shorthand Writer. Clerk and Paymaster of outlying works Messenger	4,000 00 2,400 00 2,000 00 2,100 00 1,200 00 1,300 00 1,200 00 950 00 800 00 1,650 00 950 00 550 00	4,000 00 2,400 00 2,000 00 2,100 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 950 00 1,000 00 1,100 00 950 00 550 00		
	Expenses.				
	Contingencies	1,800 00	1,800 00		
		20,300 00	20,550 00		
4	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
	Salaries. Treasurer Assistant Treasurer Chief Clerk Clerk and Minister's Secretary Clerk and Cashier Clerk Messenger	4,000 00 2,200 00 1,300 00 1,250 00 1,100 00 950 00 650 00 325 00	4,000 60 2,200 00 1,350 00 1,250 00 1,100 00 950 00 700 00 350 00		
	Auditor Book ke oper Clerk Contingencies	2,400 00 1,400 00 850 00 850 00 800 00	2,400 00 1,400 00 900 00 900 00 800 00		
	Expenses,				
	Hon ekeeper (half charge I under Provincial Secretary's Departmen Firet an half charged under Provincial Secretary's Department)	200 00 250 00 2,000 00	200 00 250 00 2,000 00		
		20,525 00	20,750 0		

No. of		Salaries an	d expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.		1891.
7	License and Administration of Justice Accounts Branch. License Branch.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Salarics.	1,900 00	1,900 00
	Provincial Inspector and Accountant. Provincial Inspector (heretofore paid out of appropriation re Scott Act). Assistant Accountant Clerk	1,400 00 1,400 00 1,000 00 950 00	1,400 00 1,400 00 1,400 00 1,100 00 1,000 00
	Administration of Justice Accounts Branch.		
	Clerk	1,350 00	1,400 00
	Expenses. Stationery. \$300 00 Postage and telegraph 300 00 Sundries 50 00	650 00	650 00
8	Provincial Secretary's Department.	8,650 00	8,850 00
	Salaries.		
	Secretary and Registrar Assistant Secretary Clerk Deputy Registrar Clerk Clerk Clerk and Minister's Secretary Clerk and shorthand writer Engrossing Clerk Messenger	4,000 00 2,200 00 1,150 00 1,100 00 950 00 1,400 00 900 00 850 00 1,200 00 650 00 450 00	4,000 00 2,200 00 1,200 00 1,100 00 1,400 00 900 00 850 00 1,250 00 700 00 650 00 450 00
	Expenses.		
	Housekeeper (half charged to Treasury Department) Fireman "" Printing and binding Stationery. Postage and telegraph Contingencies	200 00 260 00 800 00 800 00 750 00 650 00	200 00 260 00 800 00 800 00 750 00 750 00
9	Public Institutions.	18,960 00	19,260 00
	Salarics. Inspector of Asylums do extra for 6 months ending 31st December, 1890. Inspector of Prisons and Charities Chief Clerk Clerk and Shorthand writer. Clerk Clerk (10 months in 1890.) Messenger, youth	2,200 00 1,200 00 1,050 00 750 00 500 00 300 00	2,600 00 300 00 2,200 00 1,200 00 1,100 00 800 00 600 00 300 00
	Expenses.		
	Travelling. \$500 00 Postage and telegraph \$500 00 Printing 500 00 Stationery 300 00 Contingencies 150 00	900 00	900 00
		10,550 00	11,450 00

00 TH			
No.		Salaries as	nd expenses.
Vet	SERVICE	1890.	1891.
	Department of Agriculture.	8 c.	\$ c.
	Minister Deputy Minister and Secretary of Bureau of Industries Assistant Secretary Clerk ""	2,200 00 1,650 00 1,100 00 850 00	4,000 00 2,200 00 1,650 00 1,150 00 900 00 900 00
	" and shorthand writer " and shorthand writer Messenger Fireman, Agricultural Hall [8 months]	850 00 850 00 760 00 250 00	900 00 900 00 800 00 250 00 350 00
	Expenses,	13,650 00	14,000 00
	Contingencies	1,250 00	1,250 00
	Registrar-General's Branch.	14,900 00	15,250 00
	First Clerk. Second " Clerk " " " " " "	1,009 00	1,400 00 1,000 00 900 00 900 00 900 00 800 00 700 00
	Expenses.	1	
	For supply of blank forms to Postmaster. Indices. Schedules, slips and circulars Stationery and printing Postage Express charges Travelling expenses a specting District Registrars. Binding returns, two years. Contingencies	360 00 200 00 1,400 00 400 00 250 00 25 00 500 00	300 00 200 00 1,400 00 400 00 250 00 250 00 150 00 150 00
		9,777 (0)	9 975 00
11	Immigration Department.		
	Secretary and Intelligence Officer Contingencies	1,300 (0 1 00 00	1,100 00 300 00
		1,100.00	1,600 00
12	Provincial Board of Health.	-	
	Chairman Secretary Laboratory Assemble	\$00 00 2,989 00	\$60.00 2,600.00 1,600.00
	First Clerk Second Printing, Unding, state cery, etc. Printing, Unding, state cery, etc. Perither a low record for their efficient when extending etc.	(100 to 1 (100 to 1	50 00 Sid 00 1,200 00
	Council and Countity Frave hog expension mentors of Roy 1 and 5 lettery Mongola of typesyriting errors	5 (d (d) (50 (d) 2° 1 (d)	700-00 (a) 00 (b) (0
		7,65(6.00)	s,050-00

No. of		Salaries and	l expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890	1891
13	Miscellaneous. Cost of Official Gazette Queen's Printer's Salary Assistant Queen's Printer Contingencies, including stationery, postage, etc. Inspector of Registry Offices Travelling expenses Inspector of Insurance Clerk Contingencies. Miscellaneous Printer Assistant Queen's Printer Contingencies Miscellaneous Repaid by Insurance Companies.	\$ cts. 3,000 00 1,300 00 1,000 00 100 00 1,500 00 400 00 2,200 00 700 00 500 00	\$ cts. 3,000 00 1,300 00 1,200 00 100 00 1,500 00 490 00 2,200 00 700 00 500 00
	Clerk for special services re investigations	1,500 00	1,600 00

II.—LEGISLATION.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$122,700 00

No. of	A	1890	1891	Compared with Estimate of 1890.	
Vote.				Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14	Legislation	121,400 00	122,700 00	1,300 00	

II.—LEGISLATION—Continued.

No. of		Salaries and Expenses			
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890	1891		
14	Details.	\$ cts.	\$ 8.		
	Salarics.				
	Mr. Speaker's salary Clerk of the House, salary Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Routine Law Clerk, former salary, \$1,000 Clerk and Postmaster Librarian Assistant Librarian Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk (also Queen's Printer) Sergeant-at-Arms Housekeeper and Chief Messenger Five Messengers Five Messengers Fireman Nightwatchman Sessional Clerks, Writers, Messengers and Pages	1,250 00 1,800 00 1,400 00 400 00 1,000 00 1,600 00 750 00 400 00 600 00 700 00 2,550 00 450 00 500 00 10,000 00	1,250 00 1,800 00 1,400 00 700 00 1,000 00 1,600 00 750 00 400 00 700 00 2,550 00 450 00 10,000 00		
	Expenses.				
	Postage and Cost of House Post Office Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding Printing Bills and distributing Statutes Library, for books and binding, etc. Printing and Binding Library Catalogue (re-vote) Indemnty to Members, including mileage Subscription to newspapers and periodicals Contingencies	3,500 00 25,000 00 4,000 00 3,000 00 1,500 00 1,000 00 4,000 00 121,400 00	3,500 00 25,000 00 4,000 00 3,000 00 1,500 00 57,000 00 1,000 00 4,000 00		

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Vote.	А	1890	1891
15 16 17	Supreme Court of Judicature Surrogate Judges and Local Masters Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justice	59,253 CO 24,473 37 309,460 00	8 cts. 54,273 00 24,745 70 320,292 00 399,310 70

III. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.

9	SERVICE.	Sularies and Expenses.	
e.		1890,	1891
1			
1	DETAILS.		
-	SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.	\$ ets.	\$ c
	Heir and Devisee Commissioners Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal	6,000 00	5,000
	the state of the s	2,000 00 3,000 00	2,000
	Master in Chambers	300 00 4,000 00	75 4,000
1	Assistant Clerk	1,200 00 800 00	1,200
-	Entering Clerk. Contingencies	550 00	800 550
		350 00	350
	Master in Ordinary. Chief Clerk	3,800 00 1,600 00	3,800 1,600
	(This is besides certain fees, and an allowance as reporter to	,800 00	800
1	Judges on Circuit)	200 00	900
1	Two Taxing Officers		200
-	Salaries in Accountant's office, as regulated by the Court and borne by General Interest Account ont of surplus interest (Snitor's Fund) are as follows:—	3,400 00	3,400
	Chief Clerk. 2,000 00 Second " 1,000 00 Phird " 950 00 Fourth " 600 00 Fifth " 500 00	and the state of t	
	5,050 00	[
	In addition to the foregoing there are also the following sums paid out f the surplus interest, viz.:		
	Accountant (Registrar Chancery Division).		
-	Contingencies of the office, say 500 00		
-	COURT OF APPEAL.		
1	Stonle	000 00	
10	Jasher and Messenger Judge's Library Contingencies	800 00 600 00 100 00 430 00	900 600 100 180
	HIGH COURT.		
1	Blerk of the Process and of the Heir and Devisee Commission	0.000.00	7.400
1	Con a contract of the first and Devisee Commission	2,000 00	1,400
1	Clerk in his office. Contingencies Clerk of Assize	950 00	1,000 (50 (

III. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

No. of	•	Salaries and	Expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
15	Chancery Division.	S cts.	8 cts.
	Registrar and Judgment Clerk.	2,100 00	2,100 00
	(The Registrar has also \$400 from Suitor's Fund) Assistant Registrar and Judgment Clerk.	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Entering Clerk. Clerk of Records and Writs. Clerk in Records Office	750 00 1,500 00 800 00	750 00 1,500 00 450 00
	Youth	300 00 600 00	350 00 600 00
	Usher Messenger and Housekeeper	400 00	400 00 300 00
	Assistant	250 00 200 00	200 00
	Surrogate Clerk. Clerk in Surrogate Office.	2,000 (10	2,000 00
	Contingencies. Contingencies for office of Registrar and Clerk of Records and Writs	20 00 750 00	20 00 750 00
	Queen's Bench Division.		
	Registrar (The Registrar has olso \$500 from Suntor's Fee Fund).	2,000 00 1,400 00	2,000 00 1,400 00
	46	950 00	1,000 00
	Housekeeper and Messenger.	700 00 600 00	600 00
	Two Assistants Usher and Crier	588 00 160 00	588 00 160 00
	Message Youth	160 00	225 00
	Judges' Library. Messenger for Judge. Contingencies.	100 00 450 00 500 00	100 00 450 00 500 00
16	Common Pleas Division.		
	Registrar	2,500 00 1,200 00	2,500 00 1,250 00
	Clerk Second Clerk	800 00	850 00
	Usher and Messenger. Judge's Library.	575 00 100 00	575 00 100 00
	Contingencies	500 00	500 00
		59,283 00	54,273 00
17	SURROGATE JUDGES AND LOCAL MASTERS,		
	Allowances payable to Judges of Surrogate upon commutation of fees [The increase is owing to Judge Ardagh having received his full allowance for only ten months of last year].	10,539 37	10,557 00
	Junior Judge of County of York, allowance out of Receipts from Surrogate fees.	666-00	666-00
	Ditto County of Middlesex		200 00 54 70
	Wentworth Allowance to Local Masters on commutation of their fees.	13,268 00	13,268 00
	Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justice.	24.473 37	24,745 70
	Crown Counsel prosecutions	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Administration of Criminal Justice	145,000 00 2,750 00	2,750 00
	Clerk and Shorthand Writer	950 00	1,000 00
	Travelling and other expenses	1,800 00	500 00 1,800 00
	Clerk	950 00	1,000 00
	do 14	1,000 00	1,000 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.

No. of		Salaries and expenses.	
7ote.	SERVICE.	1890	1891
17	Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justice—Continued.	\$ ets.	S cts.
	Travelling expenses and contingencies Salaries, Provincial Detectives Special services	1,050 00 2,900 00 2,000 00	3.000 00 2,000 00
		169,000 00	179,260 00
	To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their postages, etc. Seals and other contingencies. Litigation of Constitutional questions. Expenses of County Judges in grouped Counties. Judges travelling expenses re Duches and Water Courses Act. For employment of Shorthand Reporters of evidence on trials at the Assizes and Election courts.	6,000 00 300 00 12,700 00 1,200 00 500 00	6,000 00 300 00 12.000 00 1,200 00 500 00
	Towards outer Counties' libraries (Circuit and County Judges)	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown	31,700 00 17,200 00 5,500 00	31,700 00 17,300 00 5,775 00
		22,700 00	23,075 00
	LAND TITLES OFFICE.		
	Master of Titles Chief Clerks Clerk do do Youth Temporary assistance Registers and Index Books Stationery and contingencies Additional iron shelving and furniture	3,800 00 1,000 00 800 00 800 00 700 00 260 00 600 00 500 00 100 00	3,800 00 1,000 00 800 00 800 00 700 00 300 00 400 00 100 00
	The fees received since the establishment of the office are as follows: In 1885 and 1880 together, \$2,656.12; in 1887, \$4,307.51; in 1888, \$5,855.70; in 1889, \$10,119.78, and in 1890, \$9,062.	8,660 00	8,000 00
	Offices of Local Masters in the Districts.		
	Salaries of Local Masters To be distributed as follows:— Master at Sault Ste. Marie. \$500 00 do Parry Sound 600 00 do Bracebridge 310 00 do Pt. Arthur 200 00 do North Bay 200 00	1,750 00	1,810 00
	Registry and Index Books Forms and other contingencies Travelling expenses Arrears for 1888, 1889 and 1890	300 00 400 00 150 00	300 00 400 00 150 00
	Afreats for 1000, 1000 and 1000	2 600 00	671 00
		2,600 00	3,331 00

III —ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.

of		Salaries an	d expenses.
te.	SERVICE.	1890	1891
7			
1.	District of Algoma.	S cts.	S et
15	Sheriff's salary	1,400 00	1,400 0 800 0
	Registrar's salary (omitted in last year's estimates) Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00	800 0
- 10	Clerk of the District Court	600 00	600 0
	Magistrate at Sudbury	1,400 00	1,400 0 1,400 0
4	Administration of Justice etc	14,000 00	12,000 0
İ	•	19,600 00	18,100 0
	District of Thunder Bay.		
15	Sheriff's salary	1,000 00	1,000 0
- [1	House, fuel and light	250 00	250 0
	Chief Constable	400 00 800 00	400 0 800 0
-12	Police Magistrate at Port Arthur	500 00	
- 12	Fravelling expenses of Police Magistrate on line between Port Arthur and Rat Portage.	700 00	200 0
1	Admission of Justice, etc	7,200 00	7,000 0
		10,850 00	9,650 0
1	District of Rainy River.		
S	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,600 00	1,600 0
8	Sheriff Registrar and Clerk of District Court	1,000 00 650 00	1,000 0 700 0
1	Administration of Justice, etc	7,500 00	6,000 0
		10,750 00	9,300 0
	District of Nipissing.		
Is	Stipendiary Magistrate for Southern Nipissing, salary	1,600 00	1,600 0
	" Northern Nipissing, salary	1,200 00	1,200 0
-12	Administration of Justice, including travelling expenses	-1,600 00	3,500 0
		7,400 00	6,300 0
-	District of Muskoka and Parry Sound.		
18	Stipendiary Magistrate, Parry Sound	1,800 00	1,800 0
- 18	Stipendiary Magistrate, Muskoka, salary	3,800 00 500 00	1,800 0 500 0
1.	Sheriff (Muskoka), salary do (Parry Sound), salary	500 00	500.0
	Slerk of the Peace and District Attorney, salary	400 00	100 0
11	Colice Magistrate, salary and travelling expenses	500-00 600-00	500 0 600 0
("lerk (Bracebridge)	500 00	600 0
	Sate for Deputy Clerk of District Court, Bracebridge	7,300 00	86 0 12,600 0
- 1		13,500 00	18,786 0
	Provincial County of Haliburton.		
	Provincial County of Haliburton. Admini tration of Justice	150 00	150.00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

No. of	f		Salaries and Expenses.		
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891		
-17	District of Manitoulin.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
	Administration of Justice	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 2,000&00\\ 500&00\\ 250&00\\ 400&00 \end{array}$	2,000 00 500 00 250 00 400 00		
	Provincial Police on Niagara and Detroit Rivers.	3,150 00	3,150 00		
	Salary of Police Magistrate on Niagara River	1,200 00 5,800 00 2,000 00	1,200 00 5,800 00 2,250 00		
		9,009 00	9,250 00		

IV.—EDUCATION.

	To be voted per Statement (A)	\$650,718	73
No. of Vote.	А.	1890.	1891
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Grants to Schools. Public and Separate Schools Schools in Unorganized Districts and Poor Schools. Kindergarten Schools Night Schools High Schools and Collegiate Institutes Model Schools Special grant to French Training School do Public Schools in unorganized districts for training District Teachers Teachers' Institutes. Outario School of Pedagogy (grant)	35,000 00 100,000 00 8,700 00 600 00	\$ cts. 213,248 73 35,000 00 3,000 00 1,000 00 9,300 00 9,300 00 1,000 00 2,300 00 1,200 00
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Inspection of Schools Departmental Examinations Ontario School of Pedagogy (maintenance). Normal and Model Schools, Toronto. Normal "Ottawa Library and Museum School of Practical Science Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, Literary and Scientific Miscellaneous Superannuated and Public and High School Feachers	49,600 00 12,409 00 3,100 00 22,310 00 20,940 00 5,760 00 9,574 00 43,290 00 2,000 00 59,800 09	55,200 00 14,750 00 4,650 00 22,610 00 21,540 00 5,250 00 13,120 00 48,450 00 3,500 00 59,800 00

EDUCATION.—Continued.

No. of		Salaries and	Salaries and Expenses.	
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891	
	Grants to Schools. Details.	\$ cts.	S cts.	
18	Public and Separate Schools. Add from Municipalities Fund	240,000 00 1,413 81	240,000 00 3,248 73	
		241,413-81	243,248 73	
19	Schools in Unorganized Districts and Poor Schools	35,000 00	35,000 0 0	
20	KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS, according to average attendance		3,000 00	
21	NIGHT Schools (according to average attendance)		1,000 00	
22	122 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, including special to Port Arthur and Gravenhurst (119 last year)	100,000 00	105,000 00	
23	60 Model Schools (58 last year) including arrears, 1890, \$300	8,700 00	9,300 00	
24	Special Grant to French Training School	600 00	800 00	
25	Special Grant to Public Schools in Unorganized Districts for Training District Teachers'.		1,000 00	
26	Teachers' Institutes	2,300 00	2,300 00	
27	Ontario School of Pedagogy	2,000 00	1,200 00	
28	Inspection of Schools. 5,900 Public Schools (including Model Schools)	29,500 00	30,000 00	
	Public Schools in cities and towns separated from county. Two Inspectors of High Schools Two Inspectors of Separate Schools Two Inspectors in Unorganized Districts. One Inspector of Model Schools Allowance to Inspectors in Muskoka, Bruce and Hastings Travelling expenses (seven Inspectors). Stationery, postage and incidentals. Arrears, Public School Inspectors (1890).	5,000 00 3,400 00 3,000 00 1,750 00 1,109 00 3,200 00 1,900 00 750 00	5,500 00 5,000 00 3,400 00 3,000 00 1,750 00 1,100 00 2,500 00 1,900 00 750 00	
29	Departmental Examinations.	49,600 00	55,200 00	
	Examiners for High School Entrance and Leaving, Normal and County Model School examinations (re-imbursed by fees). Stationery, postage and incidentals. Salary of Printer Material for printing office and assistant Salary of Clerk	9,300 00 500 00 900 00 1,000 00 700 00	11,500 00 500 00 900 00 1,100 00 750 00	
30	ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.	12,100 00	14,750 00	
	Professor of Psychology Lecturers in Methods Lecturers in Hygiene and Elocution Instructors in Stenography and Book-keeping Instructor in Drill and Calisthenics Printing and incidentals	2,600 00	3,000 00 400 00 300 00 300 00 150 00 500 00	
		3,100 00	4,650 00	

IV.—EDUCATION—Continued.

No. of	SEDVICE	Salaries and Expenses.	
Vote.		1890.	1891
31	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO. Salaries.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
	The Principal Second Master Drawing Master French Teacher Music Master Drill and Gymnastic Master Head Master and Boys' Model School Four Assistants Head Mistress of Girls' Model School Four Assistants Teacher of Kindergarten Assistant Teacher of Kindergarten Head Gardener (including \$260 in lien of House) Assistant Gardener First Engineer, including \$200 for house and fuel Second Third Janitor of Normal School, including cleaning. "Boys' Model School Girls' "Girls' ""	2,400 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 150 00 800 00 3,00 00 1,400 00 1,400 00 2,850 00 480 00 480 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 20,210 00	2,500 00 2,000 00 900 00 150 00 800 00 300 00 1,500 00 1,050 00 2,800 00 480 00 480 00 660 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 20,510 00
	Expenses. Text and reference book for Masters, and reading-room for Students Stationery, chemicals and contingencies Text Books for Model School pupils Supplies for Kindergarten	200 00 1,150 00 600 00 150 00 22,310 00	200 00 1,150 00 600 00 150 00 22,610 00
32	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, OPTAWA. Salariss.		
	The Principal Second Master Drawing Master French Teacher Music Master Clerk and Accountant Drill and Gymnastic Master Head Master of Boys' Model School Three Assistants Head Mistress of Girls' Model School Three Assistants "First Engineer and Gardener Second" Laborer on Gronnds Janitor, Normal School, salary with allowance for cleaning Janitor, Boys' Model School, salary	1,400 00 2,750 00 1,000 00 2,200 00 600 00 450 00 400 00 510 00 400 00 400 00	2,500 00 2,000 00 850 00 150 00 850 00 600 00 300 00 1,450 00 2,300 00 1,050 00 450 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 850 00
6	Janitor, Normal School, salary with allowance for cleaning Janitor, Boys' Model School, salary.	400 00 510 00 400 00 400 00 800 00	

IV.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

77		Salaries and Expenses.		
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891	
32	NORMAL AND MODEL Schools, Ottawa—Continued.	\$ cts.	S cts.	
	Expenses.			
	Text and reference books for masters, and reading-room for students Stationery, chemicals and supplies Text Books for Model School pupils Supplies for Kindergarten	200 00 1,150 00 600 00 150 00	200 00 1,150 00 600 00 150 00	
		20,940 00	21,540 00	
33	LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.			
	Salarics and Expenses.			
	Librarian and Historiographer Assistant Librarian Clerk Postage and stationery Incidentals and purchases Binding books and periodicals Educational and technical books for reference Binding pamphlets, Library Unpaid Acounts, 1889 Museum	2,000 00 500 00 500 00 100 00 650 00 200 00 500 00 600 00 600 00 600 00	2,000 00 550 00 550 00 100 00 650 00 200 00 500 00 500 00	
	·	5,760 00	5,250 00	
34	School of Practical Science.			
	Salaries and Expenses.			
	Principal and Professor in Engineering Professor of Applied Chemistry Lecturer in Surveying Lecturer in Architecture (one quarter's salary in 1890) Demonstrator in Engineering d) in Metallurgy and Assaying (half year)	2,500 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 300 00 300 00	2,800 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 750 00	
	Engineer (one-fourth salary in 1890) Fellow in Engineering Department Fellow in Chomistry Attendant on Professor of Chemistry Fireman		720 00 500 00 500 00 200 00 400 00	
	Chemicals and other materials Supplies for l'hysical Laboratory Printing, advertising, postage, stationery, binding and incidentals Telephone Caretaker, including allowance for house	1,100 00 100 00 450 00 50 00 750 00	700 00 200 00 450 00 50 00 750 00	
		9,574 00	13,120 00	

IV.—EDUCATION—Concluded.

No. of		Salaries and	d Expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE	1890.	1891
35	Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, Litebary and Scientific. Superintendent Mechanics' Institutes (transferred from library)	\$ cts. 1,700 00 600 00 34,000 00 1,200 00 500 00 3,200 00 1,000 00 300 00 400 00 43,200 00	\$ cts. 1,700 00 650 00 39,000 00 1,200 00 500 00 3,200 00 1,000 00 400 00 400 00 48,450 00
36	Miscellaneous.		
	For cost of Minister's Report	500 00 1,000 00 500 00 2,000 00	500 00· 1,000 00 2,000 00 3,500 00
37	Superannuated Public and High School Teachers.		
	Annual Retiring allowanc to Teachers and Inspectors	59,500 00	59,500 00 300 00 59,800 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

To be voted per Statement (A)...... \$838,624 00.

No. of	A	Voted for	To be Voted for		rith Estimate 890.
Vote.	A	1890.	1891	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts	. S cts.	S cts.	8 cts.
38 39 40 41	Asylum for Insane, Toronto. Mimico Branch Asylum for Insane, London. "Kingston.	101,453 00 24,482 00 134,452 00 90,693 00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	363 00 23,644 00 30 00	12,296 00
42 43 44 45	" " Hamilton	131,297 00 47,657 00	0 137,457 00 0 60,202 00 0 125,895 00	6,160 00 12,545 00 4,500 00	200 00
46 47 48	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville. "Blind, Brantford Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women and	42,427 16 35,901 00		1,545 84 99 00	
	Refuge for Girls, Toronto	31,676 00	30,626 00		1.050 00
		803,283 16	838,624 00	48,886-84	13,546 00
No. of				Salaries and	Expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.			1890.	1891
			1		
38	Details.				
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORC	ONTO.		\$ cts.	\$ cts
	(For 710 patients.)				
	Salaries,	aı	vo. of Officers and Employees.		
	Medical Superintendent Assistant		1	2,000 00 1,100 00	2,000 00 1.100 00
	Second Assistant "		i	500 00	700 00
	Bursar		1	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk (paid heretofore out of Continge Clerk		1	800 00	800 00 621 00
	Steward		1	750 00	750 00
	Storekeeper		1	800 00	800 00
	Assistant Storekeeper		1	740 00	709 00 740 00
	EngineerStokers		3	815 00	825 00
	Engine-driver for laundry		i	300 00	300 00
	Bricklayer and Mason		1	625 00	625 00
	Carpenters		2	1,150 00	1,150 00 400 00
	Gardener Assistant Gardener		1	300 00	300 00
	Porter		î	275 00	275 00
	Baker		1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Baker,		1	216 00 625 0 0	216 00 625 00
	Tailor. Farmer and Assistant.		2	652 00	020 00
	Teamster		1	240 00	240 00
	Night Watchers		4	1,008 00	1,008 00
	Chief Attendants	Libelia and D	8	2,388 00 4,320 00	2,400 00 4,560 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants(one s Painter and Jobber		19	575 00	575 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

of		Salaries an	d expenses
e.	SERVICE.	1890	1891
3	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—Continued.		
	Females. No. of Officers	\$ cts.	\$ c
	and Employee		F00.00
	Matron 1 Assistant Matron 1	000 00	500 00 300 00
İ	Chief Attendants 6	996 00	996 00
	Ordinary "(one additional) 21 Night " 4		3,150 00
1	Cooks	000 00	672 00
	Laundresses 6 Housemaids 4	. 396 00	396 00
	Seamstress 1 Dairymaid 1	400 00	132 00 120 00
			
	Expenses.	30,703 00	31,066 00
	Medicine and Medical comforts		550 00
)	FuelButchers' meat, fish and fowl	11,400 00	11,400 00
	Flour, meal, etc	6,500 00	6,500 00 4,000 00
	Butter		2,500 00
	Water Supply		3,000 00 9,500 00
	Groceries	2,500 00	2,500 00
- 1	Bedding, clothing and shoes		5,000 00 1,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		4,000 00 900 00
	Repairs and alterations. Printing, postage and stationery.	2,500 00	2,500 00 700 00
	MINICO BRANCH.	101,453 00	101,816 00
	(For 100 patients.) No. of Officers		
	Assistant Superintendent		1,000 00
-	Assistant Steward and Storekeeper 1		400 00
	Farmer and Assistant 2 Engineer 1		652 00 500 00
	Assistant Engineer 1		300 00
-	Electrician 1 Carpenter 1		300 00
	Jobber and Carpenter 1		144 00
	Baker 1 Firemen 3	W 00 0 0 0	400 00 720 00
	Male Supervisors 4		1,152 00
	Male Attendants 8 Officers' Cook and Housemaid 1		1,920 00
	Night Watch	240 00 720 00	240 00
	Mult Albertalites and Others	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	240 00
	Messenger 1		
	Messenger		
	Messenger 1 Females. 1 Assistant Matron 1 Supervisors 4	4	648 00
	Messenger 1 Females. Assistant Matron 1 Supervisors 4 Attendants 8 Lanndresses 3	450 00	1,200 00 360 00
	Messenger 1 Females. 1 Assistant Matron 1 Supervisors 4 Attendants 8 Laundresses 3 Night watch 1	450 00	1,200 00 360 00 150 00
	Messenger 1 Females. Assistant Matron 1 Supervisors 4 Attendants 8 Lanndresses 3	450 00	250 00 648 00 1,200 00 360 00 150 00 408 00 132 00
	Messenger 1 Assistant Matron 1 Supervisors 4 Attendants 8 Lanudresses 3 Night watch 1 Cooks 3	450 00	1,200 00 360 00 150 00 408 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—Continued.

No. of			Salaries and	d Expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.		1890	1891
39	Insane Asylum, Toronto (Mimico Branch)—C Salaries—Continued.	ontinued.	e cts.	\$ cts
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		3,500 00 1,800 00	8,000 00 4,000 00
	Butter Gas and Oil Groceries		1,000 00	2,400 00 500 00
	Fruit and Vegetables Bedding, Clothing and Shoes Furniture and furnishings		2,600 00 500 00 2,250 00	6,000 00 1,000 00 4,000 00 1,200 00
	Farm Feed and FodderPrinting, postage and stationery		1,500 00 150 00	1,500 00 250 00
١.	Laundry, spap, etc. Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations.		300 00 1,000 00	500 00 500 00 500 00
40	ASTLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.		24,482 00	48,126 00
	(For 950 patients) Salarics.	No of Officers and Employes,		
	Medical Superintendent First Assistant Physician	1	2,000 00 1,100 00	2,000 00 1,100 00
	Second Third Bursar	1	1,000 00 750 00 1,400 00	1,000 00 800 00 1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk	1	800 00 800 00	800 00 800 00
	Assistant Storekeeper Engineer Assistant Engineer]	7 10 00 400 00	740 00 400 00
	Bricklayer and Plasterer	7	1,776 00 600 00	1 ,776 00 600 00
	Carpenters Tailor. Gardener.	1	1,050 00 460 00 450 00	1,050 00 460 00 450 00
	Assistant Gardener Butcher	1	240 00 240 00	300 00 240 00
1	Yardman Porter and Messenger Baker	1	216 00 216 00 100 00	216 00 216 00 400 00
	Assistant Baker. Farmer	1	216 00 600 00 360 00	216 00 600 00 360 00
	Chief Attendants	2	432 00 936 00	432 00 936 00
	Supervisors	8 3C	1,884 00 7,200 00 216 00	2,148 00 7,260 00 216 00
	Laundryman	i	210 00	240 00
	Matron Females A sistant Matron	1	500 00 300 00	500-00 300-00
	Nurse ::	1	500 00	
	Supervisors Ordinary Female Attendants Night Attendants	21 3	5,586-00	<i>b</i> ,586 00
	Laundresses	5	672 00 480 00	660 00 664 00
	Housemans Darrymaid Seamstress	9 I 1	1,032 00 120 00 120 00	1,032 00 120 00 120 00
1	Portress, type writers, etc	1	120 00	144 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—Continued. Expenses. Medicines and medical comforts. Fuel Butchers' meat, fish and fowl Flonr Butter. Gas and oil Groceries. Fruit and vegetables Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and Furnishings Laundry, soap and cleaning. Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	\$ cts. 700 00 15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,500 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00	700 00 15,500 00 15,600 00 15,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00
	Expenses. Medicines and medical comforts Fuel Butchers' meat, fish and fowl Flonr Butter. Gas and oil. Groceries. Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	700 00 15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,500 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00	700 00 15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Expenses. Medicines and medical comforts Fuel Butchers' meat, fish and fowl Flonr Butter. Gas and oil. Groceries. Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	700 00 15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,500 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00	700 00 15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Medicines and medical comforts Fuel Butchers' meat, fish and fowl Flour Butter. Gas and oil Groceries Fruit and vegetables Bedding, clothing and shoes Furniture and Furnishings Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery	15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,500 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00	15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 6,000 00
	Fuel Butchers' meat, fish and fowl Flonr Butter. Gas and oil. Groceries Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,500 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00	15,500 00 15,000 00 8,500 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Flour Butter. Gas and oil. Groceries. Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning. Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	8,500 00 7,500 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 1,000 00 15,500 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00	8,500 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 15,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Gas and oil Groceries Fruit and vegetables Bedding, clothing and shoes Furniture and Furnishings Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery	7,500 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 1,000 00 5,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00	7,000 00 3,000 00 12,000 00 1,000 00 15,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Groceries. Fruit and vegetables Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	12,000 00 1,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00	12,000 00 1,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning. Farm, feed and fodder. Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00	1,000 00 15,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Furniture and Furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery	3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00	3,500 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Farm, feed and fodder Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00	2,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00
	Miscellaneous Repairs and alterations Printing, postage and stationery.	2,000 00 6,000 00 1,000 00	2,000 00
	Printing, postage and stationery	1,000 00	6,000 00
1	5. .		1,000 00
	A w w	124 359 00	
41	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.	104,402 00	134,482 00
	(For 570 Patients.)		
	No. of Officers		
12	Salarics, and Employés, Medical Superintendent	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	Assistant Physician	1,100 00	1,100 00
j.	Second Assistant Physician 1 Bursai 1	800 00 1,300 00	700 00 1,300 00
	Clerk 1	800 00	800 00
	Steward	600 00 700 00	600 00 700 00
]	Engineer 1	740 00	740 00
	Assistant Engineer	300 00 500 00	300 00 500 00
1	Baker 1	400 00	400 00
1	Tailor	500 00	500 00
	Supervisors 9 24 Ordinary Attendants 10 24	7,456 00	7,036 00
Ιį	Night Watches	•,	1,000 00
	Farmer 1 Gardener 1	400 00	400 00
- (1	Butcher 1	400 00 240 00	400 00 240 00
12	Stokers 2	425 00	425 00
1	Laundryman	360 00 240 00	360 00 240 00
12	Stableman and Messenger	216 00	216 00
	FEMALES.		
1	Matron. 1	450 00	450 00
1	Assistant Matron	250 00	250 00
12	Frained nurse for Infirmary 1 Seamstress 1	210 00 120 00	210 00 120 00
±	Supervisors. 7 Attendants 11 19	3,732 00	2,982 00
[]	Night Watchers		,
- 10	Porteress 1 Cooks 3	120 00 408 00	120 00 408 00
I	Lanndresses	264 00	264 00
12	Servants, Dairymaid, etc 3	312 00	336 00

V-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE-Continued.

No, of	F		Salaries and Expenses.	
Vote,	SERVICE.		1890	1891
41	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON-Conti	nned.	S ets.	S ct
11	Expenses,		0 000.	0 0
	Medicines Butchers' meat, fish and fowl Butter Flour, bread, etc. Fruel Gas and oil Groceries. Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes. Furniture and furnishings. Laundry, soap and cleaning Printing, postage and stationery. Farm, feed and fodder. Repairs		1,750 00 1,100 00 1,100 00 4,000 00 3,000 00	600 0 10,000 0 3,000 0 5,500 0 5,500 0 800 0 7,500 0 2,000 0 1,200 0 900 0 2,500 0 2,500 0
	Miscellaneous		90,693 00	$\frac{1,500 \text{ 0}}{78,397 \text{ 0}}$
4.0	Laurence was man Income II annual			
42	Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton			
42	Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton (For 900 Patients.)			
12	(For 900 Patients.) Saluries	No. of Officers		
12	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent.	and Employés.	2.000 00	2,000 (
42	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent	and Employés 1 1	1,150 00	1,100 (
42	(For 900 Patients.) Saluries Medical Superintendent	and Employés 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00	1,100 (900 (
12	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent	and Employés 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 60 700 00	1,100 (900 (700 (
12	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar.	and Employés 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00	1,100 900 700 1,400
	(For 900 Patients.) Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building) Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk	and Employés. 1	1,150 00 900 60 700 00 1,400 00 800 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800
	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 800
	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer.	and Employés.	1,150 00 900 60 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 800 650 300
	(For 900 Patients.) Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building) Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Engineer Assistant Engineer. Stokers	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 800 670 300 1,200
	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 1,050 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 650 650 300 1,200 1,050
	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 1,050 00 450 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 610 6300 1,200 1,000 450
	(For 900 Patients.) Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Engineer Stokers Carpenters Eaker. Gardener	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 1,050 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 800 610 300 1,200 450 500
	(For 900 Patients.) Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener. Assistant in store Porter and Gatekeeper.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 c0 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 210 00 1,200 00 1,050 00 450 00 500 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 800 61
	Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Engineer Stokers Carpenters Eaker. Gardener Assistant in store. Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 450 00 500 00 600 00	1,100 900 1,400 800 600 1,200 1,200 1,050 450 600 600 600 600 500 600 600 600 600 6
	Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building) Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener Assistant in store. Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 c0 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 210 00 1,050 00 450 00 660 00 660 00 250 00 300 00 365 00	1,100 900 700 1,400 800 800 60
	Salaries Medical Superintendent Assistant Physician Second Assistant Physician (in new building) Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker Gardener Assistant in store Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 210 00 1,200 00 1,050 00 450 00 500 00 250 00 300 00 365 00 180 00	1,100 900 1,400 800 800 600 600 1,000 1,000 500 600 600 600 300 450 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6
	Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener. Assistant in store Porter and Gatekeeper. Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chef do Ordinary Male Attendants.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 450 00 660 00 250 00 300 00 300 00 385 00 180 00 6,072 00	1,100 900 1,400 800 800 610 300 1,200 1,000 450 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 6
	Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building) Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener Assistant in store. Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants Tailor	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 c0 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 1,050 00 660 00 250 00 250 00 300 00 180 00 180 00 420 00	1,100 900 1,400 800 800 610 620 630 65
	Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Assistant Engineer Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener Assistant in store. Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants. Tailor. Farmer.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 450 00 660 00 250 00 300 00 300 00 385 00 180 00 6,072 00	1,100 900 700 700 1,400 800 610 630 610 630 650 660 65
	Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Engineer Stokers Carpenters Eaker. Gardener Assistant in store. Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants Tailor Farner. Butcher Ploughman	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 210 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 660 00 250 00 300 00 480 60 480 60 490 00 550 00	1,100 900 1,400 800 600 600 1,200 1,000 1,000 450 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6
	Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer Assistant Engineer. Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener Assistant in store. Porter and Gatekeeper. Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants. Tailor. Farmer. Butcher. Ploughman Messenger and Stableman.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 450 00 500 00 660 00 250 00 300 00 385 00 180 00 6,972 00 450 00 550 00	1,100 900 700 700 1,400 800 61
	Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer. Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener. Assistant in store Porter and Gatekeeper. Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants Tailor Farmer. Butcher Ploughman Messenger and Stableman.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 28 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 450 00 660 00 250 00 365 00 180 00 450 00 450 00 250 00 250 00 240 00 240 00 240 00 240 00	1,100 (900 (700 (1,400 (800 (800 (600 (610 (610 (65
	Saluries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar Bursar's Clerk Storekeeper Engineer Assistant Engineer Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener Assistant in store Porter and Gatekeeper Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants Tailor. Farmer Butcher Ploughman Messenger and Stableman Varduaau Farm hand	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	1,150 00 900 (c) 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 1,050 00 660 00 250 00 250 00 300 00 365 00 450 00 450 00 250 00	1,100 (900 (700 (1,400 (800 (800 (600 (1,200 (1,200 (1,000 (450 (600 (250 (305 (600 (250 (24
	Salaries Medical Superintendent. Assistant Physician. Second Assistant Physician (in new building). Third do Bursar. Bursar's Clerk. Storekeeper Engineer. Assistant Engineer. Stokers Carpenters Baker. Gardener. Assistant in store Porter and Gatekeeper. Chief Attendant Night Watch, Chief do Ordinary Male Attendants Tailor Farmer. Butcher Ploughman Messenger and Stableman.	and Employés. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	1,150 00 900 00 700 00 1,400 00 800 00 750 00 650 00 240 00 1,200 00 450 00 660 00 250 00 365 00 180 00 450 00 450 00 250 00 250 00 240 00 240 00 240 00 240 00	

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

No. of		Vote	ed for.
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
42	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—Continued.	\$ ets.	cts
	Matrou. 1 Assistant Matron 1 Chief Atteudant 1 Supervisors 9 Ordinary Female Attendants 17 Night Watchers 3 Cooks (two additional) 7 Laundresses 3 Housemaids 4 Seamstresses 2 107	500 00 300 00 250 00 1,566 00 2,550 00 445 00 444 00 288 00	500 00 300 00 250 00 1,566 00 2,550 00 450 00 888 00 384 00 288 00
	Expenses.	30,797 00	31,457 00
and the same of th	Medicines and medical comforts. Fuel (re-vote in part—about \$9,000 of last year's accounts paid in 1891). Butchers' meat, fish and fowl. Flour, bread, etc. Butter. Gas aud oil. Groceries Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes. Laundry, soap and cleaning. Furniture and furnishings. Farm, feed, and fodder. Repairs and alterations. Miscellaneous, including rents, etc. Water supply. Printing, postage and stationery.	600 00 17,500 00 17,000 00 8,000 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 14,500 00 1,800 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 4,500 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,200 60	600 00 126,500 00 17,000 00 8,000 00 7,000 00 3,000 00 14,500 00 1,800 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 3,500 00 4,500 00 1,700 00 1,200 00
		131,297 00	137,457 00
43	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. For 500 Patients. Salaries. No. of Officers and Employés. Hedical Superintendent. Bursar 1 Storekeeper 1 Engineers 3	1,600 00 1,000 00 700 00 1,000 00	1,600 00 1,000 00 700 00 1,400 00
	Engineers 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1,000 00 300 00 300 00 845 00 1,440 00 480 00 500 00 450 00 960 00	1,400 00 300 00 300 00 605 00 1,920 00 480 00 500 00 450 00 960 00

V ... PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE ... Continued.

No. of		Salaries and	Expenses.
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
43	Asylum for Idiots, Orillia—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
٠	Females.		
	Matron. 1 Assistant Matron at new buildings. 1 Teachers for feeble-minded children. 3 Ordinary Female Attendants. 13 Night Attendants. 2 Cooks. 4 Laundresses. 2 Housemaids. 9 Seamstresses. 2 Dairymaid. 1	450 00 300 00 850 00 1,350 00 300 00 528 00 264 00 840 00 300 00	450 00 300 00 1,050 00 1,950 00 300 00 528 00 264 00 1,080 00 300 00 120 00
	Expenses. 55	14,757 00	16,557 00
i	Medicine and medical comforts. Fuel. Butchers' meat, fish and fowl. Flour, bread, etc. Butter Gas and oil. Groceries. Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes. Laundry, soap and cleaning. Furniture and furnishings. Farm, feed and fodder. Repairs. Miscellaneous. Printing, postage and stationery.	100 00 10,000 00 3,500 00 3,800 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 1,800 00 1,800 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 400 00	120 00 12,000 00 5,000 00 5,500 00 2,500 00 4,000 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,600 00
4.4	Central Prison, Toronto.	47,657,00	60,202 00
	For 385 Prisoners.		
	Solaries. No. of Officers and Employes.	2,000 00 1,400 00 1,300 00 1,000 00 850 09 800 00 400 00	2,000 00 1,400 00 1,300 00 1,000 00 850 00 800 00 400 00
	Guards 28 Engineer 1 Baker 1	12,825 00 890 00 600 00	12,825 00 890 00 600 00
	, Expenses.	22,065 00	22,065 00
	Hospital Expenses and medicines. Butchers' meat and fish. Flour, bread and meal. Greceries. Bedding, slothing and shoes.	500 00 8,500 00 5,500 00 5,000 00 6,000 00	500 00 8,500 00 5,500 00 5,000 00 6,000 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

lo, of		Salaries and Expenses.	
ote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891.
44	Central Prison, Toronto—Continued. Expenses—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Fuel Gas and oil Water supply. do uapaid accounts 1889 Laundry, soap and cleaning Stationery, advertising, printing and postage Library, schools and expenses of religious services Furniture and furnishings Stable, forage, etc Grounds Repairs, etc Unenumerated Industrial Department.	5,200 00 1,100 00 3,006 00 5,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 450 00 1,600 00 2,000 00 72,465 00	5,200 00 1,100 00 3,000 00 2,000 00 550 00 1,000 00 1,500 00 450 00 1,600 00 2,000 00
	Salarics. No. of Officers and Employés.	400 00 600 00 600 00 9,88C 00 450 00 37,000 00	400 00 600 00 600 00 9,880 00 450 00 47,000 00
45	Ontario Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.		
	Salarics	1,600 00 950 00 900 00 700 00 1,200 00 500 00 600 00 450 00 450 00 450 00 450 00 400 00 1,700 00 2,000 00 400 00 400 00 160 00	1,600 00 950 00 900 00 700 00 1,200 00 500 00 1,650 00 600 00 450 00 450 00 400 00 1,700 00 1,000 00
	Laundress, etc	240 00	
	Laundress, etc 1		

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

To. of		Salaries and	Expenses.
ote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891.
45	Ontario Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene—Continued.	\$ cts.	S ets.
	Expenses,		
	Rations Clothing Farm, farm stock and stables Hospital Library and schools Fuel Cleaning, light and laundry Furniture, tools and shop fixtures Workshops, tools and fixtures Repairs, ordinary Incidentals (recaptures, freight, rent, etc.) Postage and stationery	6,000 00 5,500 00 2,200 00 300 60 700 00 3,500 00 1,200 00 900 00 400 00 1,500 00 2,200 00 600 00	6,000 00 5,500 00 2,200 00 600 00 4,000 00 800 00 900 00 400 00 1,500 00 2,200 00 500 00
46	Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.		
40			
	For 260 pupils.		
	Salaries, No. of Officers and Employes.		
	Superintendent 1	550 00 300 00 300 00	_
	Expenses.	19,602 16	20,323 0
	Medicines and Medical Comforts Butchers' meat, fish and fowl. Flour Butter Groceries Fruit and vegetables Bedding, clothing and shoes	3,900 00 2,200 00 2,300 00 2,500 00 500 00	200 0 4,200 0 2,200 0 2,400 0 2,600 0 500 0 900 6

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—Continued.

		-	macramora Pri d'indidantida P
No. of		Salaries and	Expenses.
Vote.	S E R _v V 1 C E	1890	1891
46	Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville—Continued. Expenses—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Gas and oil Laundry, soap and cleaning Furnithre and furnishings Farm, feed and fodder Repairs and alterations Advertising, printing, stationery and postage Books, apparatus and appliances Unenumerated	1,200 00 400 00 600 00 700 00 900 00 750 00 600 00 1,500 00	1,200 00 400 00 600 00 700 00 900 00 750 00 700 00 1,500 00
		42,427 16	43,973 00
47	Institution for the Blind, Brantford.		
	(For 150 pupils.) No. of Officers Salaries. and Employes.		
	Principal 1 Physician 1 Bnrsar 1 Matron 1 Teachers 16 Trade Instructor 1 Visitors' attendant 1 Carpenter 1 Engineer 1 Assistant Engineer 1 Fireman in winter and farm hand in summer 1 Gardener 1 Teamster 1 Porter and Messenger 1 Cook's Assistant 1 Maids 10 Laundress 1 Laundress's Assistants 2 Nurses 3 Nightwatchman 1 Temporary assistance, including extra farm hands in summer -	1,600 00 600 00 900 00 400 00 6,575 00 1,100 00 156 00 424 00 600 00 276 00 400 00 288 00 216 00 168 00 216 00 410 00 310 00 310 00 350 00	1,600 00 600 00 900 00 400 00 7,000 00 1,100 00 156 00 424 00 600 00 300 00 288 00 216 00 984 00 168 00 216 00 410 00 300 00 410 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00
	Expenses, 48	17,151 00	17,600 00
	Medicine and medical comforts Butcher's meat, fish and fowl Flour, bread, etc. Butter General Groceries Fruit and vegetables. Bedding, clothing and shoes Fuel, Gas, oil and candles Laundry, soap and cleaning Furniture and furnishings Farm, feed and fodder Repairs and alterations Advertising, printing, stationery and postage Books, apparatus and appliances Unenumerated	150 00 3,100 00 1,100 00 1,200 00 2,000 00 500 00 3,800 00 1,200 00 500 00 500 00 600 00 600 00 1,100 00 1,100 00 1,400 00 35,901 00	200 00 3,100 00 1,100 00 1,100 00 1,200 00 2,000 00 700 00 3,200 00 1,200 00 500 00 900 00 600 00 1,100 00 1,400 00 36,000 60

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—Concluded.

No. of	Chbatch	Salaries and	Expenses
Tote.	SERVICE.	1890	1891
48	Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto.		
	(For 170 inmates.)	\$ cts.	S ets
	Salaries. No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Superintendent 1 Deputy Superintendent 1 Secretary 1 Physician 1 Bursar and Storekeeper 1 Teacher and Honsekeeper for Refuge 1 Instructors 3 Attendants 8 Gatekeeper and Visitors' Attendant 1 Cook and Baker 1 Chief Attendant 1 Maid 1 Engineer 1 Assistant Engineer 1 Night Watch 1 "(female) 1 Messenger 1 Ontside Night Watch 1 Gardener 1	1,000 00 600 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 120 00 168 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00	1,000 00 600 00 350 00 800 00 930 00 550 00 700 00 1,380 00 120 00 168 00 600 00 400 00 200 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00 400 00
1	Expenses.	5,020 00	3,110 0
	Hospital expenses and medicines Butchers' meat and fish Flour, bread and meal Groceries Bedding, clothing and shoes Fuel Gas and oil Laundry, soap, cleaning and water Stationery, advertising, postage, etc. Library, schools and lectures Furniture and furnishings Grounds and garden Repairs Unenumerated For manufacturing operations Feed and forage	250 00 2,400 00 1,600 00 3,500 00 2,100 00 3,500 00 800 00 2,200 00 400 00 600 00 800 00 1,200 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 300 00	200 00 2,000 00 1,600 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 800 00 2,200 00 450 00 600 00 800 00 1,200 00 1,500 00 300 00

600 00

600 00

600 00

600 00

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

	To be voted per Statement (A)	\$10,000	00
No. of Vote.	A	1890.	1891
49	Agencies in Europe Agencies in Ontario. Allowance for maps, circulars and literature. To enconrage new settlers on Rainy River Incidentals	\$ cts. 3,900 00 600 00 1,300 00 5,800 00	\$ cts. 4,400 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 10,000 00
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries an	d Expenses.
49	DETAILS. AGENCIES IN EUROPE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Agent in Liverpool Clerk Travelling expenses Printing and contingencies. Office rent and expenses, including fuel, stationery, ect	2,000 00 240 00 500 00 500 00 660 00	2,000 00 240 00 500 00 1,000 00 660 00
	Agencies in Ontario.	3,900 00	4,400 00

Allowance for constable at railway station and shed.....

VII—AGRICULTURE.

-			
No. of Vote.	A	1890.	1891
	Agriculture	\$ cts.	8 cts.
50	Agriculture	131,378 00	145,688 00
77 (Salaries and	Expenses.
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
	Details.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
50	(a) Agriculture.		
	Electoral Division Societies, 86 at \$700. " 4 at 350. " 4 at 350. " Outlying Districts Fruit Growers' Association. Entomological Society. Dairymen's Associations. Western Dairymen's Association for Dairy School and Milk Inspection. Agricultural and Arts Associations. Dominion Sheep-Breeder's Association. Swine-Breeder's Association Ontario Experimental Union. Ontario Creameries Association Ontario Poultry Association Beekeepers' Association and inspection Travelling expenses of Professors attending Farmers' Institutes, conventions, etc. Travelling expenses and allowances for other Lecturers at Farmers' Institutes. Farmers' Institutes, a grant of \$25 to one Institute in each Electoral District, on condition that an equal sum be granted by the County Council, and on such further conditions as may be imposed by regulations of Commissioner of Agriculture Per sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts—such as investigations of disease in animals and crops, and of ravages of insects; printing and distributing reports and bulletins, and for agricultural instruction, dairy products, travelling expenses and conserved for the content of	60,200 00 550 00 1,400 00 2,000 00 1,800 00 1,000 00 4,000 00 250 00 200 00 1,500 00 900 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 4,500 00	60,200 00 550 00 1,400 00 2,000 00 1,800 00 1,000 00 4,000 00 5,350 00 300 00 300 00 400 00 1,500 00 1,300 00 1,800 00 1,800 00 2,000 00 1,600 00
	tingencies, not otherwise provided for	2,000 00 1,000 00	2,000 00 1,600 00
	statistics, etc	98,200 00	6,500 00
	Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, (*30 Students.) I. College, (a) Salaries and Wages. President, Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent	2,000 00	2,000 00 2,000 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

To -C		Voted	for.	
No. of Vote.			1891	
50	Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	
	(a) Salarics and Wages.			
	Professor of Chemistry "Geology and Natural History." "Veterinary Science (part time). Mathematical and Assistant Resident Master. Assistant in the Department of Chemistry. Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics (part time) Bursur Shorthand writer and tutor. Physician Matron and Housekeeper Engineer Assistant Engineer for 4 months Stoker, 8 months (6 months in 1889). Janitor and Messeuger Night Watchman and Assistant in looking after Students in Boardinghonse for nine months Temporary assistance	1,600 00 1,600 00 1,000 00 800 00 1,000 00 950 00 400 00 300 00 400 00 700 00 144 00 176 00 240 00 125 00 100 00	1,700 00 1,800 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 800 00 150 00 400 00 300 00 440 00 700 00 144 00 264 00 225 00 100 00	
	(b) Expenses of Branding House.			
	Meat, fish and fowl Bread and biscuit Groceries, butter and fruit Laundry, soap and cleaning Women servants for boarding-house—Cooks, laundresses, etc Advertising, printing, postage and stationery Maintenance of chemicals, apparatus, etc Library (books, papers and periodicals) Medals Unenumerated	300 00	4,000 00 800 00 4,000 00 300 00 1,700 00 800 00 250 00 100 00 700 00	
	Less estimated revenue.	26,735 00 6,300 00	28,255 00 6,000 00	
		20,435 00	22,259 00	
	II.—EXPERIMENTAL FARM.			
	(a) Farm Proper.			
	1. Permanent improvements—fencing, grading, addition to waggon shed, etc 2. Farm maintenance— 8 c. S c. Salary of Foreman (\$350 for instruction). 700 00 800 00 Cattleman (\$150 for instruction). 400 00 450 00 Wages. 2,174 00 2,650 00 Live stock 1,100 00 4,500 00 Maintenance of stock 300 00 2,500 00 Seeds 250 00 200 00 Manure 250 00 Binding twine 50 00 50 00 Repairs and alterations 450 00 450 00 Furniture and furnishings 100 00 250 00 Implements 200 00 580 00	700 00	1,000 00	

${\tt VII.--AGRICULTURE.--} Continued.$

SERVICE 1891. 1891.	io, of				Voted	for
The Experimental Farm - Continued.					1890.	1891.
(a) Furm Proper. Advertising, printing, po-tage and stationery. 250 00 400 00 Puel, light, etc. 35 00 40 00 250 00 Contingencies	50	II.—Experimental Farm.—Con	tinucd.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Advertising, printing, postage and stationery 250 00 400 00 Fuel, light, etc. 35 00 40 00 00 Fuel, light, etc. 35 00 40 00 250 00 00 250 00 00 250 00 00 250 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	-00					
Fael, light, etc. 35 00		, .				
Less estimated revenue 2,600 00 6,000 00 3,609 00 7,370 0		Fuel, light, etc	35 00	40 00		
Salaries and wages			6,209 00	13,370 00		
Salaries and wages		Less estimated revenue	2,600 00	6,000 00	3,609 00	7,370 00
Salaries and wages						
Assistant Director Special Assistant (\$100 chargeable to Farm proper and \$100 to instruction) 400 00 40		(b) Experiments.			4,000 00	0,010 00
Proper and \$100 to instruction		Assistant Director	800 00	1,000 00		
Experimental feeder 400 00 400 00 1,185 00 100 00 1,185 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 00 2,985 00 1,700 0			400 00	400 00		
Seeds		Experimental feeder				
Seeds		Labor				
Manure and special fertilizers			1,100 00	2,980 00 1		
Manure and special fertilizers		Seeds	150 00	200 00		
Furniture, furnishings and repairs		Manure and special fertilizers			I	
Printing, postage and stationery					1	
Feed and fodder		Printing, postage and stationery				
Exhibitions		Implements				
Salary of assistant 600 00 Wages of man to feed, milk and do experimental work 360 00 400 00			200 00	250 00	3,230 00	4,585 00
Wages of man to feed, milk and do experimental work 360 00 400 00		III.—Experimental Dairy.				
Wages of man to feed, milk and do experimental work		Salary of assistant	600 00			
Temporary assistance		Wages of man to feed, milk and do experimental				
Purchase of cows and pigs		Temporary assistance				
Furniture, furnishings and repairs 150 00 150 00 Laboratory expenses 50 00 90 00 150 00 Printing, postage and stationery 30 00 90 00 100 00 1		_	1,250 00	500 00		
Furniture, furnishings and repairs 150 00 150 00 Laboratory expenses 50 00 90 00 150 00 Printing, postage and stationery 30 00 90 00 100 00 1		Purchase of cows and pigs		450 00		
Laboratory expenses				500 00		
Printing, postage and stationery 30 00 90 60 100 00 100 00 2,080 00 1,840 00 Dairy appliances - cream separator, n ilk tests, creamers, cream vats, microscope, etc 450 00 Expenses re-travelling dairy 500 00 2,800 00 Less estimated revenue 600 00 800 00						
2,080 00 1,840 00 Dairy apphances – cream separator, n ilk tests, creamers, cream vats, microscope, etc 450 00 Expenses re traveling dairy 500 00 Less estimated revenue 400 00 800 00		Printing, postage and stationery	30 00	90 00		
Dairy appliances - cream separator, n ilk tests, creamers, cream vats, microscope, etc		Contingencies				
Creamers, eream vats, microscope, etc			2,080 00	1,840 00		
Expenses re-trave'ling dairy				160 00		
Less estimated revenue						
and the second s			2,050 00	2,800 (0)		
1,6-0 00 2,000 0		Less estimated revenue	(00 00	500.00		
0.1		-			1,650 00	2,000 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

No. of				Voted	for.	
Vote.	SERVICE.				1890.	1891
50	IV.—Poultry Department.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Salary of Manager. Feed, etc		···_	500 00 200 00		700 00
	V.—Garden, Lawn, etc.					
	Foreman (part instruction)	700 420 288 240	00 00 00	700.00 456 00 288 00 320 00		
	Laborers Manure Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc Furniture, furuishings and repairs, tools, imple-	1,000 100 250	00	1,100 00 100 00 200 00		
	ments, flower pots, etc Fuel and light. Contingencies	100 30 20	00	150 00 30 00 50 00	3,148 00	3,394 00
	V1.—MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.				0,110 00	0,001
	Salary of foreman (part salary in 1890) Lumber, nails, oil, paint, etc Tools, etc Fnel and light.	400 100 50 26	00 00 00	700 00 300 00 100 00 30 00		
	Contingencies			50 00	576 00	1,180 00
					12,943 00	20,229 00

VIII.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$132,557 51

No. of Vote.	А.	1890.	1891
51	For Hospitals and Institutes mentioned in Schedule "A" of Statute For Institutions, Schedule "B" "C" For printing, stationery and other contingencies connected with above Institutes Total	\$ cts. 69,626 86 39,143 23 17,908 72 300 00 126,978 81	\$ cts. 73,723 96 40,655 74 17,877 81 300 00 132,557 51

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

To be voted per Statement (A)......\$61,148.00.

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No. of Vote.	Α.	1890.	1891.
52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64	Government House Parliament Buildings—Main building """ West wing "" East wing Education Department (Normal School building) Rented premises, Simcoe Street """ Wellington Street Miscellaneous Normal School, Ottawa School of Practical Science Agricultural College. Agricultural Hall Osgoode Hall	\$ cts. 8,057 12 10,445 82 3,345 80 4,595 80 9,300 79 2,700 00 1,550 00 3,094 00 3,350 00 1,200 00 6,150 00 650 00 8,997 40 63,436 73	\$ cts. 7,500 00 9,900 00 2,800 00 4,050 00 8,700 00 1,550 00 3,158 00 2,000 00 6,150 00 6,150 00 8,640 00
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and	1 Expenses.
	Details.	% C.	\$ c.
52	Water Gas Fuel Repairs Furnishings Planting and plants Contingencies (clearing away snow, carting ashes, etc) Unpaul water account (arrears).	650 00 1,350 00 2,200 00 1,500 00 1,600 00 500 00 300 60 557 12	650 00 1,350 00 2,200 00 1,500 00 1,000 00 500 00 300 00
53	Parliament Buildings—Main Building.		
	Repairs and Furniture. Fuel Gas and other lighting Water Unpaul water account (arrears)	6,000 00 1,600 00 1,700 00 600 60 545 82	6,000 00 1,600 00 1,700 00 600 00

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—Continued.

No. of		Salaries and Expenses.	
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891
54	Details—Continued. Parliament Buildings, West Wing, Crown Lands Department. Repairs and furniture. Fuel Water Unpaid water account (arrears)	\$ cts. 1,600 00 700 00 500 00 545 80 3,345 80	\$ cts. 1,600 00 700 00 500 00 2,800 00
55	East Wing, Treasury Department and Secretary and Registrar's Department.		
	Repairs and furniture. Fuel Water Gas Unpaid water account (arrears)	2,500 00 750 00 500 00 300 00 545 80	2,500 00 750 00 500 00 300 00
-56	Educational Department, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.	4,050 80	4,000 00
	Expenses of grounds. Expenses of grounds. Fuel and light. Water Repairs, including museum, etc. Carpenter (formerly paid ont of contingencies). Unpaid water account (arrears)	1,500 00 800 00 3,800 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 600 00 600 79	1,500 00 800 00 3,800 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 600 00
		9,300 79	8,700 00
57	Rented Premises, Simcoc Street, Attorney-General's Department. Fuel, gas and water. Rent. Repairs and furniture.	800 00 1,200 00 700 00 2,700 00	800 00 1,200 00 700 00 2,700 00
-58	Rented Premises on Wellington Street, Public Works' Department.		
•	Fuel, gas and water. Rent. Repairs and furniture. Caretaking, etc., departmental buildings.	400 00 600 00 350 00 200 00	400 00 600 00 350 00 200 00
-59	Miscellaneous.	1,550 00	1,550 00
	General Clerk of Works and repairs for Public Institutions	1,200 00 720 00 1,174 00 3,094 00	1,200 00 720 00 1,238 00 3,158 00
	20		

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—Concluded.

No. of		Salaries and Expenses.	
Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891.
	Details.— $Continued$.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
60	Normal School, Ottawa.		
	Expenses of grounds. Fuel and light Water Repairs and furniture.	400 00 1,600 00 600 00 750 00	400 00 1,600 00 600 00 750 00
		3,350 00	3,350 00
61	School of Practical Science,		
	Gas	150 00 500 00 100 00 450 00	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \ 00 \\ 1,000 \ 00 \\ 200 \ 00 \\ 600 \ 00 \end{array}$
		1,200 00	2,000 00
62	Agricultural College.		
	Furniture and furnishings. Repairs and alterations Fuel. Light Water Sewage disposal	600 00 600 00 3,000 00 1,100 00 659 00 200 00	600 00 600 00 3,000 00 1,100 00 650 00 200 00
		6,150 00	6,150 00
63	Agricultural Hall.		
	Fuel and light	650 00	650 00
		650 00	650 00
64	Osgoode Hall.		
	Fuel and light. Salaries of engineer and firemen. Water Repairs and furniture Unpaid water account (arrears).	5,000 00 1,140 00 500 00 2,000 00 357 40	5,000 00 1,140 00 500 00 2,000 00
		8,997 40	8,640 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$517,241.00.

No. of		1891.	
Vote.	Α.	Re-vote esti- mated.	New Vote.
65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto Mimico Cottages Alylum for the Insane, London " "Hamilton " "Kingston " for Idiots, Orillia Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene Reformatory for Females, Toronto Central Prison, Toronto Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville Blind Institute, Brantford Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph Education Department, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto Normal School, Ottawa School of Practical Science, Toronto Government House, Toronto Government House, Toronto Algoma District Thunder Bay District Muskoka District Parry Sonnd District Nipissing District Rainy River District Rainy River District County of Halibnrton Miscellaneous	37,500 00 450 00 300 00 3,600 00 20,000 00 1,500 00 600 00 1,200 00 250 00	\$ cts. 7,970 00 96,467 00 41,050 00 55,513 00 18,590 00 49,600 00 7,280 00 4,665 00 4,115 00 14,700 00 12,826 00 29,895 00 27,500 00 29,990 00 8,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,750 00 230 00 419,541 00
	Re-votes included in above. Expenditure on capital account (new). Expenditure for repairs		97,700 00 388,211 00 31,330 00
	Total estimate for 1891		517,241 00
	(Voted for 1890 \$557,749 92).		i 1
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be vote	ed for 1891.
G 5	Details. Asylum for Insanc, Toronto.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Re-vote of unexpended balance, general repairs, etc Furniture and furnishings (Inspector). Carpenter's shop, lumber, material, etc. Engineer's shop, material, etc. Paints, oils, etc Remodelling old slaughter-house for residences Additions to storeroom and laundry, cow-house and horse stables	200 00 2,700 00 1,200 00 1,800 00 470 00 800 00 1,000 00	8,170 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		To be voted for 1891.	
	Details—Continued.	\$ cts.	8 cts.	
66	Mimico Cottages.			
	Re-vote of unexpended balance To complete cottages under contract, sewage disposal, etc Fence round cemetery lots, grading, planting, etc Two cottages for refractory patients (50 in each) Double sashes for windows facing north Platform scales Lodge entrance and roads House for working patients (15) on farm Furniture and furnishings (Inspector), etc. Reconstruction and removal of barn, re-vote Farm stock and implements Carpenter's shop, material for lumber, fencing, tools, etc. Trees for planting in burial grounds	21,200 00 33,000 00 2,000 00 36,000 00 800 00 200 00 6,000 00 3,000 00 11,000 00 2,162 00 1,605 00 100 00	117,667 00	
67	Asylum for Insanc, London.			
	Re-vote of unexpended balance. To complete central boiler house, piggery, duplicate pumps, etc. Reconstruction of steam and return mains Slaughter bouse, refrigerator room, barn, stable, etc Rearrargement of central hall and apartments Repairing eavetroughs, downpipes, painting, etc Coal shed for west cottage Additional tanks for water supply (40,000 gal) Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) Repairs and alterations Material for flooring and halls, lumber for fencing, etc.	2,300 00 13,000 00 3,000 00 8,500 00 1,500 00 900 00 3,500 00 900 00 3,800 00 5,175 00 500 00 1,175 00	43,350 00	
68	Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.			
	Re-vote of unexpended balance General repairs, drains, etc To complete slaughter house, piggery, water supply, etc. New buildings, barn and stables, root house, etc Increased water tankage, orchard house Annexes for six dining rooms, main building. Isolated hospital (30 patients) and furnishings Purchase of Androws' property (8 acres) Building for fire apparatus, hose tower, etc Fencing pumping house lot (80 feet) Cottage at pump house for engineer Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) re-vote Material for addition to green-house. Farm and garden, trees, shrubs, horse lawn mower, fencing, etc Drainage and fencing New steam boiler Mineral wool for covering steam pipes Three fire escapes Wire guards for windows of refractory wards and fire escapes	6,900 00 1,000 00 4,000 00 15,000 00 2,000 00 14,000 00 6,000 00 800 00 60 00 1,140 00 2,325 00 500 00 1,100 00 610 00 1,478 00 500 00		
69	Asylum for Insane, Kingston.		62,413 00	
	General repairs, drains etc. Slaughter house, refrigerator room, barn, stable, etc., on farm Cow stable, piggerty, drainage, etc Repairs to pump house and engineer's house Furniture and furnishings, (Inspector) Repairs to Superintemlent's house Farm and garden	500 00 8,500 00 6,000 00 1,000 00 1,350 00 600 00 610 00	18,590 00	

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

No. of Vote.			To be voted for 1891,	
	Details—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
70	Asylum for Idiots Orillia.			
	Re-vote of unexpended balance To complete buildings, steam-heating, &c. Three cottages for employees. Platform weigh-scales House, and fencing on front road, (1,750 feet) Purchase of land, say 27 acres on lake front Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) Farm and garden Green-house	37,500 00 23,200 00 4,500 00 200 00 3,000 00 1,300 00 1,4750 00 1,450 00 1,200 00	87,100 00	
71	REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.			
	Re-vote of unexpended balance. One set platform weigh scales. Three new boilers for engine room and laundry New sheds at stables. Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) Garden and grounds—ornamental shrubs Repairs and alterations, material for repairing houses, etc. New sashes for dining hall and floers for play room Floors eugine room and workshop, and platform for boys. Cooking boilers, fitting up bakery and kitchen, etc Utilizing vacant space above bakery, completing cells, etc.	450 00 680 00 1,500 00 450 00 1,175 00 75 00 500 00 800 00 350 00 650 00 1,100 00	7,730 00	
72	REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.			
	General repairs, drains, etc. Tubular boiler New floor for laundry and building root-house. Painting front fence and laundry Portion of cost of block paving and sewerage. Alterations in corridors for fire escapes Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) New flooring for Refuge and addition to green-house. Replastering ceilings and 40 locks for corridors Library, books, etc	400 00 850 00 680 00 250 00 555 00 300 00 700 00 600 00 230 00 100 00	4,665 00	
73	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.		4,000 00	
	Re-vote of unexpended balance. Painting exterior of main building. Ventilation of cell houses (Inspector). Repairing stables, painting exterior of buildings. New machines for broom shop, north shop and woollen industry. Library and general repairs.	300 00 250 00 700 00 400 00 1,465 00 1.300 00	4,415 00	
74	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.			
	General repairs, drains, etc. To complete painting of outside woodwork. Shed and stable. Re-arrangement of steam heating, main building and dormitory. Addition to bakery and new ice house. Re-shingling bursar's house, and drain from boiler house. Furniture and furnishings (Inspector). Garden and grounds—repairs to fences, roads, trees, etc. Repairs—lumber for flooring, paints, oils, plaster, etc. Wages of extra carpenter and painter, paints, etc. To complete steam boilers in kitchen, tubes for boilers, etc.	400 00 250 00 200 00 2,000 00 2,300 00 600 00 6,200 00 750 00 1,050 00 400 00	14,700 00	
	43			

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE		To be voted for 1891.	
75	Institution for the Blind, Brantford. Re-vote of unexpended balance	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Lumber for sidewalks New Gymnasium Sewage disposal. Furniture and furnishings (Inspector). Repairs and alterations. Garden and grounds—tree-planting, etc.	2,500 00 8,000 00 700 00	16,426 00	
76	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.			
	General repairs, drains, etc. Laundry appliances and exhaust fan in kitchen (partly re-vote). Putting in steam boiler, fitting up hospital, etc. Cooking range, new floors, bedsteads, water closets, etc Convocation hall and gymnasium, with heating, etc. Collection of minerals for Museum and instruction. New farm piggery. Waggon and woodshed at farmer's house (re-vete) Piggery near experimental dairy. Poultry house, with fencing for yards, etc. Laboratory, green and propagating houses, etc. Furniture and furnishings.	400 00 2,220 00 550 00 2,500 (0 8,500 00 600 00 2,000 00 325 00 600 00 1,800 00 10,000 00 400 00	90 908 000	
77	Education Department, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.		29,895 00	
	General repairs, drains, etc. Alterations in theatre, main building. Furniture and furnishings.	2,000 00 3,000 00 500 00	5,500 00	
78	Normal School, Ottawa.			
	General repairs, drains, etc. New water closets in front building Repairs to roofs, fences, painting, etc. Additions for Assembly and Class rooms Furniture and furnishings	2,000 00	27,500 00	
79	School of Practical Science, Toronto.			
	Re-vote of unexpended balance. General repairs, painting, drains, etc Furniture and furnishings. General equipment of Engineering laboratory. Electrical apparatus Surveying instruments Department of Architecture Department of applied chemistry.	20,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 16,900 00 4,090 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00	W 400 00	
80	Osgoode Hall, Toronto.		49,990 00	
	General repairs, painting, drains, etc	3,000 00 4,000 00 500 00 500 00	8,000 00-	
81	Government House, Toronto		7,000	
	General repairs, etc., re-vote of part of unexpended balance	1,500 00	1,500 00	

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Concluded.

No. of			
Vote.	SERVICE	To be voted	l for 1891.
82	Algoma District.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Lock-up St Joseph's Island (re-vote)	1,000 00	1,600 00
\$3	Thunder Bay District.		
	Lock-up Fort William, boring well for water supply	500 00 500 00	1,000 00
84	Muskoka District.		
	Re-vote of part of unexpended balance	500 00 800 00 600 00	1,900 00
-85	Parry Sound District.		
	Lock-up at Byng Inlet re-vote of part of unexpended balance	600 00	1,200 00
86	Nipissing District.		•
	Re-vote of unexpended balance. Lock-up Sudbury, addition and alterations. Lock-up keeper's house, Mattawa. Repairs and furniture, lock-ups.	250 00 250 00 1,000 00 500 00	2,000 00
-87	Rainy River District.		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	750 00 500 00	1,250 00
-88	County of Haliburton.		
	Re-vote of unexpended be ance. Repairs to Registry office, Minden.	70 00 230 00	300 00
89	Miscellaneous.		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance, Brock monument	380 00	380 00

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

To be voted per Statement (A)......\$47,490 00

No. of Vote.	Α.	1891.	
90	Public Works	\$ cts 47,490 00	
No.	SERVICE.	Re-vote.	New Vote.
90	Maganetawan River Improvement: To dredge Channel below Burk's Falls	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 6,500 00
	2. Peninsula Creek Improvement. To dredge and construct cribbing		6,500 00
	3. Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works: To complete reconstruction of lock. To extend cribwork below lock and to dredge in river and in Mary's Lake and to remove obstructions from channel of river at Huntsville.		2,500 00
	4. Gull and Burnt River Works: To construct dam and slide at outlet of White Lake		
	5. To aid cost of construction of Lake Scugog Flats Road (original allowance having been flooded by erection of Public Works)	1,500 00	
	6. Scuggg River Improvement: To remove obstructions from channel of river between head of present improvements and Lindsay Lock	600 00	2,000 00
	7. To meet one-fourth of the cost of proposed bridge and approaches thereto across the Ottawa River at the outlet of Lake Temiscamingue on condition that one-half of such cost is provided for by the Dominion of Canada and the remainder by the Province of Quebec, and that the Province of Ontario shall not in any event be called upon to pay more than the sum now appropriated, and that the plans for and construction of the bridge are approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works.	4,000 00	
	8. To extend apron to Mississiqua Lake Dam	490 00	
	9. Maintenance Locks, Dams and Bridges, including new lock gates for Lindsay and Port Carling Locks and new swing bridge at Young's Point		10,500 00
	10. Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards and charges not otherwise provided for		5,000 00
	11. Superintendent Locks, Dams and Bridges		1,200 00
	12. Lockmasters, Caretakers and Bridgetenders salaries		2,800 00
	Summary,	7,990 00	39,500 00
	Re-vote included in the above.		7,550 00
	Expenditure on Capital Account (new)		25,000 00
	" for maintenance and repairs		14,500 00
	Total Estimate for 1891.		47,490 00
	(Total Voted for 1890, \$51,300 00.) 46	-	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted	per Statement.		\$96,700 00
-------------	----------------	--	-------------

No. of Vote.			oted for 91
91	North Division	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DI.	West Division.		
	East Division	15,300 00	
	General Purposes	37,500 00	
	General Lutposes	28,000 00	96,700 00
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		oted for 91
91	North Division.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Bruce Mines and Port Lock Road—to complete	300 00	
	Cockburn Island Roads	500 00	
	Cottonwood Creek Road—to construct from railway in township of O'Connor, northwesterly to mines, conditional that an equal amount be contributed in work or money	800 00	
	Dorion Road—from C. P. Railway into Township of Dorion	500 00	
	Galbraith 4 and 5 Con. Road—to open eastward as may be located	300 00	
	Grassy River Road	1,500 00	
	Ouimet and Black Bay Road—from C.P.R. Station Ouimet—southward to Black Bay opposite McEachern's Island	600 00	
	Parkinson Road-to extend north	500 00	
	Port Finlay Road—to repair	500 00	-
	Port Lock and Port Finlay Road—to repair	500 00	
	Rabbit Mountain and Whitefish Lake Road—to repair and extend	1,500 00	
	Rainy River Road—to improve.	2,500 00	
	Rat Portage and Rainy River Road—to continue	1,000 00	
	Rat Portage and Keewatin Road—extension	500 00	
	Rock Lake Road—to extend northward between Lots 11 and 12 Coffin from 3rd Concession	400 00	
	Silver Creek Road-from "Beaver" and other mines to Railway	1,500 00	
	Silver Mountain Road-from mines to railway	00 00	
	Slate River Valley Road	800 00	
	Spanish River Road—to construct from Massey eastward, \$500, and to repair between Walford and Massey, \$500	1,000 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1891.	
91	West Division,	\$ cts.	S cts.
	Beggsboro' Road—to repair	400 00	
	Bracebridge Road—to improve hills	200 00	
	Burk's Falls Road—to extend eastward	1,000 00	
	Carling Road—to repair	500 00	
j	Christie Road in Foley	500 00	
ĵ	Eagle Lake Road—to extend from Mecunoma to Northern Road	500 00	
	Himsworth 25 and 26, S. L. Road—to construct southward	500 00	
	Indian Peninsula Roads	1,700 00	
1	Joly Bridge and 6 and 7 Con. Road	700 00	
	Maganetawan Road—to extend eastward	500 00	
}	Macaulay Road—to repair	600 00	
	Mills and Stark Swamp Road	300 00	
	Mills Road—to repair between Loring and Golden Valley Road	500 00	
	Muskoka Road—to open towards Westphalia Road	500 00	
1	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road—to continue south-easterly to Bob- caygeon Road	800 00	
	North Cardwell Road—to produce.	500 00	
	Northern Road-to repair between Parry Sound and McKellar	500 00	
	Oakley, 25 and 26 sideline Road—to open to Wood Lake	600 00	
	Pringle 12 and 13 con. Road—to open from Commanda Road	500 00	
- 1	Ryerson Centre Road—general repairs	600 00	
	South Armour Road—to improve	500 00	
	Strong Township Roads	1,000 00	
	Spence 5 and 6 side line Road to open and improve between Concessions five to nine	500 00	•
	Westphalia Road—to further open	800-00	
	Whitestone Valley Road - to improve	600 00	15,300 00
	East Division.		
	Addington Road—to repair north of Massanoga Lake, with repair of two bridges.	:HUO 00	
	Admaston and Seitch Bush Road	300-00	
	Ashdod and Calabogie Road	600 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1891.		
91	East Division—Continued.	\$ cts	S ets.	
	Anstruther Road—repairs	200 00		
	Booth Road—to extend	400 00		
	Bobczygeon Road, south of Kinmount	600 00		
	Bonnechere River and Barry Bay Road	600 00		
	Burleigh Road—repair of two sections	800 00		
	Buckhorn Road—repairs in Harvey and Cavendish	500 00		
	Buckhern Road—repairs, conditional upon \$75 from Peterboro' County and \$75 from Municipality of Smith	200 00		
	Benfield Road and bridge over Kaibuskong Creek, near Callender Station, C.P.R.	800 00		
	Callendar and North Bay Road—to continue	1,000 00		
	Caldwell Road—to open 8th concession from lot 8, and to build bridge	1,000 00		
	Chandos Road—repairs in Chandos	300 00		
	Clare River Bridge—conditional that the municipalities provide the balance required to complete renewal [estimated cost \$3,000]	1,500 00		
	Cavendish and Glamorgan Road	800 00		
	Cavendish Roads	1,200 00		
	Eganville and Foy Road	800 00		
	Frontenac Road—repairs from Long Lake to Soles	500 00		
	Gull River Bridge—on Bobcrygeon Road—to renew	900 00		
	Galway Roads	1,500 00		
	Gannon's Narrows Road -conditional upon grant of \$100 from County of Peterborough and \$50 from Harvey township.	200 00		
	Kennebec Road	600 00		
	Lavant and Mississippi Road—repairs from Lavant Station K. and P. Railway to Ompah, on Mississippi Road—8 miles	500 00		
	Lavant Road—repairs in townships of Darling and Lavant, and to build bridge over Big Creek.	1,000 00		
	Mattawa and Temiscamingue Road -to continue	1,000 00		
	Mattawa and Callender Road—to complete	1,000 00		
	Metbuen Road—repairs in Chandos and Methuen	500 00		
	Monck Road—repairs from Irondale eastward	500 00		
	Monteagle Road-to rebuild bridge over Papinean Creek	500 00		
	Mackay's Station and Petewawa Road	800 00		
	-repairs	690-00		

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS—Concluded.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1891.	
91	East Division.—Continued.	\$ cts.	S ets.
		300 00	
	Mississippi Road—repairs from Hastings Road east to Carlow and renewal of York River Bridge.	1,200 00	
	North Shore Road—repairs from Haliburton westward	400 00	
	Nogey's Creek Road—north to Galway	350 00	
	North Harvey Road, east to Burleigh Road	800 00	
	North Bay and Widdifield Road—to improve and finish	800 00	
	North Bay and Junction Road, to construct from present end to Trout Lake Junction Road.	700 00	
	Nosbonsing Road—to continue	1,000 00	
	Opeongo Road, repairs	500 00	[
	Perrault Settlement Road-to complete, with repairs in Griffith	600 00	
	Papineau, 12 and 13 Con. Road.	500 00	
	Pembroke and Mattawa Road, to repair Chalk River Bridge, \$200; and repairs between Bissett's Creek and Deux Riviere Station, \$600	800 00	
	Peterson Road, repairs from Combermere westward	400 00	
	Pembroke and Mattawa Road, repairs in Papineau	500 00	
	Powassan and Callender Road	1,000 00	
	Rayside Road, to construct from Fraser's Siding, C. P. Wy., northward.	500 00	
	Ryde Road—to complete	300 00	
	Reid Road in Galway, conditional upon grant of \$100 from County of Peterborough, and \$50 from Township of Galway	200 00	
	Spark's Creek Bridge, to build on lot 31, con. 9 of Bonfield.,	600 00	
	Scott Road repairs in Chandos, from Apsley east	300 00	
	Sudbury Road—to continue west from Chelmsford	800 00	
	Sturgeon's Falls Road-to continue westward	1,000 00	
	Sudbury and Blezard Road.	600 00	
	Sudbury and Whitelish Road.	500.00	1
	Trout Lake Road-to repair from lot 21, con. C, to lake	250 00	37,500 00
	tioneral purposes.		
	New short roads and repairs	20,000 00	
	Inspection	6,000 00	
	To pay balances of 1890	2,000 60	28,000 00

XIII.—CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS.

To be voted per Statement (A)\$120,359 90

			-
No. of Vote.	A.	1890.	1891.
92	Expenditure on account of Crown Lands	\$ cts. 122,150 00	\$ ets. 120,359 00
		Salaries and Expenses.	
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1890.	1891.
92	Details. Board of Surveyors. Agents' salaries and disbursements Forest ranging, inspection of timber limits Fire ranging Special timber inspection Additional contingencies to cover in part cost [®] of returns. Note.—Half the appropriation for fire ranging and the whole of the amount taken for special timber inspection will be refunded by the licensees.	\$ cts. 400 00 32,500 00 30,000 00 15,500 00 3,000 00 1,250 00	\$ cts. 400 00 28,500 00 25,000 00 18,000 00 3,000 00
	CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, QUEBEC. (Ontario's one-half share.) Agent's salary. 800 00 Clerk, 450 00 Messenger and detective 350 00 Contingencies: Rent. \$125 00 Sundries 125 00		1,600 00 250 00
	CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, OTTAWA. Agent's salary 1,500 00 Clerk do 900 00 Clerk do 850 00 Contingencies: Rent \$400 00		3,250 00
	Fnel	35,000 00	859 00 35,000 00
	Maps Survey of limits in Huron and Ottawa territory, chargeable against holders	2,000 00	2,000 00
		=,000 00	

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$ 24,963 37

No. of Vote.	-		4004	Compared with Estimates of 1890.	
		1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
93 94 95 96	Education	\$ cts. 2,000 00 16,500 00 4,305 62 2,752 04	\$ cts. 2,000 00 18,500 00 1,581 58 2,881 79	\$ cts. 2,000 00 129 75	\$ cta. 2,724 04
		25,557 66	24,963 37	2,129 75	2,724 04
No. of Vote.	SERVICE				oted for 91.
93	Education.			\$ cts.	\$ ets.
	Account of contribution to Superannuation Fun	nd, withdraw	n		2,000 00
	For payments made to the credit of the Departure completed purchases, and afterwards return on purchases not being carried out. For two per cent. of timber dues payable to cut on road allowance. Refund to settlers under the amendment to the	ned to propose	d purchasers s for timber	7,500 00 6,000 00 5,000 00	18,500 00
95	Municipalities' Funi	١,			70,000 00
	Amount collected in 1890		1,207 57		
	To be added to grant to Public and Seps (50 V. chap. 5)			1,581-58	1,581 5\$
96	Land Improvement Fu	ND.			
	Moneys collected from sale of Crown Lands, a Land Improvement Fund, for the year December, 1890 Less 6 per cent, for cost of collection and	ending 31st	0.838.00		
	Less 4-5, leaving 1-5 to the Land Improv Vale Stat. Can. 16 Vic. c. 159, and Con. 3			698-57	
	Moneys collected from the sale of Common S subject to the Land Improvement Fund, ending 31st December, 1890	for the year			
	m a Mariba Las G.Harra		8,732 90		
	To be distributed as follows: \[\frac{1}{4} \to Land Improvement Fund		2,183 22 6,549 68	2,183 22	2,881-79
				me 21.43 mm	m, 1111 4 27

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted per Statement (A)...... \$52,962.00.

No. of Vote.	Α.	1890.	1891.
	To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses To cover expenses re Canada Temperance Act. Industrial School, Mimico Marriage licenses. Ontario Rifle Association Ontario Artillery Association Expenses, elections Voters' lists Gratuities. Gratuities Gratuities Gratuity to family of W. T. O'Reilly (Inspector of Prisons, etc., from 20th April, 1881, to 12th July, 1890). Retiring allowance to John Bradshaw (house-keeper Crown Lands Department for many years). Gratuity to family of the late Alex. Marling (Deputy Minister of Education) Retiring allowance to Miss Hagarty, late of the Normal School, Toronto In aid of archelogical researches in Ontario Telephone services Removal of patients Prisoners' Aid Society Sanitary Investigations and Health Conferences Outbreak of Epidemics University College, Ladies' Department Grant to Vaccine Farm Factories' Act:— Salaries 3,000 00 Expenses 1,500 00	\$ cts. 3,000 00 3,000 00 2,500 00 1,000 00 500 00 70,000 00 2,000 00 11,300 00 1,300 00 6,000 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 250 00 4,500 00	\$ cts. 2,000 00 3,500 00 500 00 1,000 00 500 00 11,000 00 2,000 00 1,662 00 1,000 00 6,700 00 850 00 1,000 00 1,300 00 1,000 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00 4,500 00
	For printing the unrepealed General Acts contained in Revised Statutes.	700 00	700 00 52,962 00

XVI.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted per Statement (A)......\$50,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A	1890	1891
98	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	8 cts. 50,000 00	\$ cts. 50,000 00



SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

1891.

CIVIL GOVE	RN	ME	NT.
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CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
Treasury Department, typewriting machine	\$120 00 250 00	\$370 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Judge Toms (Huron) commutation of Surrogate fees (9 months) Local Master of Titles, Sault Ste. Marie, allowance for office reut	594 75 50 00 379 00	1,023 75
EDUCATION.		
School of Practical Science:		
Fellow in Engineering (half year)	•••••	250 00
COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.		
Grants in respect of the following County Houses of Refuge under the provisions of 53 Vic., cap. 78:		
County of Elgin Lincoln Norfolk Welland Brant Middlesex York Waterloo Wellington	\$3,000 00 4,000 00 2,250 00 4,000 00 3,500 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 4,000 00	32,750 00
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.		
St. Joseph's Hospital, London St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton Old Ladies' Home, Galt Aged Women's Home, London	1,531 57 225 00 180 95 506 31	2,443 83
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Sewage disposal works at Institute for Deaf and Dumb Steam generators for boilers at Osgoode Hall Parry Sound District, repairs and furniture for lock-ups New lock-up at Sudbury New registry office at Rat Portage Re-construction of Gardener's cottage at Government House Materials for re-construction of residence for Protestant Chaplain at Penetanguishene Reformatory Lock-up, Sturgeon Falls	\$5,000 00 750 00 500 00 3,000 00 3,000 00 1,500 00	
Money, Songou Pans	300 00	15,050 00

PUBLIC WORKS. To complete channel from Indian River to Lake Rosseau. \$300 00 To aid in repairing public landing pier at village of Port Elgin, remainder of the cost to be borne by that municipality and the County of 750 00 To aid in re-construction of public landing pier at Village of Southampton, remainder of the cost to be borne by that municipality and the 1,000 00 County of Bruce... ... 2,050 00 COLONIZATION ROADS. 2,500 00 CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS. Forest ranging, exploring and surveys in new territory Cullers' Act \$1,000 JO 2,000 00 500 00 Children verseers Additional contingencies for returns, printing for cullers' examinations 1.000 00 and balance of timber sale advertisements..... QUEBRO AGENCY: Increase of salary to John McKay, Crown Timber Agent, Quebec (omit-100.00 ted from estimates) Increase of salary to B. R. Nicholson (omitted) 50 00 MISCELLANEOUS: Refund to holders of timber limits or parts thereof, heretofore sold by the Province and taken by the Government of Canada as part of Whitefish Indian Reserve, berths 69, 75, 76 and 83, and Town ship of Louise, 73 miles (estimated). Taxed costs payable to Dominion Government. 47,600 00 3,473 00 Mining bureau and inspection Additional expenses re mining commission. Government share of Willow Creek drain, Township of Harwich 4,800 00 500 00 300 00 61 363 MISCELLANEOUS. To cover expenses of arbitration with Canada and Quebec \$10,000 00 Drainage Commission Gratuity to Wm. M. Kelly, ex-warden Penetanguishene Reformatory... Salary of referee under Drainage Act 2,000 00 500 00 3,000 00 Costs of Dominion Government re Whitefish Reserve..... 1,000 00 3,473 14 A. Campeau, Provincial policeman, compromise of actions for perform-150 00 ance of duty . . Teachers' International Convention, to be held in Ontario this year 2,500 00 Expenses in connection with Provincial exhibit at Januaica Exhibition . . 500 00 1,500 00

27,389 70 \$148,050 28

1,749 90

To defray expenses of Legislation, Public Institutions Maintenance, and for salaries of the officers of the Government and Civil Service. For the month of January, 1892

\$80,000.00

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE,

(SESSION OF 1890-91.)

BEING

AN APPENDIX

TO THE

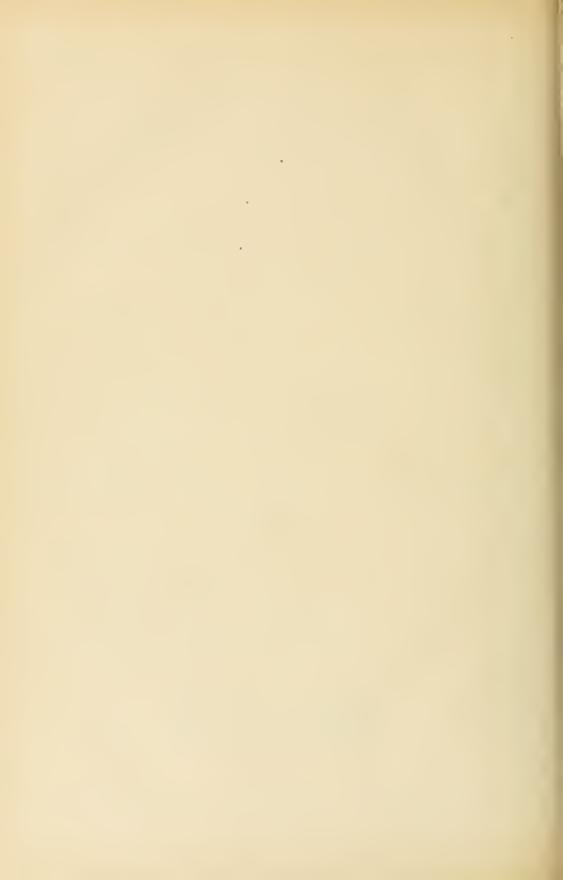
REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,

ONTARIO.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1891.



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ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT.

By DAVID BOYLE.

To the President and Members of the Canadian Institute:—

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting you with the fourth annual archæological report, it is my extremely pleasant duty to inform you that the year just ended has proved in many ways the most encouraging of any since the inception of our project. Many places have been visited and more or less carefully examined, and from these considerable numbers of specimens have been added to our collection. Almost everywhere, a large measure of public interest was mainfested, and this, it may be said, was mainly owing to the circulation of our previous annual reports, and to the visits of interested persons to the Museum. As was anticipated, there is an increasing disposition on the part of private collectors to place their specimens on permanent exhibition in our cases, as is the practice in connection with the best museums in Europe and the United States. In this way alone, the number of specimens in the Provincial Museum has been increased by nearly fifteen. hundred. Early in the season Mr. W. G. Long of Lansing, York county, placed his collection numbering six hundred in our care.* The value of these is enhanced from the fact that they are nearly all from places within a comparatively short distance north of the city—the townships of York, Vaughan, Markham and Whitchurch. This collection is marked by an unsually large number of articles manufactured from bone and horn.

Dr. Tweedale, jun., of St. Thomas, has also made the Institute custodian of the chief portion of the fine collection brought together by his father, the late Dr. Tweedale. Most of the Tweedale collection is from a part of the country, Elgin county, formerly occupied by the Attiwandarons, and will prove valuable for comparision with specimens of the same people's work from their westerly limits in the county of Kent to the extreme east of their Canadian occupancy in Lincoln and Welland.

Mr. George E. Laidlaw of "The Fort," Victoria Road, Victoria county, has deposited with us his very fine collection, illustrative of a people bordering east of the Hurons, if, indeed they were not a branch of the Hurons themselves. In another part of this report will be found Mr. Laidlaw's own description of the Balsam Lake locality and the specimens it has yielded, As he has made this neighborhood a pretty close and very intelligent study for many years, his observations must be read with much interest.

But what is of even more importance is the increase of our knowledge relative to the areas occupied by different tribes; the sources from which they procured the various materials employed in the fabrication of their tools and weapons; their articles of exchange; their burial customs; their routes of travel; the character of their village or town sites; the extent of their dwellings; their methods of fortification; the modification of their habits under European influence, and many hints from peculiarly formed or incomplete specimens, as to the methods employed in fashioning objects of stone, copper, bone and shell.

^{*} This collection is now the property of the Provincial Museum.

It is now generally understood that savage life is or was, much "the same with a difference" in all parts of the world, and it is the study of what constitutes this difference in a given district or territory that enables us to add to the common stock of ideas concerning the history of our race. Primitive man everywhere has made use of stone—at the outset, probably, just in its natural condition, and either as a missile, or as a hammer, but, in course of time, all our early representatives discovered the advantages of sharpness and hardness, and thus they were led to the flaking process, and to the selection of silicious material as being best adapted for their purpose. But all have not performed the flaking or chipping process in the same manner. A higher step in lithurgy was the production of polished celts or axes, but here again we find differences. In Europe many of these are perforated to receive a stout handle; in North America such a weapon or tool is never seen, or is so exceedingly rare that the exceptions are not worth taking into account. Again, almost all tools of this class found in Ontario are quite plain on the sides which have a taper decreasing towards the head or pole. Further south a large proportion of the stone axes are grooved transversely for the purpose of attaching them to their handles.

Commonplace as this remark may be regarding the celts of the two continents, it is nevertheless typical of differences that are known to exist amongst many classes of aboriginal workmanship within more limited areas, and a critical examination of minor variations in form, finish or material, is often sufficient to enable a conclusion to be arrived at relative to the local or tribal origin of a given specimen. A study of the objects composing the Long and Luidlaw collections, although these are from sections of the country not far apart, reveals a number of peculiarities. This is perhaps the more noticeable in the ornamental markings of pottery from the two localities.

In course of time the number of specimens from other portions of the province may afford material for wider and more detailed comparison.

Notwithstanding the very much increased amount of outside work that was performed during the year, the character of our operations is unsatisfactory—it lacks thoroughness. Many localities demand weeks and mouths of examination, but the limited resources of the Institute render this impossible. The progress of time serves but to prove the futility of our attempts to grapple with the task of Ontario's archaeology otherwise than in the most superficial manner. From the Lake-of-the-Woods in the west to the Ottawa Valley in the east, our correspondence points to fields wholly untouched, or only partially touched. Even within a short radius from this city there remains much to be done. A year ago Dr, Parkman expressed the hope that we should be able to devote considerable attention to the ancient seat of the Hurons, but scarcely anything has yet been done towards the accomplishment of that important task.

While this state of the case affords matter for regret, we are not without reason to entertain hope. As already mentioned, the work of the Institute has been the means of arousing considerable interest in many places, and as a result of this the future will be marked by less disregard for what pertains to aboriginal life-history than has been the case in the past. A large number of private collectors are at work, many of whom are farmers, mechanics and members of the medical profession. A considerable proportion of these are not mere "curiosity hunters," but devote attention to the literature of archaeology generally, as well as to its scientific bearings from the points of view afforded by their own localities. It is something even to incite or foster a praiseworthy sentiment of this kind, and the Canadian Institute has the satisfaction of knowing that it has done much in that direction.

Your curator is blameworthy for having failed upwards of a year ago to avail himself of your authority to visit one or more of the large American public collections for the purpose of learning what experience has taught in the management of these, and it should be the duty of the present official or his successor to take the earliest opportunity to compare the different methods employed at the Smithsonian Institution and the Peabody Museum in registering, numbering, classifying, cataloguing and otherwise recording accessions. Our own collection has now attained proportions so large that the very best, or, some good system should be adopted to avoid such future confusion as would render the specimens almost totally worthless for scientific purposes.

To Mr. Cyrenius Bearss; the brothers William and David Melville; Mr. Alex. Robertson of Madoc; Mr. Arthur Crawford of Tiny; Mr. H. F. Switzer of Midland City; Dr. T. A. Beeman of Bancroft; Ag-wah-setch (Francois Antoine) of Baptiste Lake; Mr. Wm. Michener of Humberstone; Mr. Chester Henderson of Southwold; Dr. McCallum of Dunnville; Dr. P. E. Jones of Hagersville: Mr. J. B. Freeman, M.P.P., of Simcoe*; Mr. A. E. Otway Page of Bertie; Mr. W. A. Reaveley, M.A., of Simcoe; Mr. Wm. Henderson of Toronto; Messrs Waters, Heath and Crouse of Brantford; Messrs. W. Ireland and J. W. Fitzgerald of Parry Sound and Rev. Mr. Gaviller of Parry Sound, we are especially indebted for many favors.

DAVID BOYLE.

^{*} The death of Mr. Freeman, after a brief illness in November, 1890, deprived the Institute of one of the best friends its archæological work could claim.

NOTES.

By DAVID BOYLE.

THE SOUTHWOLD EARTHWORK.

What is probably the best example in Ontario, of an Indian palisaded enclosure is to be found on the property of Mr. Chester Henderson, lot 4, north side

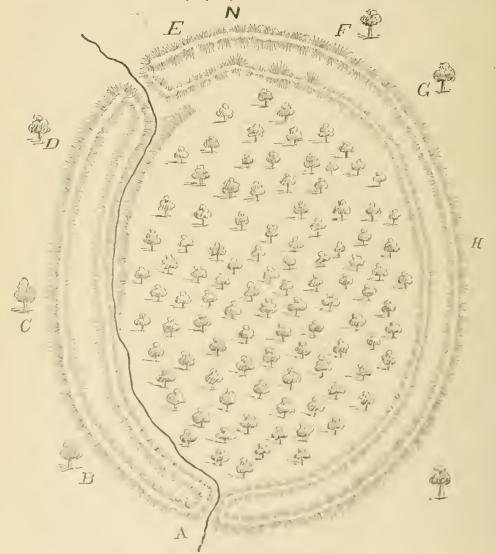


Fig. 1. Southwold Halthworks.

of Tallet street, in Southweld Township, county of Kent. In the present state of our knowledge it may be premature to speak of it as having been palisaded, there being no direct proof to that effect, but from what we know of the methods

employed by the aborigines elsewhere in old Canada, it may be fairly concluded

that the Southwold earthwork was of this description.

In the nature of the ground or of the situation there is but little to indicate any reason why this particular place was chosen by the Indians for defensive purposes. Usually, as has been frequently pointed out, places of this kind occupy moderately high land, near to, or forming the bank of some stream. A possible exception was referred to in our last report, where mention was made (pp. 11 and 12) of embankments on the bottom land of a branch of Batteaux creek, in Nottawasaga; but in that case the little tributary was at any rate available for fishing purposes, and, as was remarked, the remaining embankments may have at one time extended up the adjacent hill. Here the case is quite different there is no high land in the neighborhood, and the only water consists of the outflow of a strong spring which rises at a short distance south.

Although the Southwold works have been mentioned in several publications at intervals during the past twenty or twenty-five years, I am not aware that any measurements have been taken. At any rate, the following are the results of a visit paid to the place last May, in company with Dr. Tweedale, jun., then of St. Thomas, but now of Salem, Michigan. Unfortunately for our purpose a heavy rain continued to fall nearly all the time we were on the ground; but as the proprietor, Mr. Henderson, has kindly consented to give the Canadian Institute the first opportunity to make a thorough examination of the place next

season, any mistakes made last summer may be rectified.

Apparently, the area enclosed by the double embankment, which forms the Southwold earthworks, is circular, but the tape line proves it to have a longer axis from north to south than from cast to west, the respective measurements being 390 feet, and 330 feet from base to base of the outer slopes. The two banks are not equi-distant all the way round, as may be seen from figure 1. at A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The greatest amount of uniformity lies between the points A and H, where a width of about 23% feet is maintained throughout nearly onefourth of the whole circuit. The northern portion of the work widens until the distance is upwards of 30 feet at F. But it is on the western side that the banks are farthest apart, varying from 28 feet at B to 44 feet at C and diminishing to 37 feet at D. Both within and without the enclosed area, the ground is level, except where, for a distance of 160 feet, the little stream in freshet moods has cut for itself a gully 10 feet below the top of the bank or about 7 feet below the general level where it emerges at the north-west. The general height of the banks is about 3 feet. In some places, as at a little east of where the stream enters, both banks are 3 feet 8 inches high. At the western side of the creek entrance, the outer bank is the same height, but the inner one is only 3 feet. At A the outer bank is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the inner one 3 feet. Neither are the banks of uniform width. At a point nearly north-east near F, G, each measures across its base 6½ feet; the distance from crown to crown being 25 feet, and the measurement over all being 37 feet, while at the north-west the outer bank is 12 feet wide at the base.

Near the south where the stream enters the enclosure, the configuration of the earthwork would seem to indicate the former existence of a gateway. The ends of the banks as they face each other on opposite sides of the stream are somewhat squarely shouldered, the exterior opening being 7 feet wide and the interior one 10 feet wide, while the passage narrows to 5 feet in the middle About half of the stream's course, through the enclosed ground, is but little below the surface, but, as already mentioned, 160 feet from its exit it flows through a channel which deepens to nearly 10 feet. The gap in the banks could be easily strengthened by means of logs and branches extending from side to side.

Doubly stockaded as this enclosure probably was, it must of been well night impregnable if the occupants were at all prepared for assault. There is nothing in the plan to indicate even the remotest particle of European influence, and none of the relics found by Mr. Henderson's sons, and kindly presented by them to the Ontario Archaeological Museum, affords evidence of the white man's presence while this interesting place was occupied.

It is impossible to say whether the ground enclosed was cleared when the embankments were thrown up; if so, the period of occupation may be guessed at from the size of the largest trees now growing on the spot, or from the stumps of those that lived and died on it. A living maple within the double walls measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and there is an elm of the same dimensions, while an elm stump near the middle of the ground is 4 feet in diameter. The timber growth within the earthworks consists mainly of maple, elm, beech and iron-wood, and the trees number not fewer, probably, than 200, although we did not make an actual count.

When we consider how few really well preserved land-marks of the original people remain in Ontario it is deplorable to think that in a few years this earthwork with all its distinctive characters will be levelled in the course of entivation, leaving, perhaps, not a trace of the importance it one time held in the conomy of those who, regarding themselves as the natural owners, never dreamt of dispossession or displacement by strangers, especially by strangers from beyond the sea.

One cannot help wondering why municipal corporations (township or county), scientific bodies, or wealthy individuals do not make some effort to preserve all that is possible of such extremely interesting works as those of Southwold, although in what may be called a ruinous condition.

Through the efforts of Prof. Putnam, of the Peaboly Museum, Massachusetts, the Serpent Mound in Ohio has been purchased, and is now public property. The Southwold earthworks, though less extensive are quite as interesting in relation to the anthropology of Ontario as is the Serpent Mound to that of Ohio, and to think of the time when it will be cultivated out of existence, is anything but agreeable to those who take an interest in what pertains to a people regarding whom we know so little, and in a part of the country where so few well-marked monuments remain to attest the existence of early man.

The works cover an area little exceeding three acres, the purchase of which with the right of access, need not cost a very large sum, and it is unlikely that the intelligent proprietor would throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of leaving the place of accest for a most in it.

having the place set apart for preservation in its present condition.

In Great Britain the Public Monuments Act provides for the preservation of such places, but in Ontario, as in the United States, local effort and enterprise may be substituted for legislative enactment.

TUSCARORA AND ONEIDA.

A few miles from Hagersville, on the Six Nation Indian Reserve, in the township of Tuscarora, what is in many respects an interesting locality exists on the farm of Mr. Powles Baptiste, south half of lot No. 2, 3rd concession.

The whole of the Grand River Valley is rich in evidences of occupation by Indians long prior to the settlement of the Six Nations on the Tuscarora Reserve. In the neighborhood of Brantford, higher up the valley, Messrs. Waters, Heath and Crouse, enthusiastic amateur archieologists have succeeded in locating several

ancient village sites, potteries and ossuaries. Each of these gentlemen too has made for himself a collection containing many valuable and some rare specimens. Near the mouth of the river Dr. McCallum is doing good work in making observations and in the preservation of all specimens. Midway between these points Dr. P. E. Jones, of Hagersville, is on the alert, and it is to his kindness that the Institute is indebted, not only for the information relative to the Baptiste locality, but for many courtesies extended to the representative of the Institute while the examination of the place was being made.

Dr. Jones, who had several times visited Baptiste's place, was convinced that the clay bed which here forms the right bank of Boston creek had been worked by the ancient natives for pottery-making purposes. A brief examination proved the correctness of the doctor's surmises, and further observation showed that the finest or best quality of clay being found at some distance below the top of the bank, the old pathway between the deposit and the level ground above could still be traced; and what proved of even more interest was the existence of a broad and comparatively level portion of the bank at the foot of the path, but some feet above the hole from which the clay was taken, as if the material when excavated had been placed here to be carried upwards either by the digger or by an assistant. The situation of the spot may be seen at the angle which would be formed by lines drawn from the roots of the two trees at the right of the diagram to meet in the lower bank (Fig. 2). On the top of the bank and extending westwards across part

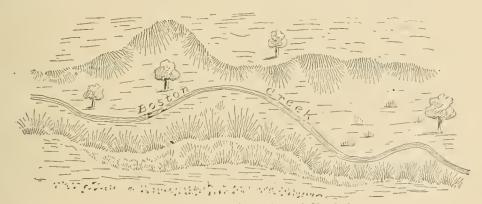


Fig. 2.—Tuscarora Village-site and Clay-bed.

of the adjoining farm a line of ash-beds could be traced by actual measurement for a distance of one thousand two hundred feet. Four Indians were employed for two days digging at various points on this village site, and the find was mainly of the usual character, except that on the Baptiste end were found three breast bones (Fig. 133), of some large fowl, which an Indian woman who was present stated had been used in twisting lines made from the fibre of basswood bark. On the Garlow farm, west of Baptiste's was found a granite boulder hollowed for grinding purposes.

It may be worthy of note that Powles Baptiste and the three other Indians who were employed, exhibited no superstitious fears in connection with their work, even when handling the bones of departed braves, for in one instance we came upon human remains.

A short time previous to our visit, Baptiste in excavating a cellar to the rear of his house, nearer the front of the lot, came upon a small ossuary containing seventeen skulls and some other bones. The skulls, he informed us, all faced outwards,

and were arranged circularly and pyramidally—seven forming the base, the upper tiers being composed respectively of five, three and two skulls, one of the uppermost being that of a child. The other bones were found both above and below the skulls.

Besides the specimens which were procured here others were presented by Dr. Jones and Mr. James E. Wood. From the latter gentleman we received a beautiful "ceremonial" weapon of Huronian slate, and an arrangement of conical bones on a string (Fig. 134), for playing a gambling or betting game, the name of which I could not learn. The Indians on this part of the Reserve are Mississaugas* and have long ago ceased to take any interest in such pastimes. Indeed, the whole band numbering 258, (213 in Tuscarora and 45 in Oneida), under the superintendence of Dr. Jones presents a model for imitation by those of Indian origin in other parts of America. Their farms are in a good state of cultivation, and well fenced. The live stock will compare favorably with that of the neighboring whites; the houses, as a rule, are commodious, clean, and comfortable, and no stranger driving through the settlement could observe anything to indicate that the land was farmed by others than white men. There is no doubt a considerable admixture of European blood among the members of this band, but this we know does not always tend to improvement. Here, however, the Mississaugas of every shade seem determined to vie with the white settlers in the arts of eivilization.

The Reserve council-house is a handsome brick building, eligibly situated within an enclosure large enough to afford recreation ground for the young Flower-beds have been laid out opposite the front of the building, and the interior of the hall is well furnished. Portraits of the Queen, Sir John A. Macdonald, and of several distinguished Indians adorn the walls.

It was my good fortune to be able to accept an invitation to attend a meeting of the band held here, where the discussions were carried on quite as intelligently and in as business-like a manner as one might expect to find anywhere. Members of the band who read this may not consider it a very high compliment, but it will prove news to people who make no distinction between Mississaugas on the one hand and Crees, or Blackfeet, or Sioux on the other.

A short distance from the council house is the church Methodist) built of brick also, and tastefully finished both without and within. The reserve school is maintained under the auspices of the New England Society and is well attended by the young Mississaugas.

BALSAM LAKE.

The name of this lake must always remain associated with the Huron expedition led by Champlain, in September, 1615, to make that attack upon the Iroquois, the bitter results of which the French in Canada were compelled to experience for nearly a hundred and tifty years, and which also in no small degree tended to the almost atter extermination of the Hurons and Eries by the terrible Iroquois within half a century from the date of Champlain's ill-starred alliance with the Hurons.

many mouths of rivers."

^{***} Undoubtedly the Missishi galas, Ottawas, Palitewalitemalis, etc., are branches of the great Ochipwas. The Indonberlly the Missisauguits, Ottawas, Pantewantentans, etc., are branches of the great Octopwas. The Indian tribes derive their names from rivers, lakes, swamps, monitains, etc., and they frequently change their denomination from a removal to mother beafity. The term Missisaugah to whom the Credit Indians belonge its probably derived from their residence near the month of some river, as the name signifies. 'Indian Researches, Stilder, p. 22.

The Rev. Peter Salt, native missionary, Parry Island, informed me that the correct pronunciation would be more clearly brought by the spelling Meezezaugee, which he interpreted to mean "the place of many months of rivers."

Describing this part of the allies' journey between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, Dr. Parkman says, "The Huron fleet pursued its course along the bosom of Lake Simcoe,* up the little River Talbot, across the portage to Balsam Lake, and down the chain which form the sources of the River Trent."

This was no new route chosen for the occasion, but was one of the long established lines of travel between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. The warriors of the Five Nations had often travelled it on their way to pillage and scalp the Hurons, and of the two thousand five hundred braves now led by Champlain, or, rather perhaps, leading him, it is probable that every lake, and stream, and swamp had frequently been traversed by the greater number.

Along such a highway it would seem reasonable to look for many traces of the former people, and this too more especially at the points of landing or departure forming the termini of the portages connecting the numerous lakes.

The old trail between the Talbot River and Balsam Lake is now used as a public highway, and is generally known as the Portage Road. As it nears the lake it runs through an extensive farm, known as "The Fort," the property of the brothers Laidlaw.

It is fortunate in the interests of archeology that a gentleman of Mr. A. E. Laidlaw's tastes should be so favorably situated for the observation of the facts illustrative of what pertains to this subject, and that he should have been so scrupulously careful in the preservation of everything found in the neighborhood that might tend to throw more or less light on the sociology of the first inhabitants.

On the "Fort" farm a short distance from the lake there is a village site which on examination yielded a considerable quantity of fragmentary pottery and several bone needles or awls. Not far away and on lower ground were two rows of single graves numbering altogether about twenty. In most of these only faint traces of human remains were found, but in a few there were still some of the larger bones entire, but so fragile that they crumbled away on exposure. I managed to secure two skulls in an imperfect condition. As the Hurons always selected high ground for their places of sepulture, the position of these graves seems to point to the possession of this territory by a different people, unless we regard the burials under consideration as having been intended for only temporary purposes, prior to removal at the period of the Great Feast of the Dead. It is noteworthy, however, that no ossuary or communal grave is known in that part of the country. The situation, depth, order and regularity of these simple graves indicated intentional permanence on the part of the people who made them. The bones in every case were at least three feet below the surface, and in some cases even more. In the grave from which the most perfect skull was taken, the bones were lying in natural order, at a depth of four feet.

It is also to be observed that the almost total absence of bones from some of the graves did not lead to the conclusion that any removal had taken place, but rather that decay had completed, or nearly completed its work, and this would favor the belief that the bodies were placed here long anterior to the beginning of the seventeenth century, a period we can fix with certainty in connection with some Huron ossuaries in which the bones, may still be found in a comparatively sound condition. It should be mentioned, further, that no tools or trinkets

of any kind were discovered in these graves.

In company with Mr. Laidlaw I visited most of the Islands that add so much to beautify the waters of Balsam Lake.

^{*} Then and for many years afterwards known as Tentaron, Taranto, Taronto, or Toronto. It was also known to the French as La Claie.

On the west side of Ghost Island we opened a few single graves similar to those on the mainland, but scarcely any traces of human remains were found. On the south side of this island are two circular mounds about 17 feet in diameter, near to which Mr. Laidlaw had once picked up some pieces of bone, but an examination of these elevations proved that they had previously been opened, although it is not probable that they ever contained anything, as they have the appearance of natural formations.

Chief's Island, which is not more than a quarter of an acre in extent showed no evidence of Indian occupation, either permanent or otherwise.

Messrs. George and James Laidlaw had opened two graves, each containing one body, on St. Mary's Island, which forms part of their own property, but the occasion of our visit revealed nothing new.

Birch Island—very properly so called—has a number of grave-like depressions similar to those on the "Fort" farm and elsewhere in this locality, but no bones were found in them. In one place these depressions were in two rows of four each.

On the south point of Grand Island, in line with the old route from the Portage to the outlet of Balsam, evidences of Indian habitation were numerous.

Ant Island contains an ancient eamping ground, and is one of the few places in this part of the country where the flint arrow-makers have left behind them traces of their handicraft. Here, too, many pottery fragments were scattered over the surface. Indicative of permanent residence or frequent resort of the Indians to this part of the country is a large, artificially hollowed boulder on the lake shore in front of the Laidlaw residence. Of this type there are two or three in the museum. They were, no doubt, used for grinding or pounding purposes, and the hardness of the material (Laurentian granite) is sufficient proof as to the length of time, or frequency of use, necessary to produce even a slight depression.

About eight miles west of Balsam Lake, at what is known as Logan's Hill, there is a moderately extensive village site, but, as it was under crop, no examination could be made. From this neighbourhood, however, we procured a number of specimens, some of which were quite valuable.

LAKE WESLEMKOON.

On receipt of what appeared to be highly promising information relative to the location of an ossuary some miles from Bancroft, in the county of Hastings Mr. A. F. Chamberlain and I lost no time in proceeding to the spot. The location was on new ground—it was in the woods—it had never been disturbed. These conditions bade fair to recompense us fully for time, trouble and expense. Hastings may be called the county of magnificent distances, and so far, at any rate, as the northern four-fifths of it are concerned, it might well be characterized as the land of rocks and the land of lakes. Much of it is impossible of cultivation, and the roads are consequently like those of the Scottish Highlands before their improvement was undertaken by Cromwell's military representative, reminding one of what a local poet said about them:

Of Had you seen these roads before they were made, You would have said 'God Hess General Wade."

Up and down hills frightfully steep, over rocks acres in extent, across cordurey bridges and "swampaduets," and past many lakes and lakelets we travelled fully

sixty miles to and from L'Amable with a two-horse "rig" containing tent, food, cooking utensils and spades. Numerous enquiries enabled us to find our way to the shores of an extensive lake locally known as "Westmacoon," but which we afterwards learned is spelled in a variety of ways, as Mr. Chamberlain in his paper points out. This lake lies partly in the townships of Effingham to the south and Ashby to the north, both in the county of Addington. Careful search on the part of four men enabled us to find, eventually, the place we wanted. It occupied a position on a plateau considerably above the level of the lake and not far from its margin. Much of the surface was marked by broken bones, but in such fragmentary condition that it was impossible to say whether they were those of human beings or of other animals. A few places within this area were suggestive of ossuaries, but digging gave no encouragement. It is just possible that, after all, our information was not sufficiently accurate to enable us to hit the spot we wanted; but, on the other hand, it is quite probable that "only this and nothing more" had given rise to the talk of the neighbourhood. Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Madoc, who joined us on our way, cannot be too heartily thanked for the many kind services he rendered throughout what may be termed "The Weslemkoon Expedition." His gift of specimens to the museum is elsewhere recorded.

At the close of our fourth day out we reached Bancroft, and from information furnished by Dr. Beeman we resolved to visit an island in Lake Baptiste, where about twenty Indians reside in a sort of semi-savage state, and where, we ascertained, there were traces of pre-historic occupation. A short voyage in a birchbark canoe brought us to a small Indian settlement, the chief man being Francois Antoine, or Ag-wah-setch. While Mr. Chamberlain engaged Ag-wah-setch in matters philological, Jean Baptiste, the elder son, puddled Dr. Beeman and myself to the western end of the lake, where, at a spot known as Grassy Point, relies of various kinds had been picked up. One of our highly valued copper specimens, presented by Mr. Alex. Robertson, was found at this place.

Grassy Point has undoubtedly been either a permanent residence, or a place where frequent visits were paid by the Indians of by-gone days, judging from the number of traces left. Want of time, however prevented us from making anything beyond an exceedingly superficial examination of the ground.

Young Antoine having volunteered the information that he knew of a cave where his grandfather had often told him their ancestors used to conceal weapons of all kinds, our canoe was headed for the spot, on the south side of the lake, about two miles distant. The cave in question proved to be at least one hundred and twenty feet almost precipitously above the lake, and formed a recess about ten feet wide at the mouth, and extending not far short of twenty feet back, narrowing rapidly. Dr. Beeman, on the way up, thinking he heard a noise of some kind, paused, and asked Baptiste Antoine whether he too had heard any sound. The Indian's reply was "Wendigo, Wendigo!" indicating that, despite profession of Christianity, a little of the pagan clings to these people's habits of thought—possibly, however, they attach no more meaning to such an expression than some of ourselves do when we suggest ghosts or witches as probable causes of mischief.

Ag-wah-setch and another old Indian are experts in the making of birch-bark canoes, and, as we had an opportunity of seeing one "on the stocks," the following description of the steps taken in the manufacture of these marvellously light but strong vessels may prove not uninteresting; especially when we take into consideration that the day is not far distant when, like the arts of pottery and flint-flaking, the art of canoe-building will be quite forgotten.

A level place having been selected, a bed of clay somewhat larger than the canoe is prepared.* Into this a number of stout stakes are driven solidly and perpendicularly in two lines corresponding with the intended form of the canoe, and about six inches higher than it is to be. For a two-fathom boat the number would be six on each side, not counting those at the ends, where two are driven in side by side, with only sufficient space between them to admit of a double thickness of bark.

The bark having been previously procured in the largest possible sheets free from flaws, and having been kept for some time under pressure to take the curve out of it, is now placed between the stakes, inside out, or so that the natural bend will be reversed. In a canoe twelve feet long, or, to use the locally popular phraseology, in a "two fathom canoe," the number of sheets of bark may vary from four to six—the fewer the better. The overlapping edges that form the joints of the sheets are firmly stitched with thongs made from the fibrous roots of the spruce, and the joint is made water-tight by a liberal but neat application of pine pitch. Of course, this part of the work is done previous to placing the bark in position on the stakes. Firmly held together at the ends, the united pieces of bark now form a hollow into which water is poured. The water is brought to a high degree of heat by means of stones which are placed in it after being made hot in a fire close by. The effect of the steaming is to curve the bark to the required form—that is, as flat as possible at the bottom, and with sides rising almost straight. Ribs from one to two inches wide, and one-fourth inch thick of pliable material are next fixed in position not more than an inch apart, and these, again, are held in place by means of strips running lengthwise. The strips forming the gunwale are lashed firmly by means of spruce root. A light but stout bar across the middle, and a shorter one near each end add materially to the stiffness of the canoe. Timid passengers must sit in the bottom, but the expert paddler, white man or Indian, perches himself on a level with the thwarts, seemingly as secure as if in the jolly-boat of a man-o'-war.

In the production of canoes for sale, the modern Indian does not fail to avail himself of nails, though he still possesses the art of completing his tiny vessel if necessary, in true old-fashioned style. None in this locality but the two Indians mentioned attempt canoe-building, and Ag-wah-setch's son informed us he did not, care to know how. In other places it is the same. Indifference on the part of the young men, increasing scarcity of bark, and the introduction of cedar boats will soon render the making of this elegant, light, substantial, serviceable, and peculiar craft a thing of the past.

Besides the result of surface finds along the shores, I procured from Ag-wah-setch a few stone relics he had picked up, and a very fine old specimen of porcupine quill work, the production of which is also rapidly dying out. Although Ag-wah-setch hails directly from Oka, he stated that the specimen in question (see colored plate) was once the property of his grandfather who resided near the Georgian Bay.

It is figure I full size on the plate. Its use I was unable to learn, but in all probability it was worn in front, suspended from either the neck or the waist, bearing, as it does, a symbol—for the black, T-like design is certainly meant to represent a bird, and that bird, very likely, an eagle. The arrangement of colours is pleasing, and the pattern, though somewhat intricate, is almost perfectly

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^{*} It need scarcely be said that in some places this preparation would not be necessary to the same extent, but Ag wah-setch had brought his clay from some distance to enable him to carry on his work near home.

symmetrical; the bird's head and neek being the only exceptions. In fact it was this very want of symmetry in these parts that led to the bird interpretation, for it was evident that some meaning must attach to the neek being a little to one side. Work of this kind necessarily demand not only much time, taste and patience, but an unusual amount of dexterity in so wrapping the quills (round the small strips of leather forming the foundation) as to keep them in place without showing any ends. Insignificant looking as this piece of work is, it has involved in the attachment of the quills alone not fewer than 1,155 distinct operations. Both sides are exactly alike in finish and appearance.

Mr. W. A. Davy, of Bancroft, gave us a stone gouge found on the farm of

Mr. Billa Flint, on the York branch of the Madawaska River.

The Institute is under a debt of gratitude to Dr. T. A. Beeman, of Bancroft, and to Mr. Alex. Robertson, of Madoc, for many valuable services rendered to its

representative while in North Hastings and Addington.

Before closing this part of the report, it may be mentioned as an interesting fact, and as illustrative of the character of extensive areas in North Hastings, that about ten or twelve years ago the moose made its appearance in the townships of McClure, Wicklow, Mounteagle and Herschel, and several animals of this species have been killed recently in the County.

MIDLAND CITY.

Within three miles of one another, and each at the head of its own magnificent bay, stand one of the oldest and one of the youngest centres of population in Ontario. Penetanguishene, during early British colonial days, was a place of considerable importance, and held still higher rank as a business centre during the period of French rule. Grouped round the site of the present town were many of the Indian villages whose names are familiar to every student of early Canadian history in connection with the Jesuit missions.

Midland "City," as the residents proudly style the newer town, is but of yesterday, comparatively speaking; but it already boasts of an extent, solidity, wealth and population placing it far ahead of many older towns, and making it a formidable rival to its ancient neighbor, Penetanguishene. Midland occupies a beautiful slope on the western side of Gloucester Bay, and the situation was undoubtedly as highly appreciated by the aborigines as by the Midlanders, for the farms in the vicinity bear evidence of ancient "settlement." Just outside of the town limits is a beautiful little lake of two or three hundred acres in extent, the shores of which were a favourite camping-ground. Near the highest point of land between the town and the lake is a driving-park which has recently been acquired and laid out by the enterprising citizens. In digging a post-hole for fencing purposes near the south-west corner of the park, the workmen came upon a small ossuary. None of the skulls or other bones were in sound enough condition to be preserved, but in the middle and at the bottom of the pit were found two very fine native copper implements (Figs. 145 and 146). Both of these, when placed in the grave were wrapped in beaver skin, portions of which yet adhere to one side of each implement. At the solicitation of Mr. William Henderson, of this city, the managing committee of the park company were good enough to send these to the museum for examination, and on the occasion of my visit, some time afterwards, the managers very kindly and very sensibly presented them to form part of the provincial archæological collection, where at least one of them (Fig. 145), will continue to be a source of admiration by American archæologists for all time.

Mr. H. F. Switzer, Midland town clerk, may be ranked as one of the museum's best friends, as we are indebted to him for many acts of kindness, including a donation of several pipes and other objects found in the vicinity.

When the incorporation of Midland as one of Ontario's cities is about to be consummated—an event probably not far distant—it is "devoutly to be wished" that the enterprising citizens will select, in place of the present unmeaning name, one that will connect it with the memory of the original people, and that will bear some historic interest—Huron, Machedash, Onentisati, Anonatea and Champlain are a few of many from which a choice might be made.

SAINTE MARIE.

The story of this old French-Huron fort and settlement has been written scores of times since the first reference was made to it by the missionaries themselve after its foundation in 1639. In the words of Parkman, "It was to serve at once as residence, fort, magazine, hospital and convent," and again, "On two sides it was a continuous wall of masonry flanked with square bastions, adapted to musketry, and probably used as magazines, storehouses or lodgings. The sides towards the river and the lake had no other defences than a ditch and palisade, flanked, like the others, by bastions, over each of which was displayed a large cross. The buildings within were, no doubt, of wood; and they included a church, a kitchen, a refectory, places of retreat for religious instruction and meditation, and lodgings for at least sixty persons." This from Dr. Parkman must suffice, but those who are interested and have not yet read the story of Sainte Marie as related by that historian, are referred to his extremely interesting volume, "The Jesuits in North America."

In April, 1885, Mr. James Bain, junior, read a paper before the Canadian Institute, on "The present condition of the old French Fort at Ste. Marie," in which he stated "that in 1856 some of the walls were six feet high, but on visiting it in 1884, he was grieved to find that the only traces of it were to be found in a few heaps of earth and broken stone." This pretty correctly describes the condition of the ruins to-day, only that things are now a little worse.

Here, as elsewhere, there are "vain traditions" relative to hidden treasure, so that much of the demolition to the old fort is not due merely to the ravages of time. Relie hunters have had a considerable share in rasing the works both outside and inside. When I saw it last summer a heavy growth of weeds covered all that is left of the walls, and rendered it difficult even to examine the interior, but the outline of structure including the bastions can still be followed.

It is not probable that the walls ever exceeded eight or ten feet in height, or just high enough to prevent the enemy from easily scaling them, or from applying the torch as was customary when attacking simple palisaded enclosures. Perhaps a storey of wood was erected above the stone, or it may have been that the walls served only as a protection to buildings within. At all events, the debris represents what must have been a truly prodigious task in the heart of the forest two hundred and tifty years ago.

Stint Marie as represented in its ruins is, to-day, the oldest, and the only work of its kind in the Province of Ontario. Can anything be done to preserve it from further speedy decay? We have no eastles, or keeps, or fendal mansions to connect us with the past of our country. We have no legendary lore to excite our wonder or to test our credulity—no traditional warriors of gigantic

proportions and super-human strength who performed extraordinary feats of arms. We are neither blest nor cursed with too much aestheticism. The wish to maintain all that is left of a once famous structure is not childish, nor foolish, nor retrograde any more than to desire the possession of an ancient heirloom, or to express admiration for some antique work of art, or piece of mechanism. The man is yet unborn who does not value a keepsake.

In the history of this country Sainte Marie is comparatively more ancient than what is left of the old edifices on Lindisfarne, or Iona, which are carefully kept in repair and jealously guarded from tourist vandals as well as from the ravages of time. Throughout Europe, historic ruins are regarded by the people with feelings of veneration as well as pride. Parents and grandparents delight to tell their oft told tales in connection with the days of yore, pointing to the cairn, or the cromlech, or the mouldering walls in the neighborhood, to attest the truth of the uncanny, but veracious (or otherwise) stories, and in this way the young folk have their interest awakened or incited in the history of their own country, and are all the better for it. In the United States steps have been taken in several places to preserve ancient monuments.

Unlike the round towers of Ireland, the British and French stone circles and the American mounds, there is nothing mythical or even doubtful regarding Ste. Marie. Its brief but bitter history is as well authenticated as that of any event or series of events that have happened in America since its discovery. It forms a closely connecting link through the French, between ourselves and the Hurons, a people who held the very highest rank among savages in this part of America. Few portions of the continent, and certainly no others in Canada, have been rendered so famous in the story of early settlement as the county of Sincoe. Most of the land on which Ste. Marie stands belongs to a Mr. Santimo, and a small portion is the property of the Jesuits. Perhaps it is only necessary to direct the attention of the prosperous and intelligent yeomen of Sincoe to the present condition of affairs, and that steps will soon be taken to purchase and put in order the old fort on the Wye.

Might not the enterprising Midlanders make a move in this direction? The accomplishment of such a work would be a credit to them. Four hundred dollars, perhaps less, would prove ample to buy the land, fence it, restore the outline of the fort, and erect a tablet setting forth in brief the history of the spot.

PARRY SOUND.

Parry Sound is the chief town in a district of the same name. In the present state of our knowledge it would be unsafe to hazard an opinion as to whether this part of the country was used as a hunting-ground by the Hurons of the south, or was part of the territory claimed by the Algonquins. At any rate these are proofs not only that the country was occupied of old, but that the population was somewhat numerous, whether at all stationary, or nomadic. Relics of the common varieties are not unfrequently picked up in the district, and the French traders and missionaries seem to have found their way here at an early period. From the Rev. Mr. Gaviller, Episcopalian minister, and Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, we received a number of specimens illustrative of what usually occurs in the neighborhood. Some of these are described and figured elsewhere. From Mr. Wm. Ireland, editor of the North Star, we received one of the well-known French iron tomahawks.

Mr. Wm. Beatty has in his possession a bronze mortar weighing probably not less than twenty or twenty-five pounds, which was discovered under the roots of a large pine tree in the township of Macdougall. This vessel may be described as resembling in shape an inverted bell with a flat base. Two projections on opposite sides have been moulded to represent grotesque animal heads, and round the middle of the mortar are six fleur de lis in relief, three on each side of the heads. On the outer margin of the lip are the words "FAICT LAN 1636,"-made in the year 1636. The letters of this inscription have been attached somewhat carelessly to the pattern before it was moulded, so that they present an irregular appearance. Although richly resonant when struck, the suggestion that this was used as a bell is not at all well borne out; in the first place, because of the base on which it was evidently intended to stand, mouth up; secondly, the position and direction of the head-like projections; thirdly, the absence of marks as the result of being struck, and in the last place, because of the direction in which the fleur de lis and inscription stand. It is, at any rate, quite certain that this mortar was carried to the vicinity in which it was found, by the Jesuit missionaries, although, so far as I know, there is no record of their having reached a point so far north before their dispersion from Ste. Marie, in 1649. Perhaps some of the fugitive priests made their way to this part of the country carrying with them a portion of the materials from the fort and church. During the panic consequent upon the destruction of St. Ignace and St. Louis, by the Iroquois, many of the Hurons escaped northwards, and the following passage from Parkman* may serve to account for the presence of this vessel so far away as the township of Macdougall:

"Several of the priests set out to follow and console the seattered bands of fugitive Hurons. One embarked in a canoc and coasted the dreary shores of Lake Huron northward, among the wild labyrinth of rocks and islets, whither his scared flock had fled for refuge; another betook himself to the forest with a hand of half-famished proselytes, and shared their miserable rovings through the thickets and among the mountains"

In all probability the statement contained in the italicised sentence is sufficient to account for the finding of this vessel upwads of sixty miles from the old mission headquarters.

Within the town limits, on the southern slope of Belvidere Hill, Mr. Ireland pointed out a number of shallow pits the shape and arrangement of which were suggestive of white influence. The elevation is a commanding one, and the position of the pits would enable men in possession of them to rake the whole face of the hill from its most approachable side facing the water. A few of these have been opened, but nothing was found in them. It is not likely they were ever more than two or three feet deep, but this in the forest with the addition of logs would afford tolerably good protection to marksmen.

PARRY ISLAND.

Parry is the largest island in the archipelago that fringes the portion of the Georgian Bay coast along Parry sound district. It forms an Indian Reserve of mixed character, consisting as the population does of Mississaugas, Pottawatomies and Ottawas. All the Mississaugas, ninety-six in number, are treaty Indians, while the Pottowatamies and Ottawas, numbering upwards of one hundred are

non-treaty Indians. The Mississaugas and all profess Christianity, but among the others a considerable number, perhaps half, remain pagans. At the village about one-half are pagans and the rest Roman Catholics. Most, if not all of the Mississaugas are Methodists, and it is to their native missionary, the Rev. Mr. Salt, that I am indebted for these particulars.

Judging from what a short visit revealed, the Mississaugas forming this band are a long way behind their brethren in the townships of Tuscarora and

Oneida.

Occasionally stone weapons and fragments of pottery are found on the island but hitherto no care has been taken to preserve them. No traces of ossuaries or of old village sites were known, but it is likely that some of these will be discovered if an examination be made.

POINT ABINO.

To many people in this country it is a source of wonder where the Indians procured their "flint," but to the dwellers along the eastern end of Lake Erie this matter is plain. Immense quantities of chert are found in the limestone forming the outcrops near the shore. Many of the nodules are sufficiently large to yield material for a score or two of arrow-tips or spear-heads, and although the quality in general is not of a character to permit of producing the finest specimens of flaking, there are occasional pieces that present excellent fractures. For miles along the sandy beach heaps of flakes may be seen. The number and extent of these warrant the belief that here the Indian fletcher carried on his trade both for "home and foreign consumption," as relies of this kind are found in all parts of the country corresponding in appearance with the Lake Erie material.

In company with Mr. Cyrenius Bearss I visited a field of several acres in extent on Point Abino in Bertie township, where thousands of chert fragments lie upon the surface, and, since it was ploughed, below the surface. In almost every instance, those fragments varying in size from mere chips to lumps three or four inches in diameter, show signs of having been handled. Some appear to have been split and rejected because of their unpromising fracture, others are gnarled nuclei from which the finer outside portions have been struck off. Finished and half-finished specimens have been found in considerable numbers on the same ground, but it was rather a source of supply than a place of

manufacture.

The ancient Attiwandaron* had at least one good reason for earning the name of Neutrals, as they found it more advantageous to "make bullets for others

to shoot "than to shoot them, themselves.

Not far away from the field mentioned, but still in forest, is a large dune of the fine sand that forms so much of the Erie shore in this section. At some points it is about twenty-five feet above the surrounding level, and the sides are as steep as it is in the nature of sand to be. The top is an irregular oval measuring from east to west 122 paces, and from north to south 156 paces. For the greater part of the distance round the top the margin forms a bank from five to eighteen feet above the average inner level, the highest point being near the middle of the east side, and the lowest exactly opposite. Within this area there were at one time two or more "longhouses," for here can be traced in long and irregular outline the situation of two at least. All that is left to show where these stood is the earth blackened by the hearth fires and enriched by the refuse of the camp.

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^{*}Known also as Attiwendonk, Atirhagenrenrets, Rhagenratka and Attionidarons. Parkman says "they and not the Eries, were the Kahkwas of Seneca tradition."

The superior fertility of the soil on these camp-rows affords foothold to many plants such as grow nowhere else within the area, juniper elsewhere having pre-

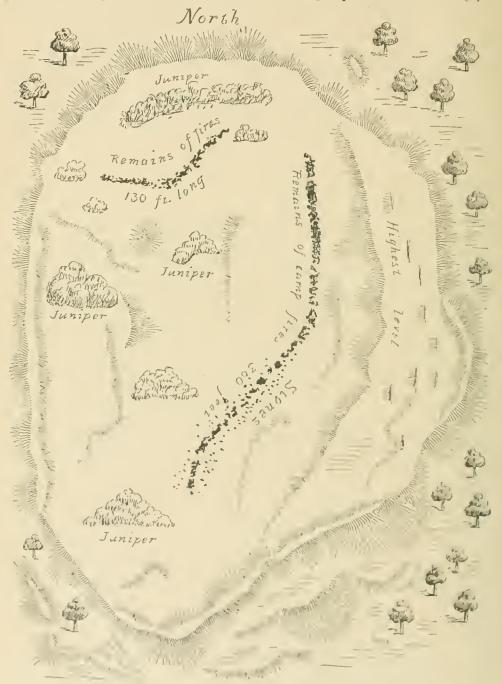
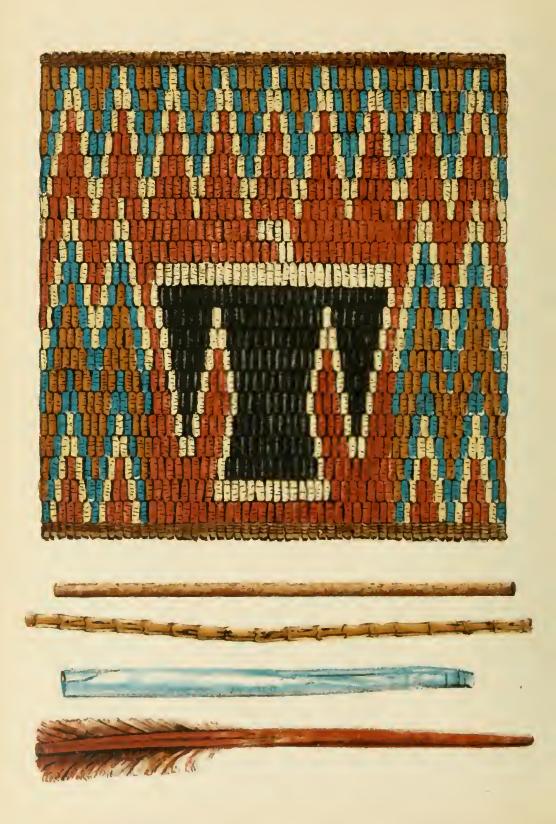


FIG. 3.-POINT ALINO VILLAGE SITE.

dominance. The smaller of the two camp-rows measured 130 feet as far as it





could be traced on account of overlying sand. It is situated at the northwest of the dune, and forms an obtuse angle, which is open to the same direction. The other one we found to be 360 feet long, and extending mainly from north to south, but turning towards the west and again south near the southern extremity. These measurements are not given as absolutely correct, but as the result of pacing by Mr. Bearss, and I feel sure that any variation from exactitude is under, rather than over the mark. Along the southern half of the longer site, there are many flat, water-worn stones from two to six inches in diameter. They lie scattered between the camp-row and the foot of the adjoining slope. It is difficult to account for the presence of these in such a place from any physical point of view, and there are none anywhere else on the dune. So far as observed they were free from any signs of use—none of them were notched, nor were any of the edges battered.

It is probable that these camp-rows are the longest that have been observed in this country, and few "longhouses" are known to have exceeded them anywhere else. Vanderdonk measured an Iroquois longhouse which he stated to be 540 feet in length, and Champlain says he saw some more than 180 feet long.* Dr. Dr. Parkman in referring to Vanderdonk's statement closes his sentence with a mark of exclamation, which may be interpreted to signify the historian's doubt. Perhaps, however, it is meant to signify only his wonder at the extraordinary length.

The Point Abino site was well chosen—high, dry, well-sheltered by the surrounding forest and capable of easy defence.

When in this neighborhood I was gratified to receive for the Institute a number of interesting specimens from Mr. Wm. Michener, one of the oldest living settlers, from Mr. A. E. Otway Page, and from our steadfast friend Mr. Cyrenius Bearss, who also in various other ways extended many courtesies.

PORCUPINE QUILL WORK.

Among the lost or almost lost arts of the Canadian Indian is that of employing porcupine quills as in the colored illustration. Partly on account of scarcity of material, but chiefly, it is likely, from change of habits and of taste, there are comparatively few Indian women now living who attempt to produce any fabric of this kind.

The method employed was to fasten closely together as a warp, a number of finely ent strips of leather. In the specimen here illustrated there were fifty-five such strips all neatly bound by means of a thread twisted from some vegetable fibre. The strips were then bound two and two, by means of porcupine quills wound four or five times round and fastened so ingeniously that even with a magnifying glass it is difficult to perceive how the work has been done. One row (say the top row in the plate) having been so formed, the next was commenced by binding the outer strip singly and thereafter taking one from each adjoining group of two above. In forming the third row the same strips would be bound as in the first row; and in the fourth as in the second, and so on. Meanwhile the pattern must have been clearly defined in the mind of the artist,

for this is really a bit of artistic work, the purely ornamental portion of which speaks for itself both in color and design. The central figure demands a little attention. At first sight one would hardly recognize it as a bird—perhaps not even at second or third sight, but there can be no doubt that it is meant to represent the eagle or great Thunder-bird, the belief in which is, or was, widely spread among the Indians over the northern part of this continent. The only claim that can be made for this conception of the Thunder-bird is, that as nearly as possible it is symmetrical,—the method of working led to that. Only in the neck is anything out of place, and yet for this also the working method is responsible. When the row containing the head was being bound, the head was naturally placed in the very middle of the pattern, but in the next row, when the neck was reached it had to be placed at one side or the other, or it would have no resemblance to a bird's head at all.

This beautiful piece of quill-work was procured from Ek-wah-satch, who resides at Baptiste Lake. He informed me that it had belonged to his grandfather who resided near the Georgian Bay.

INVITATION QUILLS.

On the colored plate are also shown drawings of the "quills" used by the Indians of the North-west when sending invitations of different kinds to their friends for war, feasting, ceremonial or other purposes. Referring to these the Rev. Peter Jones says:—"A young man is generally sent as a messenger to invite the guests, who carries with him a bunch of colored quills or sticks about four inches long. On entering the wigwam he shouts out Keweekomegoo, that is 'You are bidden to a feast!' He then distributes the quills to such as are invited: these answer to white people's invitation cards * * * * * they are of three colors, red, green, [blue?] and white; the red for the aged, or those of the Wahbuhnoo order; the green for the media order, and the white for the common people."*

The quills illustrated were presented by Dr. P. E. Jones, and were brought by his lather, the author above-mentioned from the North-west fifty years ago.

POTTERY.

In no class of work common to the aborigines of America is more difference observable than in pottery. Material, form and style of ornament (when there is any), vary considerably, and within certain limits one may distinguish even by means of a small fragment what is characteristic of certain areas. Our northern forms though frequently worthy of being pronounced "elegant" are generally less so than those of the country lying south and west of the Ohio. The material, too, is thicker and coarser, but the exterior markings exhibit an amount of taste that will compare favorably with the class of work produced by the southern peoples.

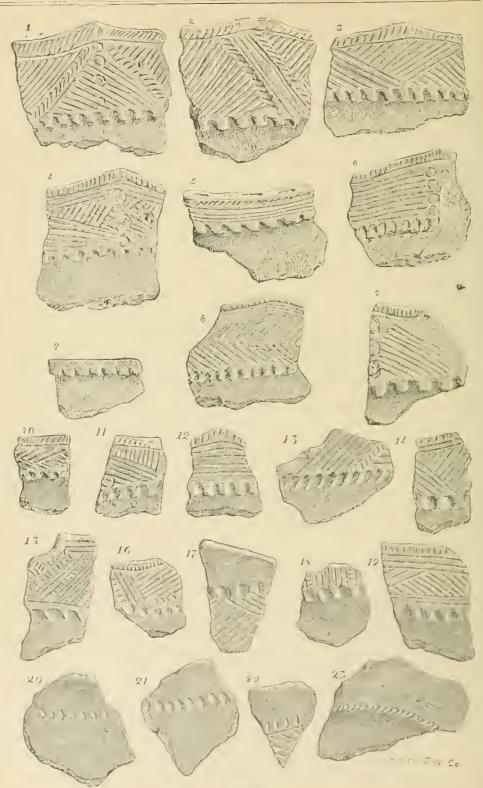
^{*} History of the Ojebway Indians pp. 94-5-London, 1861.

Among Canadian Indians the making of pottery has, for probably two centuries at least, been a lost art. Pipe-making from clay seems to have lingered after the production of vessels had ceased, for these were among the first to be displaced by European art; in this case, that of the coppersmith. Dishes of clay varied in size from that of a wine-glass to thirty gallons in capacity. The former may have been but the playthings of children—the larger ones were used for various domestic purposes. Among the first evidences that present themselves in most cases in connection with the site of an ancient Iroquois or Huron-Iroquois village are numerous fragments of pottery, and occasionally the searcher is fortunate enough to procure a perfect or almost perfect specimen from one of the communal graves. In most cases the attempts at ornamentation have been confined to the outside of the vessel, but now and again an inch or even more on the inside of the lip has had a simple pattern impressed upon it.

Among the numerous specimens from Balsam Lake in the Laidlaw collection there are several peculiarities to which some reference may be made. The deeply notehed markings that in most eases surrounded the vessels, separating the ornamental upper portion from the plain part underneath (plate I.) have been made by a blunt, square-edged tool, and the lower edges of the separating bars have also been squared. The prevalence of this style is noteworthy, because not far to the west of Balsam Lake the corresponding portions of the patterns seem to have been crenated by simply pinching the clay between the finger and thumb—indeed, in a few instances, the marks of the finger-nails have been left. It will also be observed that the angle of all the square notehes is in the same direction. It is seldom that any effort has been made to impress a pattern on the edge of a vessel, but we find an example of edge-markings on Fig. 5, where the depressions have been produced by means of a tool similar to the one that was used to make the short horizontal markings in Figs 12 and 17, plate II. A totally different kind of edge-ornamentation will be seen at Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 14, plate II, where, in the last enumerated deep angular notches extend some distance down the side. In Figs. 13, 16, and 20 to 23 plate I, the band marks appear to have been made with the finger-tips.

In plate II several characteristic patterns may be seen. Figs. 2 and 6 are peculiar, and Figs. 12 and 17 illustrate a style of marking not found elsewhere in Ontario, so far as I know, the short horizontal depressions being arranged in three's. The lining in Fig. 18 is of an unusual pattern. Unfortunately the fragment does not show the complete figure, but the missing portion probably corresponded in its angles with the part found.

Loops or lugs for lifting or suspending purposes are seldom found on elay vessels in Ontario, but upward projections on the lip are not uncommon, as in plate III, and these portions are generally made thicker than other parts of the margin. Sometimes the whole collar or upper part of the vessel here forms an unbroken angle on the outside as at Figs. 1 to 9, at other times this is relieved by a single groove, Figs. 10 to 13, or by two or more, as in Figs 14 and 16. In Figs. 17 and 18 deep notehes occupy the places of the single grooves. On the larger vessels there may be as many as four of these projections, but on the smaller objects of this kind sometimes only one has been formed. On the whole of the Balsam Lake pottery there is a curious blending of the Huron with something that appears to be of a different origin.



Prate 1. 26

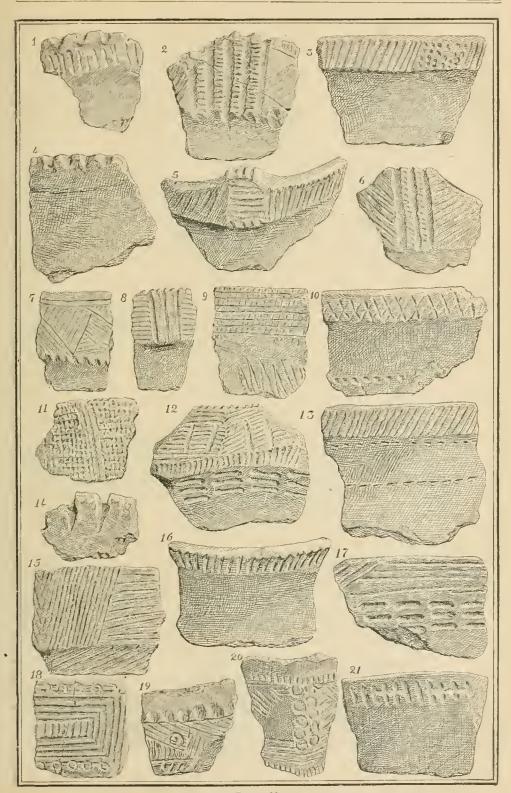
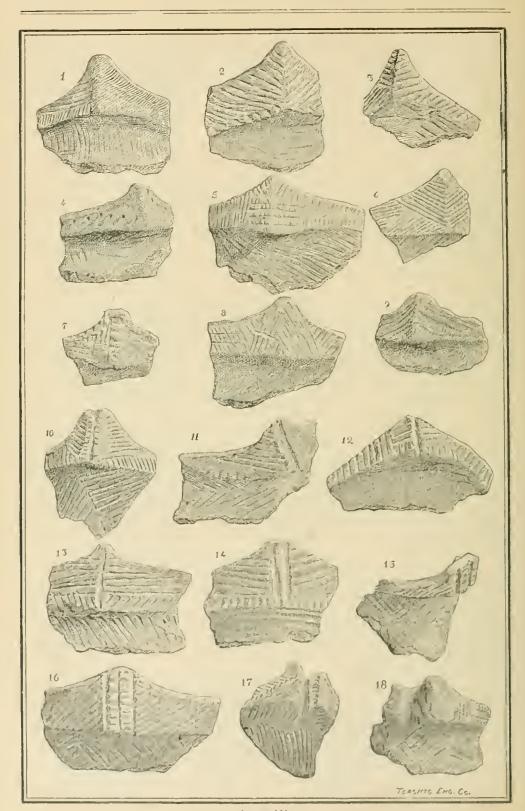


PLATE II. 27



PEATE 111. 28

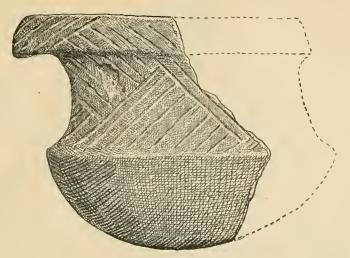


Fig. 66. (Half Size).

The difficulty of procuring whole specimens of pottery makes such a fragment as fig. 66 quite valuable, as it is sufficiently large to show the form of the original vessel—in this case, a very small one. Though found on the south half of lot 2 in the 3rd concession of Tuscarora now occupied by the Mississaugas, the cup of which fig. 66 represents a portion, was made and used by the Neuters or Attiwandarons who for centuries, perhaps, occupied this territory.

CLAY PIPES.



Fig. 67. (Full Size).

Considerable interest naturally attaches itself to aboriginal methods of working, one of which is beautifully exemplified in the accompanying figure. As makers of clay pipes the Indians of this part of the continent were as far ahead of many southern tribes as they were behind them in other branches of manufacture. The great length and curve of many pipe-stems rendered the making of holes by perforation an impossibility even when the clay was soft, and the ancient pipe-maker adopted the plan of forming the clay round a slender twig, which, being left in place, was thoroughly charred when the pipe was submitted to the burning process, thus leaving the hole clear. In moulding the pipe, of which fig. 67 was a portion, instead of a twig, two strands of grass or of some fibre have been twisted to form a stout cord for the purpose of making a stem core. This, like the twigs, has not been withdrawn after the clay was moulded about it, and as a result, we see in this split stem the spiral impressions of the old core cord. This specimen forms part of the Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 68. (Half Size).

This gracefully formed pipe-head is from the vicinity of Midland city and our thanks are due to Mr. H. F. Switzer for it.

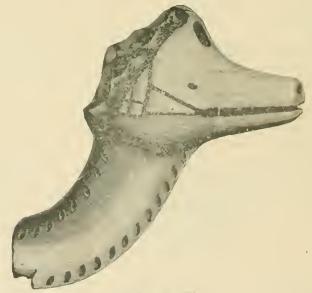


Fig. 69. (Full Size).

The pipe, of which figure 69 is a cut, is of a very unusual pattern. So almost infinite is the variety of forms given to clay pipes that one cannot fail to be struck with the absence of conventionality that characterizes their make as compared with the production of many other articles. The remaining portion of the bowl in fig. 69 shows that even when complete its capacity was not very great.

The lower side of the under jaw is hollowed in close imitation of nature. The stem is four-sided, each angle being crenated. Another pipe in the museum (S. 110.) from the same neighborhood, has an animal head of similar shape and side-markings, (See Fig. 8. Rep. of Canadian Institute for 1889). Fig. 69 is from the Melville Farm Nottawasaga.



Fig. 70. (Quarter Size).

The snake is frequently used as a device in the manufacture of Indian pipes. Fig. 70 shows the mouth-piece of a pipe-stem round which a snake has been represented as having coiled itself. Delicate markings imitate the scales.



This owl's head formerly surmounted the lip of a Tobacco-nation pipe, part of the bowl-hollow remains at the back of the head. The beak has been well formed, and the eyes have been admirably imitated by means of depressions made with the end of a tube, leaving the eye-ball in strong relief. The dots surrounding the eye are not of usual occurrence, although in one of our specimens a series of scallops probably represents feathers.

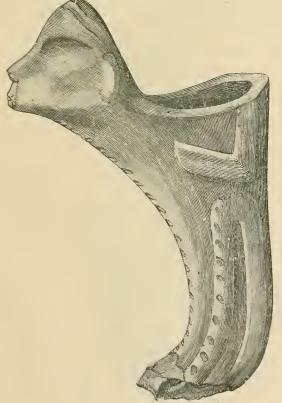


Fig. 72. (Full Size).

Fig. 72 is of a type represented by many fragmentary specimens in our collection. The design appears to have been a favorite one with the Tiononntates, and, so far as the face is concerned, seems to have been effected by pinching the clay with the fingers. In this, as in many others of its kind the right arm extends to the face. In a few cases both hands are made to reach to the mouth. The curved and projecting portions at the sides are no doubt meant for bent legs, the figure being in a sitting posture. From W. Melville, Nottawasaga.



Fig. 73. (Half Size).

This is an oddity in pipes. It is likely that a head surmounted the edge of this bowl when new, but is now broken off and the fracture smoothly ground down. The arms and the peculiar position of the hands differ from anything else in our large collection of clay pipes. Three deep depressions are made lengthwise on the breast, and a row of smaller ones surround the rim. The fingers of the two hands do not meet as the ent would indicate. Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 74. (Half Size).

In this attempt to represent the human face the cheeks are brought out in bold relief—something seldom tried. As in most other cases, the ears are not taken into account at all. Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 75. (Full Size).

This mask is all that is left of a well formed pipe from the neighborhood of Midland city. The eyes and mouth are sunk unusually deep, but the teeth are not so prominent as the engraving would indicate. Mr. H. F. Switzer presented it to the museum.



Fig. 76. (Full Size).

In this specimen we have an ambitious attempt at originality as well as detail. Surrounding the hole that forms the eye a slight ridge has been moulded —nostrils have been at least indicated, and teeth are rudely represented where the lips should be. Two rows of small holes surround the face, while between these, round the forehead, there is a row of shallow notches. The chief peculiarity, however, consists in making one of the eye-holes large enough to form the bowl of the pipe. In another specimen belonging to us the mouth is made to serve a similar purpose. This curious specimen is from the farm of Mr. Thomas White. Nottawasaga.



Fig. 77. (Full Size).

The satanic-looking specimen figured above is from the same locality as fig. 76. It is even less symmetrical than the diagram shows. The eyes and lips are eleverly moulded and the ears seem to be purposely set at different angles to correspond with the expression of the eyes. At the back of the head is a projection nearly as prominent as the ears, and on each side of it, is a small hole not larger than the noint of a lead pencil. The bars across the breast are as uncommon as the rest of the design, and resemble the markings on some of the Laidlaw pottery.



Fig. 78. | Full Size).

In figure 78 we have a good imitation of the very best Indian attempt I have seen, to represent the human face in clay. It is only a mask, but as such is perfect. The pipe-bowl of which it formed a part must have been a tolerably capacious one. Even as a fragment this specimen has been prized, for the broken edges are rubbed smoothly down, and one can only wonder that no hole is bored to hang it by. It was procured from Mr. Jos. W. Stewart, who reports that it was found "somewhere about Lake Simcoe."



Fro. 79. (Full Size).

Was the pipe, of which figure 79 represents a fragment, made before or after the French occupation of Canada? If made subsequently the hatted form may be regarded as an imitation of the white man, perhaps of a priest; but if made previous to that time this imperfect relic gives us a glimpse of the native costume. The back of the specimen is also of a curious pattern, looking in some respects as if made to imitate a kind of cloak merging into arms at the shoulder and terminating in a cross bar at the lower end. A somewhat sharp angle forms the medial line along the back, and this is relieved with nine small, oval depressions. The face is graphically but not accurately modeled. The bowl was only about one inch deep and five-eights of an inch in diameter. The stem-hole rose perpendicularly three-fourths of an inch in this pipe, before reaching the cavity that formed the bowl, and it is plain that the face was made to look towards the smoker

STONE PIPES.



Fig. 80. (Full Size).

The small pipe here figured is made of greyish-blue slate, and was probably more for ornament than use, as the bowl-hole is scarcely half an inch in diameter and depth. A number of deeply cut notches have been made on the outside without any reference to design, the intention, no doubt, being to work the whole surface down smoothly to the depth of the notches. This is more evident at the back of the pipe-head than elsewhere. The stem hole is almost as large as the other. From South Yarmouth township, Elgin county, and now in the Dr. Tweedale collection.



Fig. 81. (Quarter Size).

"White-stone" pipes are among the rarest of archæological finds. There are only two in the museum, the one figured above being from the Lotteridge farm, near Hamilton, and the other, which is less perfect, from Lake Medad. Fig. 81, is 6½ inches long, and almost perfect, though considerably weathered. On the Lake Medad specimen a human head surmounts the bowl.



Fig. 82. (Full Size).

This small steatite pipe must have served less for use than for ornament. The bowl is not more than half-an-inch wide or deep inside, and the stem-hole which enters from the breast is fully half as large. Fig. 82 is regarded as representing a duck. It is certainly intended for a bird, and a duck most probably. Through the lower back corner a small suspension hole is bored.

We have to thank Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Parry Harbor, for this and other

· specimens.



Fig. 83. (Full Size).

What may be called the "lizard" pipe is here figured. It is made of steatite and was found on lot 8, concession 6, Nelson township, County of Halton, by Mr. George D. Corrigan, who presented it to the museum. Both head and tail are damaged, but there is a little more of the latter and less of the former than is shown in the cut.



Fig. 84. (Quarter Size).



Fig. 85. (Quarter Size)

One of the finest stone pipes in the Prov. Arch. Museum is here figured. The material is steatite, and is dyed or stained a deep black. It is undoubtedly meant to represent a bear. Of the same class as the McCallum "monkey" pipe from Milton, it is much more highly finished, every part of it being carefully worked, and the whole of the surface having a high polish, The hind legs have been conventionalized to make them correspond with the front ones. A band-like depression is cut on the right and left sides of the neck as in the "monkey" pipe, and the "panther" pipe of the same type. Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.

Of the same type as the Laidlaw "bear" pipe, figure 84, is the pipe represented by Fig. 85, but much inferior to it in execution. As is the case with the "bear" and "monkey" pipes, this one, which has been called the "panther" pipe, is made of steatite. The ears in this specimen are delicately modeled, but in place of the eyes a hole has been bored clear through the head. The legs and paws are clumsily imitated, and the workmanship on the whole cannot be compared with that which characterizes the "bear" pipe. Two stem holes have been bored, one above the other. This apparently useless arrangement becomes easily understood when it is observed that the lower one, or the one first bored is so large ($\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter) that it would not always be easy to find a suitable stem; a smaller hole, less than $\frac{2}{8}$ in. in diameter has been made close above the the former, which was no doubt plugged when the pipe was in use. The light marking on the neck is a groove, similar to those on the "monkey" and "bear" pipes, but for what purpose does not appear plain. The "panther" pipe was found in the township of Carden, not far from Balsam Lake, and is now in the G. E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 86. (Quarter Size).

Another beautiful specimen of aboriginal workmanship is shown above. This "Eagle" pipe is made of a finely veined and close-grained piece of Huronian slate. The head and beak are remarkably well formed. The right and left talons are separated, and through both is a hole to aid in fastening the pipe-head to the

stem which entered from behind. The wings too, are clearly outlined, but they do not appear so in the engraving. The total length of this fine relic is five inches. It belongs to the Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 87. (Full Size).

Figure 87 is more odd than elegant. The stone is white steatite, but having a number of flaws. In cross-section at the top is nearly square, but the front side curves backwards to base. The stem-hole enters behind and a suspension hole passes through the lower corner. The head may be meant for either that of a man or of an owl. Presented by Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, Parry Harbor.



Fig. 88. (Full Size).

The pipe of which Fig. 88 is but the ornamental part must have been a fine sample of aboriginal skill and taste. The material is argillite. The combination of heads is remarkable. Forchead, ears, eyes, nose and jaws in the dog's (?) are earefully worked out—much more so, indeed than in the human head, which is surmounted. Perhaps the idea of this design was drawn from the practice of wearing masks in some dances. As these masks, attached to the head, could be raised or pulled down, it is not improbable that the design was suggested in this way. From Mr. Angus Buie, Nottawasaga.



Fig. 89. (Full Size).

Fig. 89 is of a coarse soapstone and is considerably ruder and less marked in outline than the engraving would indicate. The position of the arms corresponds with what is found on clay pipes (see Fig. 72). The cavity is larger than usual in pipes of this kind, the wall of the bowl being thin. This pipe is from the Melville farm, Nottawasaga.

On the occasion of the Institute's meeting at Niagara last summer, the very singular stone pipe, of which views are shown (Figs. 90, 91 and 92), was presented to us by Mr. A. C. Billups, who stated that he had taken it from a mound on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio, not far from Lawrenceburg on the Indiana side. This portion of country is dotted with mounds. Along both banks of the Ohio and its tributaries, on many of the highest bluffs and some of the lower lands, mounds of various sizes may yet be seen. Not far away from where this pipe was found is Fort Hill, a celebrated ancient earthwork, near the junction of the Big Miami with the Ohio. When I had the pleasure of examining this extensive "fort" two years ago in company with Dr. Collins, of Lawrenceburg, evidences of a numerous, industrious and intelligent population were everywhere apparent. Remains of paved ways could be traced on easy grades and round gentle curves on two opposite sides of the large embankments, and no better place could have been chosen for defensive purposes. It is not improbable that the people who constructed these and other works of a similar kind in this locality were those who made the Billups pipe, for the depth at which it was found precludes any supposition that it was intrusive.

The stone is a light brown argillite, and has been found in pebble form by the pipe-maker. An ingenious as well as a humorous side to the Indian character is brought out in the adaptation of the design to the natural form of the pebble. Symmetry having been impossible without cutting away too much material, the workman contrived to produce from the somewhat plano-convex form still observable in the front view, a gruesome, wry face, full of character, and having the details artistically treated.

One peculiarity of this pipe is in the formation of the eyeballs which are like cylinders, half-sunk diagonally, with the flat ends facing the left side, giving the countenance much of its wild expression. Nose, cheeks and eye-brows have been

earefully earved, but the mouth and chin are less successfully imitated. In combination with the head are the stem of a tree, and a snake, the head of the latter being at the base of the carving, from which point the body rises with a graceful curve to the left, half-way up the bowl, when it descends, passing under the chin and up the opposite or right cheek, the tail terminating almost in the middle of the pipe at the back. (Fig. 92).



Fig. 90.

Fig. 91. (Full Size).

Fig. 92. (Full Size.)

What seems to be a tree stem also originates in the lower part of the neck, one small branch eurving gently up the left side, while the main portion stretches up the right side, becoming forked about two-thirds of the distance from the bottom. The left and thicker division terminates at the back where it is eut off smoothly, and through this termination the stem-hole is bored. Taken altogether the work on this pipe is remarkably well done, one is almost tempted to say, suspiciously so; but there seems to be no reason to doubt its genuineness. In the curious combination of tree and serpent, theory-maniacs may easily find material either for attributing to it a spurious origin, or for the elaboration of some far-fetched arguments to prove a traditional connection with an older and higher civilization, if, indeed, the term civilization should be appropriate to the mode of life connected with which the Kentucky pipe was modeled.

HAMMER STONES.

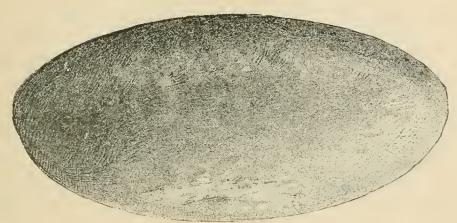


Fig. 93. (Full Size).

The specimen represented here is a granite pebble symmetrically water-worn and roughly pecked on its upper and lower sides with only a few recent dents on the edge. It has perhaps been used either as a hammer, or as an anvil. Possibly the pecking has been preparatory to finishing as a disk, many specimens of which are hollowed on the sides. It is probable, however, that the former is the correct supposition although most hammer-stones have been used to strike with the edge. This specimen was presented by Dr. Craig of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

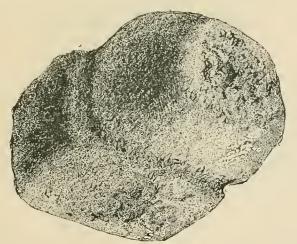


Fig. 94. (Full Size).

Hammer stones, as such do not always suggest their use, because many were simply held in the hand, but anybody would at once name figure 94 as an implement of this kind. The groove, of course, suggests a handle, and both faces bear marks of usage—the upper one as if for striking, and the lower one as if for rubbing or grinding. The material is a grey granite. Above the groove, the outline is oval; beneath the groove it is quadrangular—Township of Nottawasaga.

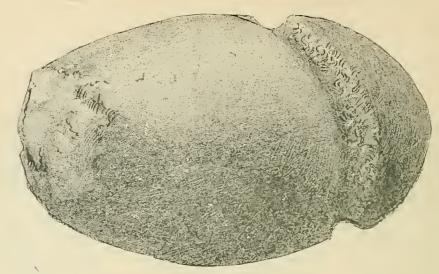


Fig., 95. (Quarter Size).

Another unmistakeable hammer is figured here. It was found near Leanington, in the county of Essex, and consists of a large silicious pebble six and three-fourth inches in length, and four and three-fourth inches across the widest part. The groove which is about one-third of the length from the top, goes almost completely round. The larger end or "face" shows that it has been used to do some very effective pounding.

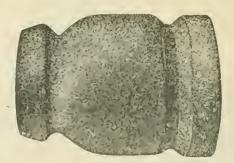


Fig. 96. (Over Quarter Size

This unusally hammer-like tool is a puzzle. That it was not intended for a hammer is made evident from the fact that a hole is bored in the centre of the larger face. In cross section it is almost perfectly round—the sharp and deeply-cut grooves, though not quite true show no tool-marks, and the general finish is good. It is three and a quarter inches long, with a diameter in the middle of two and a half inches--Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.

GAME DISK.

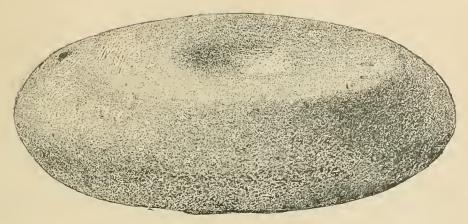


Fig. 97. (Full Size).

Similar in appearance as this specimen is in the engraving to fig. 93, it is totally different in all but outline. Like fig. 93 it is water-worn and oval, but the material and its treatment are quite unlike those of the former. In this case the stone is calcareous, and the two sides have been rubbed down until they are concave instead of convex, and in the centre of each hollow a deeper one is sunk about one-fourth of an inch and nearly a whole inch in diameter. Nearly all signs of pecking have been removed in the rubbing process. As the material is too soft to be used for a hammer the production of a disk was probably in view. We are indebted to Mr. Moses Barrowman of Buffalo, for this specimen, from the State of New York.

FIGURED TOOL.

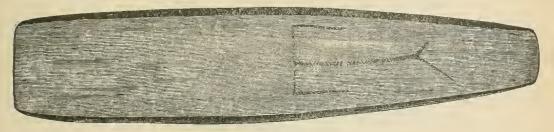


Fig. 98. (Quarter Size).

This figure represents an implement of brown slate about half an inch thick in the middle, and thinning towards the ends both of which are sharpened. It is the only article of the kind we have on which any figure is cut. The T like mark has some resemblance to the conventional representations of men made by some western tribes at the present day. It was procured from Mr. Jos. W. Stewart, and was found near Arkona.

FLAKED STONES.



Fig. 99, (Full Size).

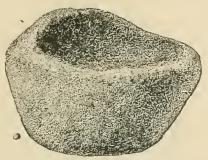
Grassy Point near the western end of Baptiste Lake is the site of an ancient Algonquin village. Many fragments of pottery still lie scattered about the beach, and it was here that the perforated copper knife presented to us by Mr. Alex. Robertson was found. Fig. 99 is a good picture of a roughly chipped piece of pure quartz, from the same spot. It is turtle-shaped and has been flaked lengthwise. Quartz specimens of any kind are rare in Ontario. It is impossible to say with certainty what was the purpose of this object, but in all probability it was intended for personal ornamentation.



Fig. 100. (Quarter Size).

Fig. 100 represents one of several large flaked implements in the museum from Wolfe Island, opposite Kingston. It is too large and too roughly shaped for use as a spear, but may have served as an axe. It strongly resemble, specimens found to the south, that seem to have been formed for digging, but there are no indications on the surface of this tool that it was ever so employed. Aside from its considerable size it is remarkable in showing a nucleus fully two inches in diameter.

STONE CUP.



101. (Full Size).

Figure 101 represents what is commonly known as a paint-cup It is neatly hollowed, has a flat bottom, and is made from some kind of primitive rock. In the G. E. Laidlaw collection.

AMULETS OR GORGETS.



Fig. 102. (Quarter Size).

This gorget or amulet of Huronian slate, from the Tweedale collection is one of the finest in the museum. It is four and five-eighth inches long and handsomely veined. What may be called the lower side is not so well finished as the other. Unlike many objects of this class the hole shows signs of wear, the upper side of it being perceptibly the smoother. The flanges at the lower end are peculiar to this specimen. It was found in the township of South Yarmouth, county of Elgin.

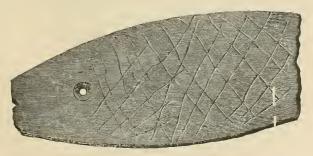


Fig. 103, (Quarter Size).

When perfect this gorget could not have been less than seven and a half, or eight inches long. It is of a dark colored argillite resembling a common school-

slate. At the small end, one-half of a small hole remains showing that the specimen at one time extended farther in this direction, as well as towards the roughly fractured end. The small end is ground down from both sides to a cutting edge. The chief peculiarity of this specimen consists in the number of carelessly cut diagonal lines, on both sides. Almost invariably articles of this kind are perfectly free from markings. Locality, Nottawasaga. From the brothers W. and D. Melville.

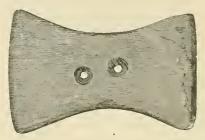


Fig. 104. (Quarter Size).

The gorget (fig 104) is a good specimen of its class, but unlike most others the slate is unpolished on the one side—perhaps it is unfinished. Most of the boring has been done from the rough side, only enough to clean the margin of the holes having been done from the smoothed side. The inward side-curves are unusually deep.—G. E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 105. (Quarter Size).

This gracefully formed gorget is in the Laidlaw collection [III is made] of grey slate, and with the exception of a small piece broken off the larger end it is perfect. The holes exhibit no signs of wear.



Fig. 106. (Quarter Size).

The peculiarity of this gorget is that it is concavo-convex, but whether made so purposely, or on account of the original rough shape of the slate is not certain

The holes have been bored entirely from the convex side shown above.—Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.

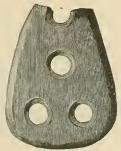


Fig. 107. (Nearly Full Size).

Many specimens of aboriginal "jewelry" owe their shapes to the natural forms of the material when found. This is especially true of articles made from pebbles. Fig. 107 is a case in point. It is a pebble of fine sand-stone, the pendant shape of which caught the eye, and the workman has proceeded to adapt it to his fancy by boring holes in it. Examination shows that the smaller end broke just before the boring of the last hole was completed. The Indian's lack of prescience is shown by his leaving the boring of the most difficult hole till the last, having even countersunk the others previously. Fig. 107 is from the town-of North Yarmouth, and belongs to the Dr. Tweedale collection.



Fig. 108. (Quarter Size).

Figure 108 shows one of the plainest and neatest specimens of its class in the museum. One side is straight, the other a little rounded from end, both edges are almost straight and nearly parallel, the width at the larger end being exactly one inch, and at the holed end a little over seven-eighths of an inch. Its greatest thickness (in the middle) is five-sixteenths of an inch. From North Yarmouth township, Elgin county. Dr. Tweedale collection.

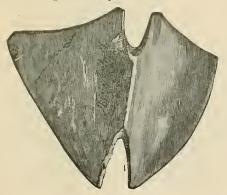


Fig. 116. (Quarter Size).

As a rule, relics of this type are symmetrical. Fig. 116 is an exception. The stone is Huronian slate. The hole has been bored before the notches were cut

above and below. It was found by Mr. Chance in Markham township, and now forms part of the G. E. Laidlaw collection.

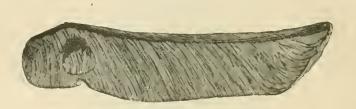


Fig. 117. (Quarter Size).

This diagram represents what is the largest, and, it may be added, the coarsest specimen of its kind in the museum. To the credit of the Indian artificer, however, it may be stated that his work is still incomplete—scarcely more than blocked out, in fact, but none the less valuable on that account. It is five and a quarter inches long, and of Huronian slate. The base is almost in its rough state, and no attempt has been made to bore the fore and aft holes that are almost invariably found in specimens of this type. In the Dr. Tweedale collection; from White's Mills, county of Elgin.

STONE CARVING



Fro, 102. (Full Size)

The specimen of which figure 109 is n cnt was presented by Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald of Parry Sound. The material is gypsum, of a light pink color. According to the best of Mr. Fitzgerald's recollection it was found near Lindsay. The carving is fairly good. Behind the figure a beginning has been made on each side in boring a hole through the piece.

DISKS.



Fig. 110.



Fig. 111.

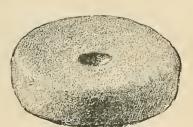


Fig. 112.

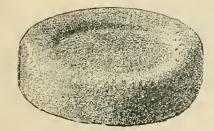


Fig. 113.

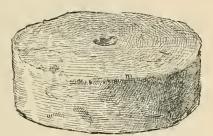


Fig. 114.

Disks of pottery and stone, like those shows in figures 110 to 113, were used in different ways. The smaller ones (figs. 110 and 111) may have been ornamental, as for beads, while it is known that the larger ones (figs. 112, 113) were used in a game. Figure 114 is from Hawaii, where it was employed by the natives in a game called Naika (Nah-eek-ah,) being rolled along the ground as in what was a favorite Indian pastime. It is introduced here merely for comparison. A hole is shown in the centre, by mistake of the engraver.

TOTEM.

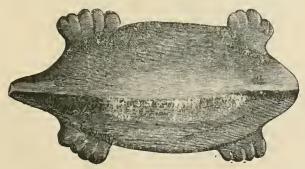


Fig. 115. (Full Size).

There can be little doubt that figure 115 was intended to represent a totem, and that totem, a turtle. Unfortunately both head and tail are damaged, but 49

the general outline is a fairly good imitation of the animal, although the ancient artist had but little regard for the necessary number of toes. The turtle totem is made of fine-grained sandstone, was found in South Yarmouth township, and is part of the Dr. Tweedale collection.

SLICK STONE.

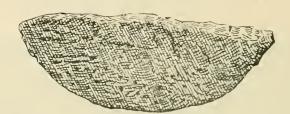


Fig. 118. (Quarter Size).

Fig. 118 represents what may be called a scraper. The round edge is sharp, and the upper one ragged as if broken. It was found on the village site at Logan's Hill in Victoria county.

SHELL



Fig. 119. (Half Size.

The common unio or fresh-water mussel shell was employed by the Indians for several purposes after the contents had been eaten. Near the Atlantic a species known as the quahog afforded material for wampum, but the supply of shell for our more westerly tribes seems to have been brought up the Mississippi valley from the gulf coast. In some places considerable numbers of mussel shells are found with other remains in heaps corresponding to the European "Kitchenmiddens."

A common use for these shells was that of scrapers in different kinds of handieraft. The worn edge in figure 119 indicates its employment by a left-handed person. From the Clearville village site, Kent county.

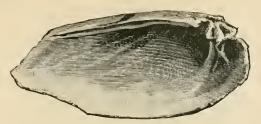


Fig. 120. (Half Size).

Fig. 120 is also from the Clearville village site and shows how the wearing of the edge would be produced by a person using the right hand.

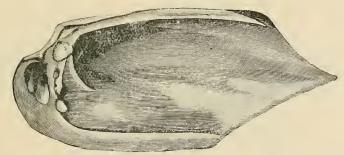


Fig. 121. (Full Size).

From the above figure it may be concluded that the user employed both hands alternately. This excellent specimen is from Fairchild's Creek, and was presented to us by Mr. E. C. Waters, Brantford.

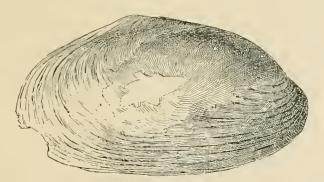


Fig. 122. (Half Size).

Fig. 122 is from the same locality, and was presented by Mr. E. C. Waters, of Brantford. The whole of the outer coating is worn off—indeed the body of the shell itself has been rubbed down until a hole has been produced. Messrs. Waters and Heath are of opinion that specimens of this sort have been used for smoothing the inside of clay vessels, when in process of being manufactured, and that this, or some similar use, accounts for the condition of such specimens. They are probably correct in this supposition.

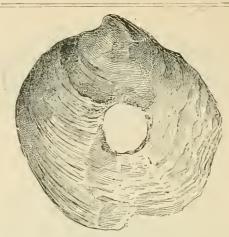


Fig. 123. (Half Size).

In Ohio many strong unio shells are found punched as shown above. The belief is that the purpose was to afford a means of lashing a handle to the upper or hinge edge, by passing a cord or thong through the hole and diagonally over and around the haft. What the use of such a tool could be we are left to imagine.



Fig. 124. (Full Size).



Fig. 125. (Full Size).

Figs. 124 and 125 represent the obverse and reverse of an unfinished piece of wampum, which was found in an ossuary in Beverly township. The process employed my be traced in this specimen, where only part of the rounding has been done, and only half of the hole has been bored. Many years after the settlement of America by Europeans, the Indians clung tenacionsly to wampum, preferring it to metallic coin. In course of time, wampum was produced in large quantities by the whites for trading purposes, and the use of it as a currency was legalised. About the beginning of the present century, Canadian Indians refused any other "coin."

^{*} From the Provincial Statutes of Lower Canada, Georgii III, 1792, His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor, being the First Session of the First Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

[&]quot;An Act to permit the importation of wampum, from the neighboring States by the inland

communication of Lake Champlain, and the River Richelieu or Sorel.

Whereas the article of Wampum in the form of Beeds, moons or shells and hair pipes, is indispensably necessary in the Indian Trade carried on from this Province to the Western Country; and Whereas the said Articles of Wampum in the form of Beads, Moons or Shells not being the product or manufactory of any part of the British Dominions, can only be had from the neighboring States, of which it is the product. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legi-lative Council and the Assembly of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign." intituled "An Act making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Queber, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." That from and after the publication of this Act, it shall be lawful to His Majesty's subjects to import from the Neighboring States, by the Inland communication of Lake Champlain and the River Richelieu or Sorel, the article of Wampum, in the form of Beeds, Moons or Shells, Hair pipes of such nature and kind as are used in the Indian Trade to the Western Country."



Fig. 126. (Full S'ze).

The collumella of large shells was often formed into beads and pendants. Fig. 126 shows one of many specimens found in an ossuary in Beverly, and which is perforated at each end for suspensory purposes. Sometimes this part of the shell was also made into a variety of wampum.

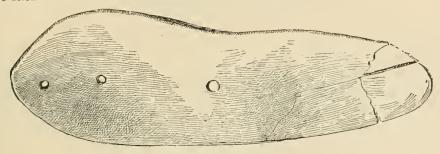


Fig. 127. (Quarter Size).

The specimen of which the above is a diagram was found with several other shell articles in a grave on the east side of Blackfriars Bridge, London, Ont., by a Mr. John McDowell, in the year 1849. The other objects were, as in this case, made from the material of a sub-tropical shell of large size. It is not probable that figure 124 served any other purpose than that of a gorget, and as such, or, indeed, in any capacity, it must have possessed great value on account of the distance from which the material was brought, and its corresponding scarcity in this part of the continent. No engraved shell objects are, so far as known to me, found in Ontario.



Fig. 128. (One-third Size).

Among the specimens procured from Mr. J. Y. Connell, of Nevis, West Indies, are two small gouge-like implements, made from a heavy uni-valve. Fig. 128 represents one of these tools. At the curve it is fully an inch in thickness. The hollowed form is probably the result of necessity arising from the nature of the material, rather than of intention or desire on the part of the maker to produce it. Still, it may have served a purpose similar to that for which stone gouges were made by the natives in this part of America.

BONE.



Fig. 129. (Seven-eighth Size).



Fig. 130. (Seven-eighth Size).

Both of these specimens form part of the W. G. Long collection, which is unusually rich in bone implements, a branch of industry apparently in great favour among the people who occupied the area now included in the townships of York, Vaughan, Markham and Whitehurch. Most of the objects of this sort in the Long collection are of the common kind, varying from one and a-half to seven inches in length. Any kind of ornamentation on such objects is of rare occurrence, but figures 129 and 130 are notable exceptions. They were probably used as fastening pins for clothing, rather than as awls or needles. Fig. 130 is worn very smooth on one side, and is notched for suspension or attachment at the head. Fig. 129 seems to be specially well adapted to pinning purposes.



Fig. 131. (Quarter Size).

The similarity of this bone tool to those still employed in the North-West in the dressing of skins, is strong, even to the toothed edge. No smoothing by friction has been done on this specimen, and the tool marks are quite plain.—Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 132. (Full Size, 53 in.)

The purpose of Figure 132 may not be easily divined. It is made from the leg-bone of a deer, probably. The surface is highly polished, and the rings—five in the middle and four at each end—are rudely cut.

The supposition that it may have been used as the handle or hand-piece to a string for carrying weights, receives some force from the fact that the inner edge of one end is worn round and smooth, just as it would be if employed in this way.

It is quite as likely, however, that it was simply worn on a string passing round the neck. The inside of the other end is too much weathered to offer much evidence, but even there are indications of similar wear. Fig. 132 is part of Mr. W. G. Long's find in the county of York.



Fig. 133. (One-third Size).

One of three similar specimens found on the Baptiste Farm, Tuscarora, is figured here. They are simply the "wish-bones" of large fowls, having a small hole drilled through the broadest and thinnest portion of one side, but that side opposite to the one shown in the engraving. An Indian woman, who was standing by when these were dug up, immediately stated that she had heard some old people speak of lines being twisted from basswood bark by means of, or with the assistance of such things, but she was unable to explain how they were used.

OJIBWAY GAME.

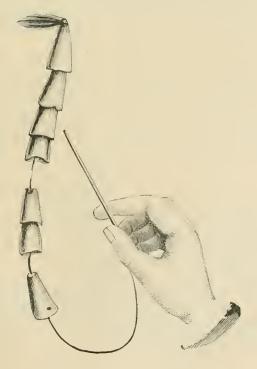


Fig. 134.

In Figure 134 is represented an old Ojibway game played for gambling purposes, as, indeed, most Indian games were. It consists of seven conical bones

strung on a leather thong about eight inches long, which has fastened to it at one end a small piece of fur, and at the other a hickory pin three and a-half inches long. The game was played by catching the pin near the head, swinging the bones upwards, and trying to insert the point of the pin into one of them before they descended. Each bone is said to have possessed a value of its own; the highest value being placed on the lowest bone, or the one nearest to the hand in playing. This bone has also three holes near the wide end, and to insert the pin into any of these entitled the player to an extra number of points. Above each hole is a series of notches numbering respectively four, six and nine, which were, presumably, the values attached.

This game is mentioned by the Rev. Peter Jones (Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by) in his book on the Ojibway Indians, but no name is given to it.* Dr. P. E. Jones, his son, has the only other specimen I have ever seen. The one in our possession was presented by Mr. J. Wood, an intelligent and influential member of the

Mississauga band, near Hagersville.



Fig. 135. Quarter Size).

Deer-horn was either not much used in the making of implements, or its liability to speedy decay is accountable for the few specimens of this material found on the surface or in graves. The relic shown in figure 135 was probably used in skinning. The cutting edge is damaged, and the whole specimen is considerably weathered. The hole shows us that it was carried on the person.—Geo, E. Laidlaw collection.



Fig. 136. (One-third Size .

^{*}Since this was written, 1 have been informed by Kah ke-wa-quo-na by, junior, the respected government chief of the New Credit Mississaugas, that the game was called "Pe-peng-gun-e-gun," which may be interpreted to mean, he says, "Stabung a hollow bone."

This is one of several specimens presented by Mr. James S. Heath, of Brantford. It is the greater part of a small deer-horn, from which the upper prongs have been half cut and half broken. A hole, as seen in the diagram, has been made at the base of the lowest prong. Messrs. Heath and Waters, who are both ardent archæological students, call specimens of this kind "arrow-straighteners." With first-class mechanical eyes they detected the peculiar obliquity and wear of the hole, and concluded that the purpose of the tool was to act as a "pinch" in taking any bend out of arrow-shafts, either when newly made, or as the result of seasoning. I have recently seen an account of some Pacific slope Indians who make use of a wooden tool on the very same principle, thus confirming the view taken by Messrs. Heath and Waters.

UNFINISHED RELICS.

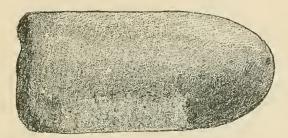


Fig. 137. (Quarter Size).

In the specimen figured here, we have a capital illustration of one of the first steps taken to reduce rough material to a desired form. The natural shape of the stone has suggested a use, but one edge has not corresponded with the other, having been somewhat rounder. To reduce it to symmetery the pecking process has been carried on until a closer similarity is the result, but here the process ends. Every other portion of the stone is in its original condition. This plain but instructive relic we owe to Dr. Craig, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. As a Canadian, and an archæeologist, Dr. Craig takes a deep interest in the Provincial Archæological Museum.

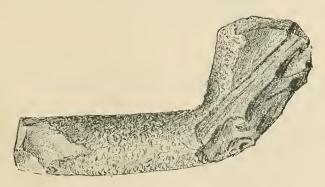


Fig. 138. (Quarter Size).

Unfinished objects frequently possess interesting features. In figure 138 from the Baby* farm the pecking process used to reduce the material to rough form is

well illustrated. By some accident the block has been rendered useless, and while we may for this reason regret the loss of a good slate pipe, we are indebted to it for an instructive example of the laborious methods that had to be employed by the ancient workmen.



Fig. 139. (Quarter Size).

Though also blocked out for a pipe, the above is totally unlike figure 138 in material and treatment. This specimem is of a coarse crystalline limestone with a considerable admixture of fine particles of mica. No untoward event to the block has hindered the completion of the pipe, but something of the sort may have happened to the maker himself. The bowl is bored an inch and a quarter deep, and a start has been made in boring the stem. The hole in the bowl is barely three-eighth in. in diameter, and the intention must have been to "rim" it out at to least an inch, as the material is here an inch-and-a-half thick. Fig. 139 was found in the township of Tuscarora, and presented to the museum by Mr. J. H. Grouse, of Brantford. Other excellent articles from Mr. Crouse will be referred to in our next report.



Fig. 140. (Quarter Size).

Here we have again illustrated some methods of working. The stone has first been rubbed down on its two opposite sides until it is about an inch and a quarter thick. On both of these the outline of the pipe has been "scribed" and deeply grooved with flint-flakes. A deep rut has also been cut lengthwise on the underside of what was intended for the stem to prevent chipping from extending too far, as well as to present an angle for starting chips outwards. This part of the work has been completed, and the base of the grove remains to show how the work was done. On the upper side of the stem, as may be seen from the engraving cross notches have been sawn deeply to permit of superfluous material being knocked off. A break in the block has prevented the work from being completed. From the Longheed farm, Nottawasaga.

^{*}Pronounced Bandy.



Fig. 141. (Half Size).

It is not easy to say what the specimen here represented was meant for. The material is limestone and the surface looks as if it had been scraped with some fairly sharp instrument. A hole has been bored lengthwise close to the outside, and the thin portion has been broken through purposely. The diameter of the larger end is fully an inch. It was procured from Mr. David Mellville Nottawasaga.



Fig. 142. (Half Size).

In figure 142 we have an engraving of an unfinished tablet or gorget. It is made of favorite material for this class of articles—slate. The side opposite to the one shown is comparatively smooth and well finished. Perhaps the appearance of the flaws shown in the cut put a stop to the boring, although the specimen shows that some work has been performed after the pieces broke off. One hole is bored almost through, and a second has just been begun. This specimen was procured from Mr. Jos. W. Stewart, but its locality is uncertain.

COPPER.



Fig. 143. (About one ninth Size).

The specimen figured above is truly a "long-kuife." Its shape is suggestive of European influence in almost every line, but the workmanship is undoubtedly Indian. It measures exactly fourteen inches in length, but a small piece perhaps not more than half-an-inch has been broken off the tine, or the handle, for it may never have had any other haft, the edges being rounded as if for use in its present condition. This valuable article was found on St. Joseph's Island by Mr. Alex. G. Duncan, and was generously presented to the Provincial museum by Mr. W. D. Kehoe, editor of the "Express," Sault Ste. Marie.



Fig. 144. (Full Size).



Fig. 145. (Quarter Size).

The copper knife here figured (Fig.144) was found on Grassy Point, Baptiste Lake, in North Hastings county and was presented to us by Mr. A. Robertson, of Madoc. Both edges have been sharpened, and in the form of the handle we see one of the steps towards insertion by means of a tine in a haft of wood or horn. The handle is simply beaten down to thicken the edges of it, which are also well rounded, for ease in holding, and near this extremity a small hole is bored by means of which it may be slung from the belt. Its original owners were probably Algonquins.

In figure 145 we have a cut of one of the most peculiar copper implements ever found in Ontario, or, so far as I am aware, in America. It was discovered in an ossuary now within the limits of Midland city driving-park, a locality occupied by the Hurons of old, and now the site of one of the most fiourishing

young towns in the Dominion.

This unique specimen was presented to us by the directors of the park, through their secretary Mr. H. F. Switzer, town clerk. It is a little over thirteen inches in length and is nearly three inches across at the widest part. It is remarkable not for its size alone, but for its curve and its undulating or round-toothed edge. No part of the blade is more than one-eighth inch thick, and the tine is only about three-sixteenths. The teeth are fifteen in number, and the concondition of the specimen is so good as to show clearly how the making of them has been done. One side is quite smooth, each tooth being in line with the body of the blade, while on the side shown in the engraving there is a distinct hollow corresponding to each projection. From these depressions it is perfectly evident the edge was at first uniform in thickness and in curve, and that the projections were formed by repeated blows with a hammer of some sort having a small round "pin;" or another tool has been used as a punch which, when struck sharply would "draw out" the edge as we see it. In any event the tool is a most remarkable proof of aboriginal mechanical skill. To produce from a rough piece of copper, by hammering, this long, broad and uniformly thick blade would test the skill of a white workman with a kit of tools at his command. But the desire to produce an improved cutting edge as in this case, makes it appear that the workman has merely attempted to imitate the natural or inevitable serrations consequent on flaking stones, especially those of a silicious nature, which were often used as files and saws. The cutting-bar of a mowing machine is constructed on the same principle, and hay-knives and large bread-knives are sometimes made with an undulating edge like that of figure 145. It is needless to say that all our cutting tools have been evolved from the flaked flint of primeval man.

When this blade was deposited with the bones of the deceased "brave" it was carefully wrapped in beaver-skin, a portion of which is still adherent to one side.

As no European traces were discovered about the burial place, it is safe to say

that this implement is at least 260 years old, and may be much more.

The example set by the people of Midland City in placing this and other valuable relics in the Provincial Museum, may be followed with advantage by others whose good fortune may lead them to make a "find."



Fig. 146. (Quarter Size).

Along with the carved knife already described from Midland City, there was found a very gracefully formed copper axe, and, like the knife, having the original beaver skin in which it was rolled up when deposited, still attached to one side. While eight and three-fourth inches long, it is only one and a half inches wide at the lip, and barely a quarter of an inch thick. It is perfectly symmetrical in every line, and has been smoothly finished.



Fig. 147. (Quarter Size).

This axe also retains its old beaver-skin wrapping. It is much heavier in proportion to its length and breadth than figure 146, being nearly half an inch thick in the middle. The lip is very blunt and looks as if it had been used considerably. The specimen in question was found at Point Mamainse, Lake Superior.

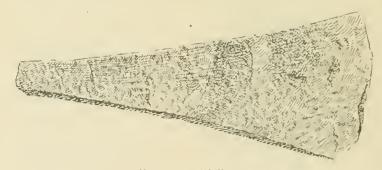


Fig. 148. (Full Size).

We are indebted to Mr. Alex. Robertson of Madoc for the copper implement or weapon figured at 148. He found it in a small mounded grave on the shore of Hog Lake, or Lake Moira, near Madoc. Its size and shape leave hardly any doubt that it was made for insertion in a club-head. The small end is rough, the edges are square and grooved (the latter, perhaps, as the result of hammering) and the wide end has a good cutting edge. Its greatest thickness is barely a quarter of an inch.



Frg. 149. (Three-quarter Size).

Fig. 149 appears to have been the tip of a shaft. Two-thirds of it are

socket, a part of which is broken off. It was found in the township of Vaughan by Mr. Smelser, and presented by Dr. R. Orr, Toronto.



Fig. 150. (Full Size).

Fig. 150 consists of a small coil of copper wire beaten flat. It is of doubtful origin from the pure Indian or native copper point of view. It seems to be too uniform in size for aboriginal make, and the fact that it was found on the Baby farm suggests European origin.

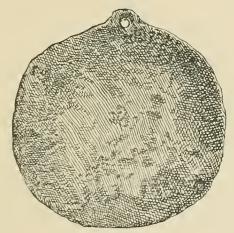


Fig. 151. (Full Size).

This, too, is of doubtful origin. It is from the Lotteridge farm, near Hamilton. The workmanship, like that of figure 150, is probably Indian, but the material is, perhaps, European. The projection for the hole, too, has a suspiciously European look.

POST EUROPEAN RELICS



Fig. 152. (Full Size).

Relies of this kind are, as a rule, easily distinguished. There can be no doubt regarding the origin of Fig. 152, which, with two others, was found on Beausoleil Island in the Georgian Bay by Messrs.

from whom they were procured for the Provincial Museum by the Rev. Th. Laboureau of Penetanguishene. Double-barred crosses of this kind are now, it seems, unknown in connection with Catholic worship, and it is somewhat singular that since we received these relies of the old Hurons, another one almost identical in size and pattern should have found its way to our collection from the North-West, where it was picked up during the late rebellion.

Nahneetis, the Guardian of Health, is figured in Jones' "Ojebway Indians," p. 95, with a triple barred cross, and the whole front of the dress covering the effigy is ornamented with brooches similar to those illustrated at Figs. 155, 156, 157 and 162 in this report.

Regarding the peculiar form of cross from Beausoleil Island, Dean Harris of St. Catharines, writes: "This small, dual cross is permitted to be worn only by patriarchs of the Latin Church. It is also sometimes carried as a processional cross, and as Richelieu was bishop and cardinal, it is possible that he used such a cross either as pectoral or processional. In all probability these ornaments were sent out to Canada during his regime, and receiving the blessing of the priest among the Hurous, would have served the double purpose of being ornamental and of being used in devotion."

It should be noted that on two of the crosses there are engraved respectively the letters "C. A." and "R. C." Taking a clue from Dean Harris's reference to Richclieu, these letters may mean Cardinal Archbishop, and Richelieu Cardinal, but as the dean says, "We can easily conjecture many things in association with these letters, but they would be only conjectures."



Fig. 153.

In the report of United States Bureau of Ethnology for 1880-1, p. 178, is figured a Navajo Indian with silver ornaments, regarding which Mr. W. Matthews writes: "The cross is much worn by the Navajos, among whom, I understand, it is not intended to represent the 'cross of Christ,' but is a symbol of the morning star. The lengthening of the lower limb, however, is probably copied from the usual form of the Christian emblem." We are indebted to Major J. W. Powell, director of the Bureau, for permission to copy this cut. (Fig. 153.)

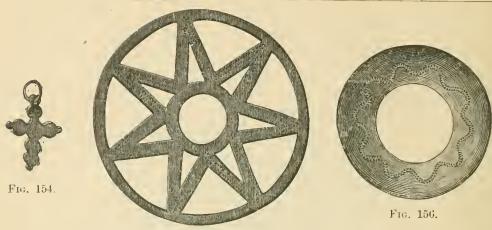


Fig. 155.

Fig. 154 represents one of several "bangles" found with the crosses on Beausoleil Island. They appear to be made of silver, or else of some other soft white metal. Figs. 155 and 156 are of thin silver, and were, no doubt, simply used as brooches.

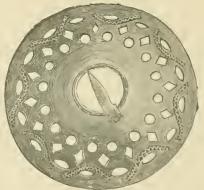


Fig. 157.

Fig. 157 was found near Mindemoya (Old Woman) Lake, Manitoulin Island, by the late Mr. John McPherson of this city, and by him presented to the museum. It is extremely thin. A slender pin is still connected with it.



Fig. 158. (Full Size).

From Mr. John McPherson we also received the odd combination here figured. It consists of a cylindrical copper bend and a flat, triangular one, both made from European sheet metal. Between these are strung four small glass beads, two white and two blue, in an alternate arrangement. These were found on Manitoulin Island.



Fig. 159. (Full Size).



Fig. 160, (Full Size).

Finger-rings of any kind are seldom discovered. I know of but one apparently genuine and highly finished stone ring. Those figured above are brass. Fig. 159 has engraved upon the seal a capital L enclosing a heart; and on figure 160 is cut the monagram I. H. S. The latter was found on what was thought to be the site of the ancient Ossossane in the Huron country, and was presented by Rev. Th. Laboureau. The formerwas found on the Baby Farm.



Fig. 161. (Quarter Size).

The production of a pewter pipe like the above leaves no doubt as to European influence. The animal is probably meant to represent a bear. This pipe was found near the village of Scotland in Brant county. The only other pewter pipe in our collection came from the Bay of Quinte, where it was found some feet deep in the water, and was given to us by Dr. T. W. Beeman of Perth.

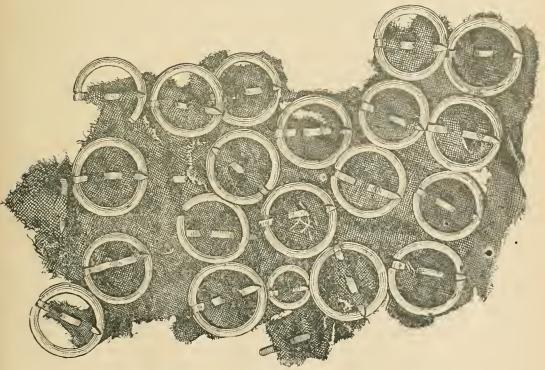


Fig. 162. (Full Size).

It has often proved puzzling to account for the presence of numerous little broach-pins (like those here figured) in ossuaries. The specimen of cloth represented

shows us the use that was, at least in some cases, made of them. Apparently the whole skirt or body, or perhaps the whole of a garment was adorned in this way. Although all are now coated more or less with verdigris, the metal is white. The verdigris may, in part, be owing to the presence of a small copper vessel that was found beside them in the grave.

The fabric to which they are fastened is a course linen and of brown color. It was found along with the crosses already mentioned, on Beausoleil Island, and was procured for the museum by the Rev. Mr. Laboureau of Penetanguishene.

EXTRACTS.

In a few of the following pages I have transcribed from rare sources some bits of information relative to the Indians. The statements made tend in many cases to throw light on portions of history and archocology that require all they can get.

The first quotation is from the pen of John Mecklenburg, a Dutch Lutheran minister. According to the custom of his day the Rev. Mr. Mecklenburg writes his name in classic form, and thus figures as John, or Johannes Megapolensis. His account of the Indians as he knew them, in what is now the State of New York, is, perhaps, the quaintest, briefest and best ever written, and reveals to us the Mohawk or Iroquois as in some respects not quite so bad a savage as he has been painted.

"A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE MAQUAS INDIANS IN NEW NETHER-LAND: THEIR COUNTRY, STATURE, DRESS, CUSTOMS AND MAGISTRATES, WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1644."

By John Megapolensis, Jun., Minister there.

(From the Dutch.)

laid all the other Indians near us under Contribution. This Nation has a very heavy Language, and I find great Difficulty in learning it so as to speak and preach to them fluently: there are no Christians who understand the Language thoroughly; those who have lived here long can hold a Kind of Conversation, just sufficient to carry on Trade, but they do not understand the Idiom of the Language. I am making a vocabulary of the Mahakaaa Language, and when I am among them I ask them how Things are called; then, as they are very dumb, I cannot sometimes get an Explanation of what I want. Besides what I have just mentioned, one will tell me a word in the Infinitive, another in the Indicative Mood; one in the first, another in the second Person; one in the Present, another in the Præterperfect Tense. So I stand sometimes and look, but do not know how to put it down: and as they have their Declensions and Conjugations, so they have their Increases like the Greeks, and I am sometimes as if I was distracted and cannot tell what to do, and there is no Person to set me right; I must do all myself in Order to become an Indian Grammarian. When I first observed that they pronounced their Words so differently, I asked the Commissary of the Company what it meaned, and he told me he did not know, but imagined they changed their Language every two or three Years; I told him it could never be that a whole Nation should so generally change their Language:—and though he has been connected with them these twenty years he can afford me no Assistance.

"The Indians in this Country are of much the same Stature as Dutchmen; some of them have very good Features, and their Bodies and Limbs are well proportioned; they all have black Eyes, but their Skin is tawny; in Summer they go naked-(almost); the Children and young Folks to 10, 12 and 14 Years of Age go mother-naked; in Winter they hang loosely about them a Deer's, or Bear's or Panther's Skin, or they take some Beaver and Otter Skins, or Wild-Cat, Raccoon's, Martin's, Mink's, Squirrel, or several Kirds of Skins, which are plenty in this Country and sew some of them upon others, until it is a square Piece, and that is then a Garment for them, or they buy of us Dutchmen two and a half Ells of Duffils, and that they hang loosely on them, just as it was torn off, without any sewing, and as they go away they look very much at themselves, and think they are very fine. They make themselves Stockings and Shoes of Deer Skin, or they take the Leaves of their Corn, and plat them together and use them for Shoes. The Women as well as the Men go naked about the head; the Women let their Hair grow very long and tie it, and let it hang down their Backs; some of the Men wear their Hair on one Side of the Head, and some on both Sides, and a long Lock of Hair hanging down: on the top of their Heads they have a Streak of Hair from the Forehead to the Neck about the Breadth of three Fingers, and this they shorten till it is about two or three Fingers long, and it stands right on End like Hog's Bristles; on both Sides of this Streak they cut the Hair short off, except the aforesaid Locks, and they also leave on the bare Places here and there small Locks, such as are in Sweeping-Brushes, and they are very fine. They likewise paint their Faces red, blue, &c., and then they look like the Devil himself. They grease their Heads with Bear's-grease, which they always carry with them for this purpose in a small Basket; they say they do it to make their Hair grow, and prevent their having Lice. When they travel they take with them some Maize, a Kettle, a Wooden Bowl and a Spoon: these they pack up and hang on their Backs, and when they are hungry they make a fire and cook—they can get Fire by rubbing Pieces of Wood very briskly against one another. They live in Common without Marriage, but if any of them have Wives the Marriage continues no longer than they think proper, and then they separate and each takes another Partner.

The Women are obliged to prepare the Land, to mow, to plant, and do every Thing: the Men do nothing except hunting, fishing, and going to War against their enemies: they treat their Enemies with great Cruelty in time of War, for they first bit off the Nails of the Fingers of their Captives, and cut off some Joints, and sometimes the whole of the Fingers; after that the Captives are obliged to sing and dance before them stark naked, and finally they roast them before a slow Fire for some Days, and eat them: the common People eat the Arms, Buttocks, and Careass, but the Head-men eat the Head and the Heart. Our Mahakas earry on great War against the Indians of Canada on the river St. Lawrence, and take many Captives, and sometimes there are French Christians among them. Last year our Indians got a great Booty from the French on the river St. Lawrence, and took three Frenchmen, one of whom was a Jesuit; they killed one, but the Jesuit (whose left thumb was cut off, and all the Nails and Pieces of his Fingers were bitten) we released him and sent him to France by a Yacht which was going to Holland. They spare all the Children from ten to twelve Years old, and all the Women they take in War, unless the Women are very old, and then they kill Though they are very cruel to their Enemies they are very friendly to us: we are under no Apprehension from them; we go with them into the Woods; we meet with one another sometimes one or two miles from any Houses, and are no more uneasy about it than if we met with Christians: they sleep by us too in our Chambers; I have had eight at once who laid and slept upon the Floor near my Bed, for it is their Custom to sleep only on the bare Ground, and to have only a Stone or a Bit of Wood under their Heads, they go to Bed very soon after they have supped, but rise early in the Morning: they get up before Pay-Break. They are very slovenly and dirty; they neither wash their Face nor Hands, but let all the dirt remain upon their tawny Skin, and look as dirty as Hogs. Their Bread is Indian Corn beaten to Pieces between two Stones, of which they make a Cake and bake it in the Ashes; they eat with it Venison, Turkies, Hares, Bears, Wild Cats, their own Dogs, &c. The Fish they cook just as they get them out of the Water, without eleaning, and the Entrails of the Deer in the same Manner; they cook them a little, and if the Entrails are tough, they take one end in their Mouth and the other in their Hand, and cut them of between their Hand and their Mouth, and then they eat them; so they do commonly with the Flesh, but they cut it a little and lay it on the Fire so long as till we could go from the House round the Church, and then it is done, and when they eat it the Blood runs down their Chins. They can take a Piece of Bear's-Grease as large as two Fists, and eat it without any Bread. It is natural for them to have no Beards, not one in an hundred has any Hair about his Mouth: they have also naturally a great opinion of themselves, and when they praise themselves they say Thy Othkon (I am the Devil) they mean by it that they are very brave. In order to praise themselves and their People when we tell them they are very expert at catching Deer, they say, Tkoschs ko aguweechon Kajingahaga konaane Jountuckcha Othkon, that is, Really all the Mohawks are very cunning Devils. They make their Houses of the Bark of Trees, very close and warm, and place their Fire in the middle of them; they also make of the Peeling and Bark of Trees Canoes, or small Boats, which will earry four, five and six Persons; in like manner they hollow out Trees and use them for Boats; some of them are very large. * * * * The arms used by the Indians in War were formerly a Bow and Arrow with a Stone Axe and Mallet, but now they get from our People Guns, Swords, from Axes and Mallets. Their Money consists of certain little Bones made of the Shells of Cockles which are found on the Beach; a hole is made through the Middle of the little Bones; and they are strung

upon Thread, or they make of them Belts as broad as a Hand or broader, which they hang over their Necks and on their Bodies; they have also several Holes in their Ears, and there they hang some; and they value these little Bones as highly as many Christians do Gold, Silver and Pearls, but they have no Value for our Money and esteem it no better than Iron. * * * * They place their Dead upright in Holes, and do not lay them down, and then throw on the Grave some Trees and Wood, or they enclose them with Palisades. They have their set times for going to catch Fish, Bears, Panthers, Beavers and Eels; in the Spring they catch vast quantities of Shad and Lampreys which are very large here—they lay them on the Bark of Trees in the Sun, and dry them very hard, and then put them in a Bag which they make of wild Hemp, and keep them till Winter when their Corn is ripe; to keep them from the Air, they dig a deep Hole and preserve them therein the whole Winter. They can make Nets and Seines in their Way, and when they want to fish with seines ten or twelve men will go together and help each other, all of whom own the Seines.

The Mohawk Indians are divided into three Tribes, which are called Ochkari, Anoware, Oknaho. that is, the Bear, the Tortoise and the Wolf; of these the Tortoise is the greatest and principal, and boast that they are the oldest descendants of the woman beforementioned; (a woman who fell from heaven and was earried by a Tortoise, while she paddled in the water with her hands and raked up earth to form the dry land), these have made a Fort of Palisades, and call their Castle Asserve. Those of the Bear are the next to these, and their Castle is by them called Banagiro; the last were taken from them and their Castle is called Thenondiogo. Each of these Tribes carries the Beast after which it is called (as the Arms in its Banner) when it goes to War against its Enemies, and this is done as well for the Terror of its Enemies as for a Declaration of its own Bravery. * * * * * But although they are so eruel, and have no Laws or Punishments, yet there are not half so many Villaines or Murders committed amongst them as amongst Christians, so that I sometimes think with astonishment upon the Murders committed in the Netherlands, notwithstanding their severe Laws and heavy Penalties. These Indians though they live without Laws or fear of Punishment, do not kill People unless they are in a great Passion, or fighting, wherefore we go along with them, or meet them in the Woods without Fear.

JOHANNES MEGAPOLENSIS.

Hazard's Historical Collection of State Papers, Philadelphia, 1792, p. 517 et seq.

TRIBAL NAMES.

The number of synonyms by which many Indian tribes were known, makes it difficult sometimes for the reader to understand. Sometimes the difference consists merely in the spelling, but not seldom, totally different words are employed, and with a wholly different meaning. There are various reasons for these divergencies—the pronunciation of the same name may not strike all foreign ears

alike, hence a difference in the spelling; sometimes the question of a European was misunderstood, and, in consequence, the wrong answer was given; not unfrequently the name a people called themselves was different from that by which they were known to their neighbors or enemies, and sometimes they actually called themselves by more than one name, or the name of a family or band was given by mistake to the "nation." Thus in the case of the Hurons, Parkman remarks:—"The usual confusion of Indian tribal names prevails in the case of the Hurons. The following are their synonyms:—

Hurons (of French origin); Ochateguins (Champlain); Attigouantans (the name of one of their tribes, used by Champlain for the whole nation); Ouendat (their true name according to Lalemant); Yendat, Wyandot, Guyandot (corruptions of the preceding); Ouaouakecinatouek (Potier); Quatogies (Colden)."

Again, the Tobacco Nation ultimately united with the Hurons was known as the Tionnontates, Deonondadies, Dionondadies, Tuinontek, Etionontates, and Khionontaterrhonons!

The Mohawks did not apply the name to themselves. "An enemy liath done this." These proud people acknowledged only the name Ganeagaono. Instances of this kind are common among ourselves. From the following extract we may learn what was considered as the official or "authorized list" of all the Indian tribes within British jurisdiction at the time the "Instructions" were issued.

In the "Copy of Instructions to Guy Carleton, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over the Province of Quebee in America, and of all the territories dependent thereupon. Dated St. James, 3rd January, 1775, there is a 'Plan for the future Management of Indian Affairs.'"

According to this plan article 2nd provides "That for the better Regulation of this Trade and the Management of Indian Affairs in general, the British Dominions in North America be divided into Two Districts, to comprehend and include the several tribes of Indians mentioned in the annexed Lists A. and B."

Α

"List of Indian Tribes in the Northern District of North America:

Mohocks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Oswegachys, Nanticokes, Conoys, Tuteeves, Saponeys, Caghnawagas, Canassadagas, Arundaeks, Algonkius, Abenaguis, Skaghquanoghronos, Hurons, Shawanese, Delawares, Wiandots, Powtewatamis, Ottawas, Chipeweighs, or Missisagis, Meynomenys, Folsavoins, Puans, Sakis, Foxes, Turghtwees, Kiekapous, Mascoatins, Pianashaws, Wawiaghtones, Keskeskias, Illinois, Sioux, Micmacs, Norwidgewalks, Arseguntecokes, Penobscots, St. Johns.

В.

List of Indian Tribes in the Southern District of North America:

Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Cheictaws, Catawbas, Beluxis, Humas, Attucapas, Bayugatas, Tunicas, Peluchas, Osuglas, Querphas."

The foregoing is from Papers relative to the Province of Quebec, ordered to be printed 21st April, 1791:

The following from "An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, by John Knox, London, 1769," will enable us to form an idea of the relative strength of the six nations who were loyal to the British shortly before the outbreak of the American war, as well as to compare the names with some of those already given.

"At a muster taken this day, (August 5th., 1760), they [the Indians] amount to thirteen hundred and thirty, composed of the following different nations, most of whom were lately in alliance with the French, and by them called the Iroquois:

Cayugas28Tuscarores3Cunasarages2Mohawks5	9-
Tuscarores 3 Cunasarages 2 Mohawks 5	
Cunasarages2Mohawks5	7
Mohawks 5	0
	1
Mohians	2
Oquagos	8
Oswegatcheis	~
The Belt Party	_
Senecas	_
Onondagoes 20	_
Oneidas 6	~
Canajorakies	_
Schonasies	_
Chennogoas 3	_
Mawas	_
Caunadroghas 3-	1
Total	() 22

BALSAM LAKE.

BY GEORGE E. LAIDLAW.

Balsam Lake is a large lake lying to the north-east of Lake Simcoe, about seventeen miles distant. The height of land lying between these two lakes lies at an average distance of one mile west of Balsam Lake, which is a link in the inland system of waters emptying into the Bay of Quinte; this system being one of the internal canoe highways to Montreal from the Huron ccuntry, and was connected by a portage from near Beaverton, on Lake Simcoe, to the extremity of West Bay Balsam Lake. This old Huron trail is now enlarged into a government road called the Portage Road. The Hurons had the option of another route to Balsam Lake; namely, ascending the Talbot River as far as possible, then portaging across the height of land to North Bay; this is the most northerly of the two.

Of village sites I know of but three; the first situated about three-fourths of a mile west of West Bay, and about the same distance north of the Huron trail. The second, distant nine miles along the trail, and about one mile south

or about half way distant between the two lakes, and has need of being examined by an expert, for some unique relics have been found in that locality. The third village, situated about one and a half miles west of North Bay and three miles north of first village site.

There are quite a number of camp sites, from which fragments of pottery, pipes, bone ornaments and implements, clam shells, charcoal, and burnt bones have been picked up. These camps cover small areas, and are quite near the shore, wherever there is a bit of sandy beach.

Indian Point is a point a couple of miles long, jutting down into the lake from the north end. Indians have lived on this point, from ancient times, down to a score or so of years ago. Both ancient and modern relics have been found there, but being cultivated for a quarter of a century, the traces are wiped out. There is an ancient graveyard here similar to the ones in the vicinity of village sites one and three. But the exact position of the single graves cannot be determined owing to cultivation.

There are three islands (Ghost, Birch and Ant) which were examined last summer by Mr. Boyle and myself. On Ghost Island, two graves on the south side of the island were opened some years ago; skulls being carried off and relics if any. These are the only two known graves here, that have mounds erected over them: diameter ten to twelve feet deep. On Ghost and Birch Islands there are, evidently, a few short rows of single graves, containing neither skeletons or relies, but showing by the discolouration, and the disturbance of the soil, that they have at one time contained skeletons; whether the skeletons have been disinterred for reburial in an ossuary, or totally decayed from extreme age, is a matter for conjecture.

Ghost Island, it is claimed, was formerly a corn planting ground, and the pagan Indians in modern times lived on it, while the Christian Indians of the same tribe lived on the adjacent Indian Point.

On Ant Island were found arrow points, flint chips, etc.

Graveyards are generally found near a village site, but instead of being located on the top of the hills like the Huron ossuaries, are on the slope, or at the foot of the hill. The one on Indian Point being on the lowest piece of land. These graveyards consist of single graves, which are about two feet deep, and can be easily traced by the circular depressions in the soil. These single graves occur in rows, which run in no particular direction; some even appearing to cross one another. They contain no relics. A number were opened at village site No. I last summer; the skeletons were medium size, brittle and soft, crumbling on exposure to the air. Two or three skulls, however, were preserved.

Besides the two mound graves, a modern grave is occasionally found on the banks of the lake; of those known, two contain single skeletons in rough hewn cedar coffins, fastened with nails of French make; no relies; locality, Indian Point, while another contained two skeletons, evidently a woman and child, wrapped in birch bank. A copper pot, pewter spoon, string of bells on buskskin, small silver broach or buckle, silver ring and cross, were found with them; locality, bank of West Bay.

An ash heap on the outskirts of village No. I on examination, disclosed, fragments of pipes, pottery, bone implements and ornaments, burnt nones, clamshells, jaws of beaver and other small animals, fragments of turtle shells and deer horns. Diameter of ash heap, seventeen feet; depth, three feet.

At the eastern extremity of this trail quite a number of relics have been found, including stone axes, gouges and pipes, fragments of pottery, clay pipes, flint arrow and spear heads—about the only place here where the latter are found—flint scrapers, awls, and chips; gun flints, iron tomahawks and French axes, fragments of gun barrels, and hoop-iron arrow heads, and also a copper arrow head, of native copper and native manufacture. This is about three inches long and one and one-half broad, with corners turned up to form a socket, the point rounder than sharp. The evidence of this variety of relics shows that the trail was in use from a very early time. A quarter of a mile from this trail is a large boulder, on the lake shore, containing a shallow mortar, probably used to pound shells, mica or quartz in the manufacture of pottery, or to crush corn. Around it are evidences of a camp site.

The relics picked up on village site No. 1 show no trace of contact with white men. There were two large slabs of green stone found here, probably brought in from some far off quarry. They were about eighteen or twenty inches long by about twelve wide and two or three thick.

Axes, celts, gouges, chisels, slick-stone, mullers of all sizes and material, from granite celts pecked into shape, to rough slabs of slate, or green stone, worked to an edge, and of all sizes, from two to fifteen inches long, none, however, are grooved.

Arrow and spear heads are not numerous, as in other sections, probably ones of bone and horn being used to a great extent, or that the population lived largely by agriculture and fishing, instead of hunting. "Parkman" mentions there was a dearth of game in the Huron country, though there are doubts whether this section was included in the Huron territory. These arrow and spear heads embrace all the general types, tanged, barbed, notehed, based, triangular, etc. Materials, quartz and chert predominating, with a few of slate.

Scrapers embrace the horseshoe, leaf-shaped and circular types.

No doubt the larger chips and flakes of these were used for scraping, cutting, sawing, etc.

The awls are of the ordinary club-based variety.

The square and oval types of pendants and gorgets occur, also the concave sided, contain from one to three or four holes.

A good specimen of slate knife of the semi-lunar shape, as figured by Abbott in "Primitive Industry" was found by Mr. Boyle on village site No. 2.

The bone articles consist of needles, eyed and eyeless, harpoons, arrow heads, awls of every size, made by sharpening one end of bone splinters, and pottery markers. The latter being formed by sawing off one end of a bird's bone to leave the impression of a ring, and sharpening the other end to a point to make the strokes, as observed in the pottery patterns.

Ornaments are sections of hollow bones polished, probably birds', and used as beads. Worked bones, similar to that which is figured in the Canadian Institute's Report for 1887, fig. 102. A few tallies were also found of horn objects; one specimen is evidently intended for a pipe, and another is chisel shaped, with a hole at butt end for suspension, and is large enough to be used for skinning purposes.

Bear's tusks are plentiful on the village sites

Discs, beads of stone and pottery. These vary up to two inches in diameter, and are sometimes well finished. The pottery ones were probably formed from broken fragments. Some are perforated, others with the perforaion just started, and a few are not perforated. See fig. 28 in "Fossil Man."

All the pottery from village and camp sites and isolated places, are of the same class. The majority of the markings are similar to those represented by "Dawson, in Fossil Man," as belonging to the Hochelagan's. See figs. 14, 16, 17, 21 and a, b, c, d, f, fig. 22. A few patterns resemble the Vermont style, p. 159, and the Pennsylvania, p. 178 in "Abbott's Primitive Industry." While not a few samples indicate that the types figured in Primitive Industry p. 173, as coming from the county of Grey, or modifications thereof were in vogue. These types are all intermingled, but the majority show the Hochelagan influence.

One sample of a denser, closer structure, found by myself, may be called a Grecian type. It is the panel of a square mouthed pot, the ornamentation consisting of a row of short parallel, horizontal, straight lines, surrounded by a number of concentric squares, not very different to the Mexican Frette, figured by Wilson on p. 30, vol. 1, Prehistoric Man.

The clay pipes may be divided as follows: Firstly. The plain cornet or Huron pipe of various sizes and colours, ornamented, or plain, or modifications thereof, figured in "Fossil Man," as Hochelagan, and fig. 6 Canadian Institute's Report for 1889. Secondly. The human face pipe, of which a splendid one, double faced and unbroken, found on village site No. 1, was sent to the British Museum. Another similar to fig. 14, Canadian Institute's Report for 1889, only with narrower eyes and thin protruding lips.

Another head pipe has very large pointed nose, broad forehead, and small retreating chin. Another pipe evidently had a head perched on the rim. Arms and hands in front of bowl. Mr. R. G. Corneil has a double-faced pipe, and a pipe with figure of a child projecting from front of bowl. Thirdly, Quite a number of pipes of the following description are found: short, round, thick bowl at right angles from the stem, varying from one to two and one-half inches in height, and about one to one and one-half in diameter; some very rough and others glazed, a few are ornamented with indented rings and rows of holes. There are a few pipes which cannot be classed. The fragment of a stem shows a snake coiled around it; another fragment split longitudinally shows that its stem hole was made with a twisted cord.

Vase types, do not occur frequently, no doubt owing to the extensive use of clay pipes; however, we have the vase type represented by two specimens; the largest, of grey marble, with two stem holes, the diameter oval. The longer axis through the sides, which contain the stem holes. The smallest is of black marble, with one stem hole, circular diameter.

Both pipes are well polished and each has two small holes in the bottom, drilled to meet each other at an angle, either for suspension of an appendage, or to securely fasten the stem. See figs. 12, 16, 19 Canadian Institute's Report, 1889.

An unfinished pipe shows that the bowl and stem hole were bored after the pipe was shaped; this one has a small bowl similar to the Chinese opium pipe, set on a long base of square section, lessening to a mouthpiece, resembling the mound builders' pipe, in the manner that no separate stem was needed. Diameter of stem hole, one-eighth of an inch.

ANIMAL PIPES.—This is a new and distinct class of pipe sculpture differing greatly from known types and is represented by the bear, panther, and we may include the monkey and lynx pipes.

The bear pipe is made of steatite, colour stained black; length, three and one-half by two and one-quarter inches, eyes, ears and mouth well marked; each leg is separate, and a groove around the neck. Locality, Balsover. (See fig. 84).

The panther pipe is of steatite, colour a mottled green; length, four and one-eighth by two and one-fourth inches, same posture as bear pipe. An indentation is on each side of neck, eyes bored through, ears defined by slight protuberances, mouth defined by an indentation on each side of jaw, legs not separate as in bear pipe, each pair being en bloc and in a natural position, two stem holes. The perforation behind the hind legs, as in bear pipe, being probably used for attachment to the person of the owner by a cord. Locality, township of Carden. See Fig. 85.

The lynx pipe is similar to above, but with tufts on the ears. Locality, Muskoka.

EAGLE PIPE.—Material, Huronian slate, well finished, colour light green with dark veins; length, five inches; thickness, two inches; wings, beak, eyes, and feet well executed. The position of the howls on these pipes show that they were made by the same people, and may be called totem pipes, being a different class of sculpture from the Mound Builders' animal and bird pipes and fully as well finished and executed, and as true to nature. No pipes like these being found on Huron village sites, they may properly be relegated to some nation, the Hurons exterminated or absorbed, or the only other alternative that they were made since the Hurons left the country. Still these animal pipes may have been the life-work of a single pipemaker. See Fig. 86.

Copper relics are rare. Besides the arrow head before mentioned, a knife has been found; length, seven inches, point rounded.

Some exception has been taken to this knife, because it is supposed to resemble the modern form. If this is conceded, then it must have been made in modern times, which cannot be admitted, for the Jesuits in their records make no mention of the natives working copper, and they were the most observant of all observers. This knife resembles—except the rounded point—the ones figured 116, Canadian Institute's Report, 1887. Figs. 1, 2, p. 89, Short's North America of Antiquity; fig. 54 a, Foster's Prehistoric Races of the United States.

It is evident from the different modes of burial and from other minor details, that this country was inhabited by a people which were absorbed or exterminated by the Hurons, or else they sought shelter with the Hurons from the savage forays of the Iroquois. This people may or may not have been the Hochelagans of Cartier; the evidences rather show that they were. So let us extend their territory to this region. The Hurons having their settlements and towns to the west of Lake Simcoe, did not extend to this side in historic times, or else it would have been recorded.

This region having been too thickly populated to have been passed by unnoticed. If Jesuit relations, locate no towns on this side of Lake Simcoe, or mention no large population, then evidently at that time none existed, so that the village sites, etc., belonged to some other nation, or that the Hurons themselves resided here before they lived to the westward of Lake Simcoe.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ARCHÆ-OLOGY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND. III.

BY A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A. .

Ambrose, Rev. John, M.A.—A few observations on a beach-mound or kitchen-midden, near French Village. . . . Proc. and Trans. Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science. Vol. II. (1864), pp. 42-43.

Describes shell-mound and contents on shore of Dauphiney's Cove, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.

BACK, CAPT., R.N.—Travels to the Arctic Regions. Forms pp. 509-704 of: The Voyage of Capt. Beechey, R.N. to the Pacific and Behring's Straits, and the Travels of Capt. Back, R.N., to the Great Fish River and Arctic Seas. Compiled, by Robert Huish, Esq., F.S.A. & Z.S. London 1836, VI, 704.

Describes religious offerings to Kepoochikawn at Cumberland House, (pp. 563-565), religious festival, in tent, (566-567), Chippewa burials (579-580), remains of Eskimo encampments (661).

BOYLE, DAVID.—Archæological Report. Annual Report of Canadian Institute, Session 1888-9. Toronto. 1889, pp. 1-118.

This most valuable report may be thus summarized. Introductory remarks pp. 1-3), archæological remains in the Huron region (8-15) with map of the township of Nottawasaga showing location of village-sites, graves, and ossuaries, (9) and map of earth-work in the township (11), detailed description of archæological investigations at village-site at Clearville, Kent County (15-18) with map (16), township of Humberstone (18), York and Vaughan 19-20), archæological notes (21-42) with 39 figures, pottery (21-23), clay pipes 23-27), stone-pipes (28-31), bone and horn implements (31-34), flint (35), stone-tubes (35), other stone specimens (36-37), mortars (38), copper-implements (39-40), crania (with figure, 41), modern Indian dresses (42), French relics from village-sites of the Hurons (42-46, see Hunter, A. F.), exhaustive catalogue of specimens in the Provincial Archæological Museum (48-101), Bibliography of the Art and Archæology of the Aboriginal tribes of Canada (102-118, see Chamberlain, A.F.)

Long article in Toronto Globe, Vol. XLVI., No. 190, Aug. 9, 1890, illus. by numerous wood-cuts of specimens in the Provincial Archaeological Museum.

Canadian Indian, The. Vol. I. No. I. October, 1859. Contains (pp. 6-7) a iew remarks on mounds, burial-places, etc.

CHAMBERLAIN, A. F.—Bibliography of the Art and Archaeology of the Aboriginal Tribes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, II.—Annual Report of Canadian Institute, Session 1888-9.—Toronto, 1889, pp. 102-118.

Contains some 160 titles.

Vol. VII (1889), pp. 14-15.

Brief abstract of paper cited in previous section, See also "Toronto Mail," Jan. 14, 1889, and Amer. Antiquarian, November 1889, p. 390. See likewise Proc. Canad. Inst. 3rd series, Vol. VII (1889, pp. 13-14, pp. 40-41, "Toronto Mail," Jan. 14, 1889, April, 15, 1889.

DAWSON [S1R]. J. W.—Nouvelle Note sur les Antiquités Aborigènes trouvées à Montréal. Pamphlet, 800, pp. 25-36. Apparently a reprint in French from the Canadian Naturalist.

Describes the finds at Montreal. Evidently a reproduction in French of the article "Additional Notes on Aboriginal Antiquities found at Montreal," Canad. Naturalist atd Geologist, VI (1861) pp. 662-673 with same wood.cuts. See under Dawson, Sir J. W. in Section II.

G——, W.—On the occurrence of the Kjækkenmædden on the shore of Nova Scotia, Proc. and Trans. Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science. Vol. II (1864), pp. 94-99.

Gives (pp. 94-97) a detailed account of the examination, at St, Margaret's Bay, N.S., of a shell-heap. The mound was 100x25 feet and contained shells, bones, teeth of animals, needles of bone, arrow-heads, etc. At pp. 97-99 are descriptions of similar deposits at Cole Harbor, 10 miles east of Halifax and at Cranberry Cove. The article is signed "W. G."

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, THE.—Vol. LI, London, 1781, pp. 367-8. Contains letter from "Y. Z." on "Punic Inscriptions on the western borders of Canada.

GILPIN, BERNARD J. B.A., M.D., M.R.S.C.—The Indians of Nova Scotia. Proc. and Trans. of Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science, Halifax. Vol. II (1876-1877), pp. 260-281.

General description of Indian Tribes of Nova Scotia. Notices, weapons (261), clothing, utensils (262), dress (270-271), agriculture (279).

———On the Stone Age of Nova Scotia. *Ib.*, Vol. III. (1872-3), pp. 220-231, with plate containing ten figures between pages 320 and 321.

An elaborate and interesting paper. Describes clothing, etc. (221-2), cooking (223), graves near Yarmouth (227), stone pipes (227), stone implements (228-9), pierced stones (228), arrowheads (228), spear-heads (229), hammer, axes, gouges, chisels, wedges, of polished stone 229, wicker-boat (229), chisels, wedges 230), serpent stones (230). The figures on the plate are: 1, 2, 3, arrow-heads; 4, knife-blade: 5, axe; 6, lance-head; 7, pipe; 8, wedge; 9, serpent stone; 10, plummet stone.

Gossip, William.—On the Antiquity of man in America. *Ib.* II, (1868-9), pp. 35-37.

Contains (pp. 70-71) brief notice of arts and customs, arms and utensils of Micmacs.

HALE, HORATIO.—In "Magazine of American History," Vol. (1883), p. 479. Notices a curious carved oak image of Sastaretsi, king of the Wendats or Hurons.

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Discusses the origin, use, distribution, etc., of wampum, shell-money, and the like, with numerous illustrations at pp. 303, 305, 306,

Haliburton, R. G., Esq. F.S.A.—On the Festival on the Dead. Proc. and Trans. of Nova Scotia, Institute of Natural Science. Vol. I (1863), pp. 61-85.

HALLOCK, CHAS.—Three months in Labrador. Harper's New Monthy Magazine. Vol. XII (1860-1861), pp. 577-599, 743-765.

Describes Eskimo of Ungava (p. 750), graves (752), dog-calls (755-6), Eskimo burying-ground (756), dress, etc. of Nascopies (759-760).

HANNAY, JAMES.—History of Acadia from its first discovery to its surrender to England by the treaty of Paris. St. John, N. B. 1879, p. 440.

Chapter II (pp. 29-58) is devoted to "The Aborigines of Acadia," and notices dwellings (46), methods of cooking (46), funeral ceremonies (55).

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Vol. IV. pp. 690-692. Habits and character of the Dog Rib Indians.

Reproduced from Sir John Richardson's "Arctic Search Expedition."

HORETSKY, CHARLES.—Canada on the Paeifie. Being an account of a journey from Edmonton to the Paeifie by the Peace River Valley, and of a winter voyage along the western coast of Dominion, etc., Montreal, 1874, X, 244 pp.

Appendix I (pp. 210-224). "The Indians of British Columbia. General remarks on Indians, see pp. 103, 117, 119, 120, 128, 131, 149, 150, 151; Indian encampment 119-120; Indian village 128-129,

Hough, Walter.—An Eskimo strike-a-light from Cape Bathurst, with six figures. Bulletin of U. S. National Museum, Vol. XI (1888), Washington 1889, pp. 181-184.

Describes Eskimo apparatus for obtaining fire. Figure I (p. 181) tinder-pocket; fig. 2 fire-bag; fig. 3 pyrites; fig. 4, 4a striker and handles; fig. 5 (p. 183) using the strike-a-light; fig. 6 old French strike-a-light.

———. Aboriginal Fire-Making. Amer. Anthropologist, Washington. Vol. III (1890), pp. 359-371,

Contains Description of Huron Fire-making from Lafiteau (p. 362), Figure of pump-drill used by Onondagua Indians of Canada in 1888 (p. 364) with description of same (p. 365).

Huish, Robert.—See Back, Capt.

HUNTER, A. F., B.A.—French Relies from Village sites of the Hurons. The Geographical distribution of these relies in the counties of Simcoe, York, and Ontario. Annual Report of the Canadian Institute. Session 1888-9. Toronto, 1889, pp. 42-46.

This valuable paper discusses in detail the important question of the distribution of French

relics in the Huron region, with a tabulated statement showing their location.

IRISH, WILLIAM C .- In Report of Smithsonian Institution, 1879, p. 448.

Reports that mounds and graves occur two miles east of Brighton, Ontario, on Presqu'ile Point; Similar mounds are on Redick's farm, four miles west of the first-mentioned.

Jack, J. Allen.—A sculptured slab found in St. George (Charlotte Co.) New Brunswick. Report of Smithsonian Institution, 1881, pp. 665-671.

Lengthy discussion of a stone with inscribed face found in Charlotte Country, N. B.

_____. In Smithsonian Report, 1879, p. 48.

Notices stone images from New Brunswick, and sculptured slabs from St. Johns N. B.

Jones, J. M.—Kitchen-middens at St. Margaret's Bay, N. S. (from the London Athenaum). Report of Smithsonian Institution, 1863, (Washington, 1864), pp. 370-371.

Notice of shell-heaps and contents at St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia.

MORICE, REV. FATHER A.G. O. M. I.—The Western Dénés; their manners and customs. Proc. Canad. Institute Toronto. 3rd Series, Vol. VII (1889) pp. 109-174.

Describes (p. 115) personal ornaments of Denes, dress, dwellings (p. 117), methods of taking fish (pp. 129-130), canoes (p. 131), hunting (pp. 131-133), making of berry cake (pp. 133-4, baking of fern-root (p. 135); arts and industries (135-138), Canoes, birch-bark vessels (p. 136), Chilkotin baskets of spruce-root, (136), moccasins, etc. (p. 137), carving (p. 138), knives,

axes (p.138), copper (p. 138); weapons (pp. 139-141), bone and flint arrows (p. 139), spear (p. 139), stone casse-tete (p. 140), armour (pp. 140-141), burial (pp. 145-146), masks (p. 151), games (pp. 154-155). The paper is accompanied by 16 figures as follows:

P. 167, fig. 1, carved totems, fig. 2, carrier harpoon; p. 168, fig. 3, Chilkotin double-darts fig. 4, bone coregone fry used as bait; p. 169, fig. 5, horn dart, fig. 6, bark-bottle; p. 170, fig. 7, bark peeler and cambium scraper, fig. 8, bone chisel, fig. 9, bone scraper; p. 171, fig. 10 (5 cuts), Déné flint arrow heaps, fig. 41, bow-point, fig. 12, spear-head; p. 172, fig. 13, stone casse-tete, fig. 14, bone triple arrow; p. 173, fig. 15, funeral posts; p. 174, fig. 16, horn ladle and spoon. The Indian tribes treated of here, live in the northern part of British Columbia, (that part orginally known as New Caledonia).

MULLALY, JOHN.—A trip to Newfoundland. Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Vol. XII (1856), pp. 45-57.

Notice of Micmac village and wigwams (p.56).

Patterson, Rev. G., D.D.—The Stone Age in Nova Scotia, as illustrated by a collection of relics presented to Dalhousie College. Proc. and Trans. of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science. Halifax N. S. Vol. VII (1889), pp. 231-

A most interesting and valuable detailed account of over 250 archaeological specimens from Nova Scotia, which, together with some 50 other specimens from other parts of the world, were presented to the Museum of Dalhousie College, by the Rev. George Patterson, D.D. of New

Glasgow, N.S.

General description of places whence the relics were obtained, pp. 231-242. Description of prehistoric cemetery on the Big Island of Merigormish, and excavations made there in 1874, and relics found, pp. 231-237; skull, p. 232, axe, etc. p. 233, bones, 233, stone-implements, 233, stone spear-head, p. 234, stone-flakes, p. 234, quadrilateral stone implement, p. 235, copper-knives, p. 235, bone, fish-spear heads, pp. 235-236, stone pipe, p. 236, kitchen-middens and their location, pp. 237-239, kitchen-middens on the sea-coast, pp. 239-240, Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains, p. 240; description of kitchen-midden on the farm of Rev. A. P. Miller,

Merigormish, from which about half the objects in the collection were obtained.

Pp. 242-252, are occupied with a detailed catalogue under proper heads of the various objects. A. Flaked and chipped stone, pp. 242-5. I. Objects of stone, pp. 243-249. Raw material, p. 242, irregular flakes of obsidian, p. 243, arrow-heads (from Merigormish, St. Mary's Antigonish, Annapolis and Lunenburg Co.), pp. 243-244, spear-heads, perforators, scrapers, cutting and sawing implements, leaf shaped implements, p. 244, large ovoid flat implements, p. 245. B. Pecked, ground or polished stone, pp. 245-249. Wedges or celts, p. 245, chisels, p. 246, gouges, adzes, hammers, cutting tools, p. 246, pendants and sinkers, discoidal stones, pierced tablet, according and polishing p. 247, postles 248, pierce 248, pierce 248, presents stones used in grinding and polishing, p. 247. pestles, 247, tube, 248, pipes, 248-9, ornaments, vases, p. 249. II. Copper, pp. 249-250. III. Bone and horn, pp. 250-251, bone piercers, fishspear heads, ivory harpoon points, p. 250, horn or ivory chisel, instruments of walrus ivory, justruments of uncertain use, p. 251. IV. Shell, (none from N.S.). V. Clay, pp. 251-252, fragments of pottery. VI. Wood, (no prehistoric objects found in N.S.).

PAYNE, F. F.—Eskimo of Hudson's Strait. Proc. Canad. Inst. 3rd Series, Vol. VI (1889), pp. 213-230.

Contains (p. 228), some remarks on Eskimo graves. Reprinted in pamphlet form 18, pp., Toronto, 1889. (Notice of graves on p. 16).

Piers, Harry.—Aboriginal Remains of Nova Scotia. Illustrated by the Provincial Museum Collections. Proc. and Trans. Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science, Halifax, N.S. Vol. VII (1888-9, pp. 276-290.

A. Detailed descriptive catalogue of the archeological specimens in the provincial museum. Introductory, pp. 276-7. 1. Stone, pp. 277-288. A flaked and chipped stone, pp. 277-280. Raw material, flakes, unfinished arrow and spear-heads, p. 277, arrow-heads, p. 278, spear-heads, pp. 278-279, perforators, cutting implements, leaf-shaped implements, p. 279.

B. Pecked, ground and polished stone, pp. 280-288. Wedges, or celts, pp. 280-281, chisel, 281, gouges, adzes, p. 281, grooved axes, pp. 281-282 discoidal and implements of kindred

shape, pp. 282-283, (two stones each resembling a coiled snake), pierced tablets, pp. 283-284, stones

used in polishing and grinding, p. 284, tubes, pp. 284-286, pipes, pp. 286-287, ornaments, pp. 287-288. III. Copper, (18 specimens), p. 288. IV. Bone and horn (piercer or fish-hook), p. 288. IV. Shells, (2 fine strings of wampum beads), pp. 288-289. V. Clay, (various fragments of pottery), pp. 289-290.

The very valuable and interesting paper of Mr. Piers is illustrated by a plate (Plate V of the volume), with 9 figures, the explanation of which is found on p. 311 as follows: Fig. 1. Pierced tablet from Smith's Cove near Digby. Fig. 2. Recred tablet in Webster's Collection. Figs. 3 and 4, "Snake stone," presented by Mr. Gilbert Seaman of Ninudie. Figs. 5 and 6, "Snake stone," presented by Miss Frame, of Shubenacadic. Figs. 7 and 8 Pipe from Musquodoboit Harbor. Fig. 9. Pipe from River Dennis, Cape Breton.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, THE.—Vol. XXXVII, (1889), p. 571.

Note on aboriginal mounds in Manitoba. See Bryce, Prof. G.

Scouler, John.—Observations on the indigenous tribes of the N.W. Coast of America. Journ. of Roy. Geog. Soc., London, Vol. XI (1841), pp. 215-249.

——On the Indian Tribes inhabiting the N. W. Coast of America. Edinburgh, New Philos. Journ. Vol. XLI (1846), pp. 168-192.

Sellar Robert.—The history of the County of Huntingdon and of the Seigniories of Chateauguay and Beauharnois, from their first settlement to the year 1838. Huntingdon, P.Q., 1888, VIII, 584 pp.

Notices (pp. 4-5) mound on Nun's Island, and (p. 5) relics found in Chateauguay.

"Toronto Globe," Vol. XLVI, No. 190, August 9, 1890.

Contains on pages one and two, a lengthy article on Indian archaeology, illustrated by numerous wood-cuts of specimens in the possession of the Canadian Institute, including stone and clay pipes tubes, awls, totems, copper implements, etc., by David Boyle.

TRAILL, CATHERINE PARR.—The Canadian Crusoes; A tale of the Rice Lake Plains. Edited by her sister Agnes Strickland. 376 pp., Boston, 1881.

Contains: description of preparation of rice (pp. 203-204), mortars (204), stone-implements (p. 368), artistic work (pp. 375-6).

Turner, Lucien M.—The single-headed drum of the Naskopie (Nagnagnot) Indians, Ungava District, Hudson's Bay Territory. Bullet. of U. S. National Museum, Vol. XI (1888), Washington 1889, pp. 453-4.

WARD, C. C.—Moose Hunting. Scribner's Magazine, Vol. XII (1877-1878), pp. 549-465.

Contains (p. 461) notice of a stone medallion found at St. George, New Brunswick, and wood cut of same on page 465.

WILSON, SIR DANIEL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., etc.—Trade and Commerce in the Stone Age Trans. Roy. Soc., Canada, Sect. II, 1880, pp. 59-87.

Contains of the Canadian flints (pp. 71-72), obsidian (79), pipes Chippewayan (81), Assiniboian (81-82), Chippewa (82), stone relics (85), spear-points (85), flints in Nova Scotia (86).

Young, Rev. Egerton R.—By Canoe and dog train among the Cree and Salteaux Indians. Toronto, 1890, pp. 267.

Describes: Making of birch-bark canoes pp. 72-75), dog-sleds (95-6), cabin (206), full-page illustrations of dog-feast (213), bone-fish-hook (235).

ENGLISH.

THE ALGONKIAN INDIANS OF BAPTISTE LAKE.

BY A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A.

During the month of September, 1890, the writer (in company with David Boyle, Esq., Ph. D. and Dr. Beament of Bancroft) paid a visit to the northern portions of the county of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario. Among the places visited was Baptiste Lake, situated about ten miles from the village of Bancroft. On the islands and shores of that body of water reside some twenty Indians, of Algonkian stock. They are Catholies, and a priest comes to them from time to time to dispense the comforts of religion. Formerly the Indians roamed over the region in question to a very great extent, but now, excepting the settlement on Baptiste Lake, there are few Indians residing in it. At another part of the lake there is an isolated settlement of Mohawks.

On the island visited, dwell, besides other Indians, Panā'sawa Ekwō'satsh and his family. François (which Indianised becomes Panā'sawa) speaks English (fairly well), Indian, and Freneh-Canadian. His wife speaks Indian and very little English. Their son John, about twenty-five years of age, speaks English best, having forgotten some of his mother-tongue. François' little boy (about 7) speaks Indian only.

The art of making bireh-bark canoes is known only to a very few Indians in the settlement, besides Ekwosatsh himself. Not the least interesting portion of the time spent at his house was passed in watching the construction, by himself and wife, of one of these canoes. Some of these vessels are still made without any of the additions due to the superior civilization of the white man, such as leather, nails, etc., but very many of them contain these articles to such an extent as to be of little value as specimens of aboriginal workmanship. The mode of constructing a birch-bark canoe is after this fashion: First, the bark (tehimā'n teh'igwē) is selected from the best tree in large pieces, as free from knots and blemishes as possible. The mould or form (ndeskōdjigăn), around which the shell of the boat is to be built, is then set up. The piece, of bark in approximately fixed positions are then steamed by filling the canos (in process of building) with water and throwing heated stones into it. The bare then being forced into proper shape and position is sewed with the spruce-rook fibre (wā'tap), and the little interstices and seams are covered with a sort of pitcht procured from the pine or some like tree. The various strengtheners, side-pieces, and thwarts are added from time to time as the construction progresses. The names of the various parts of the canoe are as follows:

Bow	Ekwā djawā'nuknī'tamō'nanī'guk.
Stern	
Thwarts	Mī'tasóg.
Lisses	
Ribs	Wā'ginā'k.
Laths along top of sides	
Pegs	
Mould	
Paddle	Abwī'.
Bark	
Stones used to steam bark	

Indian.

Indians here do not practice the art of making birch-bark baskets, or the grass-woven pails and other vessels found amongst other tribes of similar stock. Much of their folk-lore and traditions is now forgotten, but Ekwosatsh had the reputation of remembering as much of the lore of his people as any Indian in the settlement. He was not at all acquainted with the name Nanibozhu, but was quite familiar with Wiske'tehak (another Algonkian name for this demi-god), who he said was a "big man, two hundred feet long." The legend of Assenō'ka" (see Journ. Amer. Folk-Lore III. pp. 149-150), was quite unknown to him. When some of the party were approaching a cave in a high hill, some distance from the island, a noise was heard proceeding from it, whereupon John (the son of Ekwosatsh), who was guiding them, declared that it was made by a Windigū.

Mr. Mackintosh, school inspector for North Hastings, informed the writer that the Algonkian Indians in his county are still afraid of the Mohawks, and a young Indian, whom he employed to paddle his canoe in the far north of the county, could scarcely hear the name Mohawk mentioned without showing signs of great fear. Panā'sawa Ekwō'satsh claims that the Mohawks were badly defeated by his people, and took great pleasure in relating the legends here recorded.

LEGEND I.

Ekwosatsh says he heard this from his father's grandfather Mishito'gon, after whom Lake Mishito'ga was named, and he claims to be the only one in the settlement who knows it.

Kī'mīgátnōwun kī'sa kákīná Mítchīnā'tōwék. Ngī'zhīnā'zhawuk wŭdō'dē There had been men at that lake; they killed them all, the Mohawks. I sent one Mítchī nā'tōwē' ōdē'ning kā'mingk. Pē'zhik, pī'tchī pā'tū mītchī nā'towé odē'nonk family opposite Mohawks to the village on the other side. One comes running, Mohawks, ontchīpī. Azhewē' wī'sinik ndainā'nik. Geshwā'bung kīkākā wā'banúnk from the village. Our dog is hungry. To-morrow you will see him, to-morrow you are āzhaiya bī'zhīmū'sek sagā'iguning. Mīgā'kī mīnā'gon ō'gwanē'nik kŭkinna coming to the lake. They turn to fight us, all we kill, we did not kill all except two ginésunā'nik; ninníshkunā 'pīno djinshúk nīzh mī'shīdo'nga sā'īgun katinūk children, two, at Mishitoga Lake, them all we kill, the Mohawks, in the town. kā'mīkút mítchi nā'tōwē' odénongk. Pī'bung Kítchīgizis (1) katinūk ka'mīgūt

In winter, February, them all we kill.

nizh gimadjönúg ödénongk. Něoödénowun mítchi na'tówě [———] āzhaiyē
Two, I took them to (my) town. Four towns, Mohawks, [I destroyed]. I am
migiwē níshtagánk. Madjönúg n'dó'shkim'gimuk.
going home to our own village. I took them away home.

LEGEND II.

(Related by Ekwo'satsh,)

Pēzhik nāwindomāgwa'nun mādawa'skug shawa'skongk, Wēzhītag, Azhaiyē One came and told us at the Cranberry Marsh, Get ready! They pā tīnug nisa'ndowék. Wa bung gizha min pēzhik nin nishini bek. Pawittigunk come down. Next day I take up this one? people. They watched them

⁽¹⁾ Kitchigizis (i.e. big month) is now the Indian name of February, but Ekwo'satsh said that formerly it was called Nawendo dzh.

Ashinwā'bāmā'naník sī'bing pīzhīmshíkog ndukkā'mawā'nanik si'bing (2). We see them coming in the river in the middle, the river. down Azhaiyê wîn sî'gonā'nik kā'win mī'naswāpātindontchimā'n mā'yāowā'nikum. They try to kill us not, lots of canoes [come down] the portage. kanāpikog. Mitchi pū'kitē wū'nunik bū'shkaswā'nanik Nānin 'nā'nanik clubbed them we battle at pawē'tigunk sībing.

at the river.

According to Indian tradition a great fight took place at Weslemkoon Lake, one March day, years ago. This legend was told by an old Indian chief, who died some time ago, after removing to Oka.

NAMES OF LAKES AND RIVERS.

There are some very interesting names of streams and lakes in the region visited. The writer was fortunate enough to obtain from Ekwō'satsh the Indian names of many of these, with their etymological significations.

- 1. York River. No Indian name known.
- 2. Baptiste Lake is called Assi'ntōwā'ningk, signifying the lake where they "hunt with a long pole for fish (at night)."
- 3. L'Amable Lake, Kāwā'ndjīwē'gamug, expressing the idea of "large hills going up, see lake," as Ekwō'satsh put it.
- 4. Weslemakoon Lake. The name of this large body of water was given variously by residents in its vicinity. The writer met the following forms: West Macoun, Westlemakoon, Weslemakoon, Weslemkoon, Westnamaakoon. The Indian name is sinimikū'ung, which signifies where "the beaver makes a hole in the rock."
- 5. The "narrows" at Weslemakoon Lake are called, by the Indians, Otā'shīwun.
 - 7. Otter Lake translates Nīgik Sā'īgun.
 - 8. Bow Lake translates Tigwā'bī Sā'īgun.
 - 9. Mink Lake translates Shangwē'sī Sā'igun.
 - 10. Mink River translates Shangwē'si Sibi.
 - 11. Papineau Lake is called in Indian Mī'shīwī Sāīgun, "beaver-house lake."
 - 12. Mississippi River is called S'nī'mikō'bī, "beaver creek."
 - 13. Elephant Lake is called Obā'kadjíshkawā' kuk, "where it is all dry, etc."
 - 14. Bunor's Lake, Tā'gwā'kúshīwē'ning, "place where they camp in the fall."
 - 15. Mishitoga Lake is called Mī'shītōnga Sā'ī'gun, after a chief of that name.
 - 16. The Madawaska is called Mā'dawā'skug.
- 17. An old beaver-dam some distance above Ekwösatsh's house was called 'Kwē'nim.
- 18. A high granitic bluff near Bancroft, known as the "Eagle's Nest," is rendered into Indian as Kīnīū Wā'bik (eagle-rock).
 - 19. The Ottawa is termed 'Tchī Sī'bī', "the great river."

(2.) Egan "Shute."

^(1.) This is the name of "a big marsh thirty miles from here, called Conroy's marsh."

- 20. The Indian name of the St. Lawrence is 'Tchigā'mi Sībī, "the sea-river."
- 21. The island on which Ekwō'satsh lived he called Mī'nitik, a name given to an island in a river.

LANGUAGE.

Besides the legends and proper names given above the writer obtained from Ekwō'satsh a vocabulary of some 150 words. The language is that of the Nipissings of Oka, at which place Ekwō'satsh had formerly been.

VOCABULARY.

English	Indian.
Apples	Wā'bīmínuk (<i>i.e.</i> , white fruits). Wā'bīmínīgunsh.
Apple-tree	Wā'bīminīgunsh.
Bark	Tehīmā'n tehígwē.
Barley	Wā'iyadā'găn.
Barley-flour	Wā'iyadā'gan napanē'nuk.
Beans (white)	Sā'insun.
Beans (another kind)	Witīsā'in.
Beaver	Amík.
Bed	Nipā'gun (from nīpa, I sleep).
Beech	'Shawë'mish.
Beef	Tikwē'voth.
Beets	Mískīkadē'yak (red turnip).
Blackberry (long)	Otā'tāgā'kōmin.
Blanket	Wâ'bôwē'yan (white skin).
Bow (of boat)	Ekwā'djaā'wnuknī'tamō'nanī'guk.
Bowl (of pipe)	O'shtigwan (i.e., head).
Bread	Pukwe'zhigan (that which is cut).
Butter	Tōtō'shmītē (teat-grease).
Buttornut	. Pākanō'kōmish.
Cabbage	*Tēshū (Fr. des choux).
Cabbage	Tēdībā'yakwē'gun.
Canoe	. Tehuna n.
Carrots	Kā'tēva'bīsun.
Cat	Kā'djagōnsh.
Cat	. Kī'zhik.
Ceiling (laths)	. Pitustchiga nuk,
('hair	Të sibiwa gun.
Cheese	Tehîs (Eng. cheese).
Obanniag	Miowa'shimish
Chew (to—tobacco),	. , rak wa men se ma.
Coffee	"Na pe (French care).
Come	Andi wendipun (where do you come from).
Coal oil	. Minaguk pîmité,
Corn	Månda'min (mysterious seed).
Cow	. Ati'k.
Coal oil	. Opindisa gun.
Crib-oars	Sha bodja nak Opindisa gun.
Cucumber.	*Prkwa komb (Fr. de concombres).
Cup	. Shā'bōdja'nak Opindisā'gun. . *Pikwa'komb (Fr. de concombres). Nagúnson.
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VOCABULARY—Continued.

English.	Indian.
Cup and saucers	Ni bishwa bona gons.
Currants (red)	Mr shidji minuk.
Deer	
Dog	Allimu sh.
Figs	. Skwandeb.
Fire	
Fir	
Floor	
Flour	*Nā'panē'nuk (plural fromF r. la farine).
Fork	
Fox	
Goose	Wā'bikā
Gooseberries	Shā'bōminúk.
Grapes	. Shāwē'minin.
Grape-vines	
Hat	Tē'sēō'kwăn.
Hemlock	Kāgā'kōmish (raven-tree).
Hickory	'Tigwā'bak,
House	
Huckleberries	
Ironwood	Mā'nin.
Kettle	
Knife	Wísniwā'gō mō'kōmon (i.e. tableknife).
Lamp	Wā'skōnéndjigun.
Laths	Pītustchīgā'nuk.
Lime	
Lisses (of canoe)	Pi'mikwā'nik.
Logs (of which house is made)	Wikwā'măkug.
Loon	Mangk.
Maple (soft)	Tchigōmē'mish.
Maple (hard)	Ninā tuk.
Maple-sugar	Ninā tuk sinzhabā kwāt.
Maple-syrup	1 chiwa gami shigan.
Marten	*Tour on (England)
Melon (musk)	
Melon (water)	Tata'ah wa'ba (taat Banid)
Mortar	Wahazhaela
Mould (for canoe)	Ndoskādijašn
Muskrat	Wazhashk
Mustard	*Lemūtā'd (Er lemutard) .
Mutton	
Oak (black	
Oak (red)	
Oak (white)	
Oar	
Oats	
Oil	

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Vocabulary—Continued.

Vocabulary—Continued.				
English.	Indian.			
Otter	. Nīgik.			
Paddle	. Abwi'.			
Pears				
Pegs (of eanoe)	. Kîzîkatáskwăn,			
Pepper	.*Djepwē'v; *tepwē'bun (Fr. du poivre).			
Pillow	. Pikwē'shimun			
Plates (little)	. Tésinā'gons.			
Pine	. Shingwák.			
Pine	. Kwikens.			
Pipe	. Pōā'gun.			
Pipe-bowl	. Oshtigwán (its head).			
Pipe-stem	. Kidjā'tik.			
Plum-tree	. Pā'gesā'nīmish.			
Plum-stone game	!.Pā'kō'mīnán.			
Pork	. Kökö'shwinin.			
Pork-grease				
Pot	Akík, 'tehākík (large pot).			
Potatoes				
Punt-oar				
Raceoon	, Esibún.			
Raisins	. Shawe minin.			
Raspberries	. Miskwē'minu'k (red fruits).			
Rats (house)	. Wa wa bigonozhishug.			
Reindeer				
Ribs (of eanoe)	. Walgina K.			
Roek	Tehr pikwa bik.			
Roof	, Tukwa ning,			
Rope	Mana Mindra Hadinda			
Rye	Kawa djasnidje djuk. Kawa/BakoBa/link somozimsk			
Rye-flour	. Nawa ajasmaje ajuk napane nuk.			
Salt				
Sheep	Ta'taga'k wa wa'dhigan			
Skunk	Shikaa			
Smoke (to — tobacco)	Sagiswō			
Spruce	Mingik			
Spruee roots	Wa'tăp.			
Stem (of pipe)	. Kidia'tik.			
Stern (of boat)	.[O] taka'ning.			
Stones	Assimin			
Stove	Piwa'pikésigun.			
Stove-pipe	. Wabikwe'gun kwanda'gunun.			
Strawberry	.'Tē'min.			
Stove Stove-pipe Strawberry Sugar	.Sínzhaba'kwāt.			
Sugar (maple)	Sina tuk sinzhaba ƙwat.			
Sumae	. Kakaki'mito'akunsh,			
Syrup (maple)	. Tehiwa'gami'shigan.			
Table	. Wisnawa'gun.			
Tamarack	.'Skegwā'tik.			

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Vocabulary—Continued.

English.	Indian.
Tea (dry)	Nī'bish.
Tea (liquid)	. Ni'bish wā'bo.
Thwarts (of canoe)	. Mītasóg.
Tobacco	
Tomatoes	. Köpústīyāgun.
Tree	. Mītík.
Turnip	
Upstairs	. Pīmīsā'gunk.
Venison	. Wāshkéshwīyóth.
Vinegar	.*Pinē'găn (from Fr. vinaigre).
Wall (of house)	. Nē'yagwikwam.
Water	. Nîpî.
Wheat	. Mr'siminēnuk.
Where	. Andī kō'zkon? (where have you been?).
Whiskey	. Skē'dēwā'bē (fire liquid).
Who	. We'nen kin? (who are you?).
Window	. Sābwā'gun.
Wolf	. Māyinggun.
Wolverine	

In the above vocabulary the consonants have their ordinary English sounds.

The long vowels have the continental sounds; e is the sound in the English left; a the sound in am; o the sound in not; u the sound in but; \check{a} is a sound approximating to this last, but not so short and dull; d and t, b and p, k and g often interchange. The accents are marked, but in the case of dissyllables the stress is often equally distributed. The same word is not always pronounced by the same individual in exactly the same manner.

The French and English loan-words, which occur in the vocabulary, are marked thus (*). As seen from a vocabulary of the Mississagas of Skugog obtained in 1888, the Baptiste Indians would seem to denote certain objects by names quité différent.

English.	Baptiste Lake (1890).	Mississaga (1888)
Bark	Tchígwē	Wígwas.
Bean	Wítīsā'in (pl.)	Míshködísimin.
Beets	Mískīkadēyak (pl)	Mískötchī's.
Cerrots	Kātēyā'bīsun (pl.)	Osāwatchīs.
	Ishkwedē	
Hat	Tésēõ'k wăn	Wiwákwăn.
Pepper	Tepwē'bun	Wā'sakon.
	Patā'kun (pl.)	
	Kādéyab	
	Sābwā'gun	

The Nipissing and Mississaga dialects, on the whole, however, closely resemble each other.



(No. 22).

Copy of an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court Fees to His Honour Judge Davis, under the provisions of 52 Vie., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 23).

Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 25).

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate fees to His Honour Judge Muir, under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 26).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of an agreement with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of a High School French Reader. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



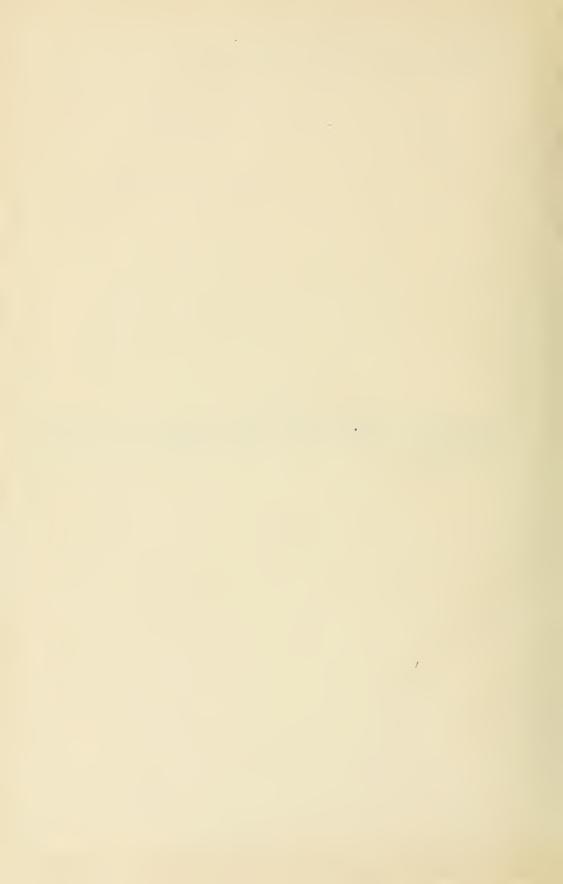
(No. 27).

Copy of an Order in Council raising the High School of Morrisburg to the standing of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 28)

Copy of an Order in Council raising the High School at Aylmer to the standing of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 29).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of a By-law of the County of Simcoe, establishing a High School at the Town of Gravenhurst. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 30).

Copy of an Order in Council conveying to Thomas Maitland Grover, certain land in the Village of Norwood in exchange for other lands conveyed by him to the Board of Education of Norwood. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 31).

Copy of an Order in Council conveying to the North American Land Company Limited, certain lands at one time vested in the Toronto Collegiate Institute Board in trust, but surrendered to Her Majesty. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



(No. 32).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of an agreement with the J. E. Bryant Company Limited, for the publication of an agricultural text-book. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (Not Printed).



REPORT

ON

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

1N

CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO: PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST. 1891.



TO THE

HONOURABLE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

May it please your Honour:

I herewith submit a Report on Compulsory Education in the Province of Ontario, and the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, together with certain information with regard to legislation on the same subject in Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

> I have the honour to be Your Honour's Obedient Servant,

> > GEO. W. ROSS.



COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

Legislation of 1871.

In the year 1871 there was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario an Act entitled, "An Act to Improve the Common and Grammar Schools of the Province of Ontario," which contains the following enactments on the subject of compulsory education:—

SEC. 3.—Every child from the age of seven to twelve years inclusive, shall have the right to attend some school, or be otherwise educated, for four months in each year; and any parent or guardian who does not provide that each child between the ages aforesaid under his care shall attend some school, or be otherwise educated, as thus of right declared, shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided by this Act; provided, nevertheless, that any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or a majority of them) and the teacher, that his presence in the school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, may be dismissed from such school, and, where practicable, removed to an industrial school.

Sec. 4.—It shall be competent for the police magistrate of any city or town, and for any magistrate in any village or township or town where there is no police magistrate, to investigate and decide upon any complaint made by the trustees, or any person authorized by them, against any parent or guardian for the violation of this Act, and to impose a fine not exceeding five dollars for the first wilful offence, and double that penalty for each subsequent offence; which fine and penalty shall be enforced as provided in the one hundred and fortieth section of the Consolidated School Act; provided, nevertheless, that the police magistrate or justice shall not be bound, but may in his discretion forego to issue the warrant for the imprisonment of the offender, as in said section is provided; provided always, that it shall be the duty of such magistrate to ascertain, as far as may be, the circumstances of any party complained of, and whether such alleged violation has been wilful or has been caused by extreme poverty, or ill-health, or too great a distance from any school; and in either of the latter cases the magistrate shall not award punishment, but shall report the circumstances to the trustees of the division in which the offence has occurred.

Legislation of 1874.

In 1874 the law of 1871 was re-enacted with additional clauses, making it the duty of trustees to ascertain the names of absentee children between the ages of seven and twelve (inclusive), to notify the parents or guardians of such children, and, in case of neglect on the part of the former to attend to such notification, to impose on such parents or guardians a rate-bill of not more than one dollar per month for each child not attending school, or to make complaint to the magistrate. It was then the duty of the magistrate to investigate and decide upon such complaint.

In 1881 the law was so amended that all children between the ages of seven and thirteen (inclusive) must attend school for a period of eleven weeks in each of the two terms of the public school year;

Also, that any person who receives such a child under his care or employment, becomes responsible for the education of the child as in the case of a parent. The duty of the parent, however, is not thereby affected.

In the case of a child employed in any manufactory, attendance during one-half of each week of the usual time of required attendance at school is deemed sufficient.

A child shall not be required to attend a public school if under other efficient instruction, or if prevented by siekness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no public school within two miles in the case of a child under the age of nine, and within three miles if over that age.

Trustees may appoint an officer to report any violation of the law.

No proceedings shall be taken without fourteen days' notice being given to parents or others violating the law

being given to parents or others violating the law.

Where a child is apparently of such an age as to come under the provisions of the Act, it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such an age.

Legislation of 1885.

In 1885 the law was again amended and revised, taking the form in which it stands to-day, as follows:—

209. The parent or guardian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years of age is required to cause such child to attend a public school, or any other school in which elementary instruction is given, for the period of one hundred days in each public school year, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

210. A child shall not be required to attend a public school if such child is under efficient elementary instruction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by siekness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no public school which such child can attend within two miles,

measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, if under the age of nine, and within three miles if

over that age.

211.—(1) Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person, under the age of thirteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the elementary education of such child during such residence, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to perform his duty of causing such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

(2) In the case of each such child who is employed in any manufactory, one-half of the whole time required by this Act for instruction shall be deemed to be sufficient instruction in such case, provided such child is certified by a public school inspector as having passed the examination for promotion from the Third Reader to the Fourth Reader, according to the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Education Depart-

 $\mathbf{ment}.$

212. The trustees may appoint an officer, who shall be furnished with the list, provided for by section 115 of this Act, containing the names of all children between the ages of seven and thirteen, to ascertain, and report, for their information, any parent or other person who has failed and omitted, and is failing and omitting, to perform the duty of providing that each child of his, or in his care or employment, between the ages aforesaid, is attending some school or otherwise being under efficient elementary instruction, and it shall be the duty of such officer to notify, personally or by letter, or otherwise, such parent or other person of his neglect or violation of duty and

the consequences thereof.

213. No proceeding against any parent or other person for any neglect or violation on his part of the requirements of this Act shall be taken until after the expiration of fourteen days from the time in which he has been so notified nor until such parent or other person has had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the trustees, to state his or her reasons for not complying with such notice; but if such parent or other person should, on being notified, either fail to appear or to satisfy the trustees that his alleged neglect or violation of duty has arisen from any of the grounds on which he would be excused, it shall be the duty of the trustees, through their said officer, to make complaint of such neglect or violation of duty to the police magistrate or a justice of the peace having jurisdiction under The Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace and appeals to General Sessions, and such police magistrate and justice shall possess and exercise all the powers conferred by section 217 of this Act.

214. With respect to proceedings for any offence or penalty under the provisions of this Act, where a child is apparently

of the age alleged, for the purpose of such proceeding it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

215. Nothing herein shall be held to require any Roman Catholic to attend a public school, or to require a Protestant to attend a Roman Catholic school.

216. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every rural school section, and of every city, town and incorporated village, respectively, and they are hereby authorized to impose upon said parents or guardians who, after having been so notified, continue to neglect or violate the next preceding seven sections of this Act, or any of them, a rate-bill not exceeding \$1 per month for each of their children not attending school, or to make complaint of such neglect or violation to a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in such cases, as provided by this Act, and to deliver to said justice a statement of the names and residences of the parents or guardians of such children, unless from the circumstances of the case the trustees are satisfied that such neglect or violation has not been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, ill-health, or too great a distance from any school.

217.—(1) It shall be competent for the police magistrate of any city or town, or for any justice of the peace in any village, township or town where there is no police magistrate, to investigate and decide upon any complaint made by the trustees, or by any person authorized by them, against any parent or guardian for the violation of the provisions of this Act, in regard to compulsory education, and to impose a fine not exceeding \$5 for the first wilful oflence, and double that penalty for every subsequent oflence; which fine and penalty shall be

enforced as provided in section 267 of this Act.

(2) The police magistrate or justice shall not be bound to, but may, in his discretion, forego the issue of the warrant for the imprisonment of the offender, as in said section is provided.

218. It shall be the duty of the police magistrate, or any justice of the peace where there is no police magistrate, to ascertam, as far as may be, the circumstances of any person complained of for not sending his children to some school, or otherwise educating him or them, and whether the alleged violation has been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, or ill-bealth, or too great a distance from any school; and in any of the latter cases the magistrate shall not award punishment, but shall report the circumstances to the trustees of the school section in which the offence has occurred.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The law in Nova Scotia (passed in 1884 and revised in 1888) is as follows:—

75. It shall be the duty of the chairman of each annual school meeting held under the provisions of this chapter to call upon the qualified voters present at such meeting to vote yea or nay on the resolution embraced in schedule A.

76. Whenever two-thirds of the qualified voters present shall have voted in favor of the resolution embraced in schedule aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the trustees of schools to ascertain through their secretary, or other person or persons appointed for that purpose, before the first day of November following the school meeting, the names and ages of all children residing in the section between the ages of seven and twelve years (inclusive), and the names of their parents or guardians, and to preserve carefully-prepared lists of the same.

77. To ascertain, as soon as possible after the first of June next ensuing, how many of the children embraced in the foregoing list have not been at school for eighty full days during the then-current "school year," and to notify the parents or guardians of such children of the exact number of days' attendance made by their children from the first of November until the first of June.

78. To ascertain, as soon as possible after the close of the school year, how many of the children of the section have not been at school during the school year for the period of eighty full days, and to impose upon the parents or guardians of such children a fine of two dollars for each child who has attended school no portion of the year, and pro rata in the case of each child who has attended school but has not reached the period of eighty full days.

79. Such fines shall be collected in connection with the sectional school rates of the following year, and as a part

thereof.

80. The ratepayers present at the annual school meeting are empowered to make provision to compensate the trustees for the discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter.

81. In imposing fines for failure to attend the required minimum period of eighty full days, trustees shall exempt such parents or guardians as can show that their children are being properly educated otherwise than in the public schools, or whose children are by reason of delicate health, or being distant over two miles from a school, or other sufficient causes, prevented from attendance.

82. Parents or guardians fined under the provisions of this chapter can appeal, within ten days from the imposing of said fine, to any police magistrate or stipendiary magistrate residing in the section, or, in the absence of such officer, to any acting justice of the peace, who may remit or modify the fine

after hearing evidence in such case.

83. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Halifax to submit annually on or before the first day of October to the city council, the resolution embraced in schedule A, with the substitution of the words "the city of Halifax" for the words "this section," as found in said schedule.

84. Whenever the resolution aforesaid shall have received the assent of a majority of the members of the city council voting thereon, the commissioners of schools, on receiving due notice of such action of the city council, shall and are hereby required to perform, in respect to the city of Halifax, all the duties assigned by sections 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81 of this chapter to trustees of schools in regard to their respective school sections, and to report to the city council as soon after the first of November as possible all fines imposed by them under provisions of section 78.

85. It shall be the duty of the warden or presiding officer of each town in the province having special municipal incorporation to submit annually, on or before the first day of October, to the town council, the resolution embraced in schedule A, with the substitution of the word "town" for

"section," as found in said schedule.

86. Whenever the resolution aforesaid shall have received the assent of a majority of the members of the town council voting thereon, the town council shall and are hereby required to perform, in respect to the municipality, the duties assigned by sections 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81 to trustees of schools in regard to their respective sections.

87. Sections 78 and 81 of this chapter shall be taken as applicable to the city of Halifax and incorporated towns as

well as to ordinary school sections.

SCHEDULE A.

Resolved, that the provisions of sections 75 to 87 (inclusive), of chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, shall be made operative in this section.

SCHEDULE B.

To any of the Constables of said County:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The law of Prince Edward Island, passed in 1877, is as follows:—

"Every person having under his control a child between the ages of eight and thirteen shall annually send such child to some public school for at least twelve weeks, six weeks of which time shall be consecutive, and for every neglect of such

duty the party offending shall forfeit to the use of the trustees a sum not exceeding twenty dollars. But in cases of extreme poverty, or where the child has been otherwise furnished with an equal education, or where the bodily or mental condition of the child is such as to prevent his attendance at school, the penalty shall not be incurred.

"The trustees shall enquire into all cases of neglect of duty,

and shall prosecute any person guilty of such neglect."

QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK AND MANITOBA.

In Quebec and New Brunswick and Manitoba there are no laws making education compulsory.

SCOTLAND.

Compulsory Laws of 1872.

In 1872 an Act was passed to amend and extend the provisions of the law of Scotland on the subject of education.

The following are in brief its provisions:—

69. It shall be the duty of every parent to provide elementary education in reading, writing and arithmetic for his children between five and thirteen years of age, and if unable to pay therefor to apply to the parochial board of the parish or burgh which would then be required to pay out of the poor fund the ordinary and reasonable fees for the elementary

education of every such child.

70. It shall be the duty of every school board to appoint an officer who shall keep the board constantly informed of the names and designations of all such parents as have failed and omitted to provide for their children such elementary education as aforesaid, and the school board is authorized to summon any such parent to appear before it. If he fails to give a satisfactory explanation of his neglect of duty and shall not undertake, to the satisfaction of the school board, to perform such duty, the board shall give a written certificate to this effect to the procurator of the district who shall prosecute any such parent before the sheriff of the county.

71. On conviction the parent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days. This procedure may be repeated against the same parent, on a continuance of the same neglect of duty, at

intervals of not less than three months.

All fines shall be paid into the school fund.

72. Any person who employs a child under the age of thirteen who has not attended school regularly for at least three years between the ages of five and thirteen and is unable to read and write, and who continues such child in his employment after notice from the school board, or any officer thereof, shall be deemed thereby to undertake the duty of a parent

with respect to the elementary education of such child so long as he remains in his employment, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as provided in the case of a parent, if, without reasonable excuse, he fails to perform his duty; but the

duty of the parent shall not thereby be lessened.

73. A certificate of ability to read and write and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, granted in favour of any child by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, shall exempt the parent and all employers of such child from all prosecution under this Act.

Amendments of 1878.

In 1878 an Act was passed to further amend the provisions of the law of Scotland on the subject of education. In it are the following provisions:—

5. A person shall not take into his employment (except as

hereinafter in this Act mentioned) any child-

(1) Who is under the age of ten years; or

(2) Who, being of the age of ten years and not more than fourteen, has not obtained a certificate of ability to read and write and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, unless such child being of the age of ten years or upwards is employed and is attending school in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Parliament regulating the education of children employed in labour, or of any minute of the Scotch education department fixing the standard of education to be required for the partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school.

6. No child under the age of ten years shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be employed in any casual employment, and no child who is above the age of ten years, but under fourteen, shall, save as aforesaid, unless he has obtained a certificate of ability to read and write and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, be employed in any casual employment after nine o clock at night, from the first day of April to the first day of October, and after seven o'clock at night from the first day of

October to the first day of April.

Casual employment shall mean employment for purposes of gain in streets or other places in vending or exposing for sale any article whatsoever and also employment of any other kind outside the child's own home, not being employment the lawful period whereof is regulated by any Act of Parliament.

A school board may, by writing under the hand of the clerk, exempt from prohibitions of this section any child for a period or periods named in such writing, and not exceeding in the whole six weeks, between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of December in any year.

7. A person shall not be deemed to have taken a child into his employment contrary to the provisions of this Act, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the sheriff either—

(1) That during the employment there is not within three miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child any inspected school open which the child can attend; or

(2) That such employment is during the school holidays or during the hours during which school is not open, not being hours during which casual employment is hereinbefore pro-

hibited; or

(3) That the employment is exempted by notice of the school board hereinafter next mentioned; that is to say, the school board may, if it thinks fit, issue a notice exempting from the prohibitions and restrictions of this Act the employment of children above the age of eight years, for the necessary operations of husbandry and the ingathering of crops or to give assistance for the period to be named in such notice: Provided that the period or periods so named shall not exceed in the whole six weeks between the first day of January and the thirty first day of December in any year.

The school board shall cause a copy of every such notice so issued to be affixed to the door of all churches and schools in

the district.

8. Every person who takes a child into his employment in contravention of this Act shall be liable, on summary convic-

tion, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

9. A parent of a child who employs such child in any labour exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain, or who permits such child to be engaged in any such labour on its own behalf, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to

take such child into his employment.

10. The provisions of this Act respecting the employment of children shall be enforced in the district of every school board by that board, provided that it shall be the duty of the inspectors and sub-inspectors acting under the Acts regulating factories, workshops and mines respectively, and not of the school board, to enforce the observance by the employers of children of the provisions of this Act respecting the employment of children in such factories, workshops and mines; but it shall be the duty of the school board to assist the said inspectors and sub-inspectors in the performance of their duty by information and otherwise.

11. Where the age of any child is required to be ascertained any person on presenting a written requisition and on payment of the prescribed fee, shall be entitled to obtain, under the hand of the registrar, an extract of the entry in the regis-

try for births.

12. If it appears to any sheriff, on the complaint of an officer of a school board acting under this Act, that there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is employed in contravention of this Act in any place, such sheriff may empower an officer of the school board to enter such place and examine it and any person found therein touching the employment of any child therein.

Any person refusing admission to an officer authorized under this section or obstructing him in the discharge of his duty shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction before the sheriff, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

13. Where the offence of taking a child into employment in contravention of this Act, is in fact committed by an agent or workman of the employer, such agent or workman shall be liable to a penalty as if he were the employer.

Where a child is taken into employment in contravention of this Act on the production by or with the privity of the parent on a false or forged certificate, or on the false representation of his parent that the child is of an age at which such employment is not in contravention of this Act, that parent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Where an employer charged with taking a child into his employment in contravention of this Act proves that he has used due diligence to enforce the observance of this Act, and that either some agent or workman of his employed the child without his knowledge or consent, or that the child was employed either on the production of a forged or false certificate, and under the belief in good faith in the genuineness and truth of such certificate, or on the representation by his parent that the child was of an age at which his employment would not be in contravention of this Act, and under the belief in good faith in such representation, the employer shall be exempt from any penalty.

Amendments of 1883.

In 1883 an Act was passed in which further amendments were made to the laws relating to education in Scotland as follows:—

Parents shall be required to give elementary education totheir children between the ages of five and fourteen.

It shall not be lawful from and after the first day of September, 1885, for any person to take into his employment a child being of the age of ten years and not more than four-teen years, unless such child (1) has passed the third standard prescribed by the minutes of the Scotch education department, and is attending a public or inspected school in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-third section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or of any minute of the Scotch education department fixing the number of the attendances at school to be required of such children; or (2) has obtained a certificate of ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic under the immediately succeeding section.

A certificate of ability to read and write and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic shall not be granted in favour of any child unless such child has passed the fifth standard prescribed by the standard pres

by the minutes of the Scotch education department.

If the parent of a child, without reasonable excuse, neglects to provide efficient elementary education as aforesaid for his child, or fails to secure the regular attendance of his child at some public or inspected school, it shall be lawful for the school board, after due warning to the parent of such child, to complain to a court of summary jurisdiction, and such court may, if satisfied of the truth of such complaint, order that the child do attend some public or inspected school willing to receive him and named in the order, being either such as the parent may scleet, or, if he do not select any, then such as the court think expedient, and the child shall attend that school every time the school is open, and during the whole time such school is open for the instruction of children of similar age, including the day fixed by the inspector for his annual visit, or in such other regular order as is specified in the order.

An order under this section is in this Aet referred to as an attendance order. Where an attendance order is not complied with without reasonable excuse, a court of summary jurisdiction, on complaint made by the school board, may, if it think fit, impose a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings, with expenses, or of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

A reasonable excuse for non-attendance shall be siekness or any other unavoidable eause, or the fact that there is no publie school which the child can attend within three miles, measured along the nearest road, from the residence of such

child.

Where the sehool board are informed by any person of any child in their district who is stated by that person not to be in course of receiving elementary education by regular attendance at some public or inspected school or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the school board to take proceedings under this Act, unless the school board, for reasons to be set forth in their minutes, think that it is inexpedient to take such proceedings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

The report of the committee on education in Scotland for 1888, contains the following on the subject of compulsory attendance:—

On compulsory attendance, our opportunities for taking

evidence were almost confined to the large towns.

In town and country the question presents itself in different aspects. In the North of Scotland, we are told by Dr. Robert Ogilvie, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools for the district, that "in towns the attendance is reasonably satisfactory," the powers of school boards are sufficient, and occasional prosecutions serve as effective warnings to parents in general, except so far as difference of opinion among sheriffs renders results uncertain.

In Aberdeen the school board find that the defaulters are chiefly the drunken day-labourers of no particular trade, artizans of shiftless habits or inferior efficacy, and especially

working women. Of these, except in times of depression of trade, the working woman, whose child is often habitually a truant, is the only parent deserving of real sympathy." The fine and costs together seldom now amount to more than 10s. When the fine of £1 and £1 of costs was the normal penalty, offences were less frequent. But on the whole "only a small residuum of the working classes come before the board as defaulters."

In rural districts, on the contrary, compulsion is "almost a failure." The Code permits children who have passed the Third Standard to be withdrawn for half the year, if "beneficially and necessarily employed at work." Under this clause, as now understood in Aberdeenshire, many more children of school age than in past years are employed in herding and other rural occupations, and this seems to be regarded as "a reasonable excuse" for withholding them from examination. Similar reports have been made in recent

years from other country parts of Scotland.

The remedy suggested by Dr. Ogilvie was to entrust the compulsory powers to a board representing a larger area, a county, or a parliamentary division, who would call upon the smaller boards for returns of the absentees. This deserves consideration when county local government comes to be reorganized. In the meantime some good may be done by increased vigilance of the department. In some instances a change for the better has been effected by a circular calling for a return of all absentees In one case, on a surprise visit in summer, a school was found with "each standard represented by one pupil, except the fourth, in which there were two.'

The number presented for examination is also much affected by farm servants shifting at the term from one school district to another. To meet this, it would be well if attendance in the two schools could be allowed to count as if in one.

The case of Glasgow.

In Glasgow great pains are taken to secure attendance by methods described to us by Mr. Mitchell, convener of the school attendance committee. By constant work of the school officers on the streets (for two days of the week in plain clothes), by dealing judiciously and kindly with parents summoned, by good relations with parochial boards, and by the help of charitable agencies, almost all the children between seven and twelve years of age are brought to school. Of children over twelve and under fourteen also we are told that nearly three-fourths are at school, but of children between five and seven less than one-half attend. "The department are always urging upon the board to get more infants to school." The board are less zealous about this, partly because the earlier the children come the sooner they pass the Fifth Standard and leave. We think, however, that the department is right in attaching great importance to the early discipline of character and training of attention to be acquired in infant schools. For the more promising children much may be done to encourage them to remain by a liberal supply of small bursaries, to be held at grant-aided schools by those who have passed the fifth standard. In Glasgow more than 200 such bursaries were advertised this year for competition, and the scheme for the Marshall Trust will soon add largely to their number. On the whole the school board seems to desire no change in the compulsory clauses, and under a local Act of 1878, Glasgow has day industrial schools, which are working well outside of, but in harmony with the School Board.

The case of Edinburgh.

In Edinburgh, on the contrary, it was represented to us by Miss Stevenson, for twelve years convener of the school attendance committee, that there is a certain class for whose case the present compulsory powers are insufficient. Of these "neglected children" about 500 are destitute, or have vicious parents. The rest are children of respectable parents, widows and widowers, who are at work all day, and unable to control them. It is desired to obtain legal power, as given in the English Act of 1866, to commit such children by order of court, at the instance of the school board, to certified day industrial schools for short periods of detention. It is admitted that there might be some difficulty in providing for religious instruction of Roman Catholics, but they would be protected, as in England, by a conscience clause. If this difficulty were got over, detention of the child would certainly be a more hopeful remedy than punishment of the parent, which also the court is often unwilling to inflict. The sheriff in Edinburgh, indeed, had said publicly that the work of the Committee was ineffectual from the fact that they had no power to secure the proper attendance of truant and neglected children. In Aberdeen also the school board has repeatedly petitioned for day industrial schools.

Dundee.

In Dundee, the number not regularly attending school is large. This was ascribed partly to chronic ill-health, from living in wretched dwellings of one room, but chiefly to the dissolute and drunken habits of the parents. The remedies for both these crying evils rest with other than educational authorities, Under such sad circumstances the same parents are prosecuted again and again, and in default of payment of fines it is not uncommon to send them to prison. These prosecutions have an important indirect effect on other parents. Voluntary agencies also, providing a clothing fund, and free 2 (C.E.)

dinners, have helped much to bring very poor children to school, and to get better work from them. More is done by drawing than by driving. Penny schools have been found very successful in inducing the poorest to attend. It was admitted that more accommodation of this kind ought to be supplied, and that a more vigorous policy could then be pursued in regard to the inferior adventure schools, which still linger on in Dundee. One witness was strongly of opinion that in the poorest districts schools should be entirely free up to the third standard. The Parochial Board are liberal in paying for children recommended to them by the school board. In the evening schools the fees are low, and pains are taken to make the teaching attractive.

In general, so far as the evidence goes, we are of opinion that the existing legal powers should suffice, if used with vigour, tact, and kindly feeling, to deal with the difficult and delicate question of compulsion. But for large towns we recommend the extension to Scotland of the power of establishing day industrial schools, as given in the English Act of

1866, or in the Glasgow Act of 1878.

The recommendations made by the committee on this subject are as follows:—

1. That in general the existing legal powers of compulsion,

if used with vigour and discretion, should suffice.

2. That in country districts vigilance should be exercised by the Department to prevent laxity in accepting ordinary rural occupations as "a reasonable excuse" for withholding children from examination.

3. That, in order to meet the case of neglected children in large towns, the power of establishing day industrial schools, as given in the English Act of 1866, or in the Glasgow Act of 1878, should be extended to Scotland.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The evidence given before the committee on this subject is of interest and a portion is given.

Evidence of Mr. William Mitchell, convener of the school

attendance committee of Glasgow.

One of the questions referred to us is that of compulsory attendance of children at schools, and I should like to begin it from this point of view; there are, I suppose, a very large number in Glasgow of children whom it is distinctly difficult to get to attend?—I would say that, with certain limits, the limits of age from 7 to 12, we have succeeded pretty nearly in getting the whole of the children of that age to school, with the exception of some of the very lowest class, but there is still a very wide field under 6 years, and between 6 and 7, and beyond 12—from 12 to 13. Of children from 5 to 7 we have a population in Glasgow of 25,708, and of these only 11,500, or the one-half, are found on school rolls. Between 7 and 12, the population is estimated at 54,572, and we have on

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the school rolls 54,654, showing that the whole of the children between 7 and 12 are on school rolls. Their attendance is, of course, a different matter, and will be spoken of subsequently. Between 12 and 14 there is a population of 10,241, with 7,470 on school rolls, so that our attention is chiefly directed to the two extremes, under 7 and above 12, except a certain number of the lowest and poorest class of children from 7 to 12.

Means used to secure Attendance.

By what means have you succeeded in getting so many of the children to school?—We adopted a system in the first year of the school board's existence, and that system has been steadily and regularly continued ever since. I hold it to be of the first importance to get hold of a good system and keep to it, so that the parents may be educated thoroughly into it, which is a great step in the right direction to begin with. We have two modes of ascertaining the names and addresses of defaulting children. Every week our officers call at all the schools of the city, including Roman Catholic and Sessional, and all other schools as well as the board schools (except what are called higher class schools), and get from the teachers a tabulated list of all children who have absented themselves, or who have attended so irregularly as to make it necessary that the officers should call upon the parents and warn them.

Do you supply the forms to the other schools for making these returns !- We do. That is one mode. The other is. that for two days in the week our officers are on the streets in plain clothes. They take off their ordinary uniform, because we know that if they had on their uniform the children would run away. They exchange their districts every now and again, as their faces get familiar to the children, and go up to all the children they find on the streets during school hours. The children are ready to answer, when once they are fairly in the toils. We never lose sight of the fact that it is the parents we have to deal with, rather than the children. Some people think that there is nothing for the officers to do but to. collar the children, and carry them off to school, but we cannot legally do that. The officers bring to the school board office the names of the children's parents. They then classify the names and addresses into the various districts, so that each officer only calls on the parents within his own district. The first necessity of the case with us is to classify the names. We cannot proceed satisfactorily, unless each officer has the names of the defaulting children who belong to his own district. The next step is that the officer calls upon the parents, remonstrates with them, and warns them of the consequences of such default. He usually gets the promise from the parents that the child will be sent to school. The officer gets the name of the school to which the parent promises to send the child, and calls at the school to ascertain if the child has been sent. If so, good and well, but if not, then the officer leaves a printed warning form, in which is entered the name of the child and. the parent; also a copy of the result of prosecutions of other parties left along with it, for the purpose of letting the parents see what the consequences will be if they do not attend to the board's requirements. That is the second step after the first has been found ineffectual. It may be a week or a fortnight, or three weeks, after the first call of the officer when this notice is left, according to circumstances. I may say that between these two steps the greater number of the irregular and absentee children are got into school.

Effects of Compulsion.

Is that when you have taken the first and second step?— Yes, the first step sweeps away probably 60 per cent. This warning form sweeps away another 20 per cent., and we may have still 20 per cent. left to deal with. Then we take the third step, which is a summons before the board meeting. This summons I look upon as very important. The parents know that it is a legal document, which it really is, and when it is left with them they are a good deal frightened, and the consequence is, to a very large extent, that the summons is obeyed. It asks a parent to come to a board meeting at such and such a school, and at such and such an hour, and to bring the children with them. We hold these meetings personally. We find that after the holidays the children are most apt to be absent and irregular, and we hold these meetings weekly for perhaps a month or six weeks immediately after the holidays, and at other times fortnightly. We hold the meetings by rotation in all the districts of the city. It has a very marked effect in the district where the meeting is held. The parents with their children are seen flocking to it, and all the children in the school see that such a meeting is being held, and they let it be known, and evidently outside it has a very wholesome impression. We summon about 100 parents and children to each meeting. We have five different rooms in the school alloted to five different members of the board. We cannot expect every member of the board to come to each meeting; but there is an arrangement by which we have usually at least five members present. Each of these has a room and a table, and before this table the parents with their children who are in default sit down and are questioned and remonstrated with. The variety of social life which is brought under the notice of the board is something unparalleled. We see society to its lowest depths; not only the degraded forms of society, but the distressing forms of society -deserted wives and poor widows who have been left suddenly in widowhood.

I suppose you have many cases where it is difficult to enforce attendance?—Yes, it is difficult. I have been at this work for fourteen years, and at the meeting on Wednesday last there was brought to light as great a variety of new kinds of cases as I have met with at any other meeting that I have been at before—new features of society. It would be impos-

sible for me to tabulate the forms of distress and difficulty, they are so varied.

Percentages with Valid Excuse.

What percentage do you find have a sufficiently valid excuse? -Of those who are summoned about eighty per cent. come to the meetings. These are distributed by the principal officer over the different members of the board, each of whom may have a dozen or twenty cases brought before him at one meeting. There is a clerk (one of the officers) taking notes with each member of the school board. Each member has before him the names of the parties who are summoned, and the particulars, so far as known to the officers beforehand, whether it is one child or two children; whether they have been formerly summoned; what school they have been attending, and such questions; and then the excuse that has been made to the officer for their non-attendance. It is usually the mothers who come—not the fathers The fathers are summoned; but we have, from the beginning, allowed the mothers to come, knowing that it would lose the father a day's work, and that generally the mother is of more importance than the father in a matter of that kind. Probably about one-fourth are males or fathers, and three-fourths are mothers. They are dealt with in a very kindly way. In case of contumaciousness the members of the board are in a position to warn the parents that this is not the final step, but one preliminary to a final dealing, which is prosecution. Sir Michael Connal has a very kindly excellent way of dealing with them, and spends a great deal of time over it, asking them the reason of their present distresses and why their children are not at school, and what steps they have taken to improve themselves, and whether they have not applied to one or other of the different agencies which might have helped them. We have a great many agencies in this city to help such children. In a large number of cases I think this dealing with them has the effect of putting a little heart into the parents, by showing them that their circumstances are not hopeless, and, possibly, pointing out some of the agencies founded for their benefit, and getting the promise that they will send their children to school. I have given here a little analysis of the result of one meeting. After every meeting, the principal officer draws up an analysis of the meeting.

Analysis of Result of Meeting with Defaulting Parents.

Parents summoned	104
Parents summoned	4.1
Gone to school after summons was served	T1
Promised to send	11
Ill, and doctor to visit	2)
III, and doctor to visit	11
Exempted for evening school	6
To be sent to industrial school	<u> </u>
For further dealing or prosecution	13
For further dealing of prosecution	18
Failed to appear	104
railed to appear	- 104

Parents Summoned.

Here you find a hundred and four parents summoned. The very reception of the summons hurries them to send their children to school so that they may be able to say that they are at school before they come to the meeting. We find here that there are forty-one out of the one hundred and four who are able to say that their children had gone to school, and that is taken a note of. Many such parents have probably often deceived the officers in the past, and would likely deceive them in the future, and the duty of the officers is to find out after the meeting whether it is the fact that they have gone to school, and, if so, their case is ended. Here are seventeen promises to send the children to school, which promises are always subsequently verified. Very often we find excuses made about sickness, and there may be two or half a dozen cases at each meeting where the doctor is asked to visit. We have a medical man, who is paid according to the number of visits, and whenever we have a statement of this kind, we ask him to visit the children, and report; and his certificate exempts them from attendance if he reports that they are really ill.

In the event of getting an excuse accompanied by a certificate from another doctor, do you accept it?—Yes, if it is a doctor that we know anything about. There are, very often, sad cases where we exempt them, even although they are not in the legal position of meriting exemption. Here is a man who tells us that his wife has just died, and that he has a little girl perhaps twelve years of age, who is in the fourth standard, and there is no one to keep the baby but the little girl. There are many cases where it is the reverse of that—where the father has died and the mother has gone out to work, and has left younger children under the charge of an elder girl or boy.

Certain Excuses not Accepted.

Do you accept an excuse of that kind?—We do not accept it, if there is an absolute neglect of education.

But where the circumstances point to the family doing their best?—We have a reading book at every meeting, and we say to the child, "Let me hear how you can read," and if the child can read and write and count a little, in these circumstances we overlook a great deal of what may be called legal necessity in respect of education, and give them some amount of concession in the way of not attending day school, on condition that they go to evening schools. We have a very complete system of evening schools, which makes it easier for us to grant such occasional exemptions.

In the estimate you gave us of those who ought to attend, do you include in the larger figure all upon the census list?—We compare this list with the number on the rolls of the dif-

ferent schools.

Lists of Children not on School Rolls.

But you have also lists of all the children throughout your district, whether on the school rolls or not?—We have a considerable list of children who ought to be at school, and we are working them up.

Prosecutions.

These different steps enable us to reduce the dealing with the parents to a minimum of prosecutions. Our prosecutions, as I have stated in a paper I have submitted, are one or two out of each default meeting, or of 100 cases about two per cent, of those who have been summoned. Prosecution is only resorted to after all previous dealing has failed. year's prosecutions numbered 62. The number of prosecution since 1874 was 838, giving an average of about 65 per annum. Out of the 838 prosecutions there were 808 convictions. Of the 808 convictions, 220 were admonished by the sheriff, 349 paid fines varying from 2s. 6d. to 20s., and costs of a similar amount, and 239 were sent to prison. The cost of prosecution in 1886 amounted to £147, out of which fines recovered were £29. The cost per case since 1874 has averaged about 32s. With regard to the results we do not look upon prosecution as favourable to the interests of the children. They are the very lowest class of parents who are prosecuted. They are mostly men. In a good many cases the women express themselves as not sorry that the men are sent to prison for a time, they think it will do them good. It is absolutely necessary as a final resort. I think all the rest of the dealing hinges upon our having this power, even if not exercised.

How to Retain Children at School after passing Fifth Standard.

With regard to the children who leave school about twelve years of age I wish to point out that we would like to see a much larger number of the children between twelve and thirteen remaining at school. Far too many go away after the fifth standard. That is one reason why we are not extremely anxious about these 10,000 infant children who are under six or seven years being pressed into school. That is a point the department are always urging upon us, to get more infants to school, but one reason why we do not look upon that as so absolutely imperative is, that the younger the child is when it begins education, the earlier it is brought to the point when it can pass the fifth standard; consequently children got to school at five may pass the fifth standard at eleven years of age, and unless the parents are willing to continue them at school beyond that age, what are you to do with them? I was examined before the endowment commissioners, and Lord Shand asked me a question whether small bursaries would

assist materially in retaining such children at school. I was very well pleased with the suggestion, and said that it would to a certain extent. I believe that these small bursaries will have that effect. I think that Dr. Robertson, and those who hold his views, are pressing unduly the view of too much secondary education in connection with the small bursaries. I think that these small bursaries should assist materially in continuing these lads and girls who have passed the fifth standard, and who are eleven or twelve years of age, for another two years at school, taking the usual ex. VI., and specific subjects without looking too exclusively at what may be called secondary education. I am anxious to have the bursaries held in a large number of our schools, and not limited to six or seven. Whenever it is known that there are bursaries which can only be held in a few selected schools you discourage competitors in the other schools on account of the possibility of their requiring to leave the school where they have received their past education. My feeling is that these small bursaries should be pretty well distributed over the schools for the purpose of encouraging the parents to continue their children longer at school.

Duties of Officers.

What do you know of the names of the children who are not yet enrolled on the list of school children?—Nothing, except that the officers are constantly on the streets looking out for children during school hours who are not at school.

And do they get the name of every such child they come in contact with ?—Yes, as a rule. Occasionally they deceive us, and give us wrong names and addresses, but we follow up such cases, and we know that the same children will be found again.

But on the whole you have a very large proportion of the names of the children who ought to be at school?—Yes.

Evidence of Mr. Robert Ogilvie, chief inspector of schools.

Your attention has been directed, I suppose, to the question of compulsory attendance in your district, both in town and country?—Yes.

In towns, how is the attendance?—It is reasonably satisfactory.

There is no large class failing to attend?—Not in towns.

Are the compulsory powers used by the school boards?—Yes. And they know about all the children in the town, they have them all on a list, I suppose?—Yes, as a rule.

Have they been obliged to have recourse to prosceution?—

Yes, occasionally,

Has that much effect in warning the rest of the parents and making them send their children?—Yes, only sometimes there is difference of opinion amongst the sheriffs, they come to different findings.

Do you think the present compulsory powers are sufficient

for boards in towns !—Yes, I think so.

In the country are the difficulties greater ?—It is almost a

failure in the country.

Is that from the different nature of the industry or the distance of the children from the schools?—It arises from the fact that the school board is drawn from such a small area, that prosecution is a very unpopular and thankless task.

The school boards do not take it up so energetically as in the town?—No, and they cannot do it so well because of the

small area from which they are drawn.

What would be the advantage of a bigger area?—The removal of local feelings. Take the elergymen of rival denominations, it is an unpopular thing for one to go in for it while another opposes it.

They are too much neighbours; they know too much about

one another, I suppose?-Yes.

And putting the law in motion is an invidious thing?—Yes, But that shows an extraordinary idea of the working of the compulsory clauses; because, properly speaking, they ought to put themselves in motion. There is no selection out of a certain number of children for prosecution, the whole batch ought to be prosecuted, and that does away with all feeling. The individual who does not attend is the only person to blame?—Yes, that is all very well in theory, but practically it does not work.

Effect of Fishing Industries.

Does the fishing industry interfere with the attendance of children?—Yes, at a certain time of the year. For instance, at Peterhead and Fraserburgh, there is a large exodus for Shetland and other localities of the parents with a contingent of the children.

Then those children fall short of the requisite number of attendances in the year?—Not necessarily, but it materially curtails the year's attendance.

Are the children much withdrawn for agricultural work?—That is a different question. Article 20 in the Code permits children to leave for six months, it may be, if the managers certify that they have been beneficially and necessarily employed at work, and have passed the third standard. That is carried out to a very great extent now in Aberdeenshire. Formerly that clause was not well understood, there was a blissful ignorance about it; but now herding and other rural occupations are much more prevalent than in past years.

Then is a child considered to be necessarily employed at work if its parent declares that he wants the wages and the child has gone to herd cattle?—Not without the approval of the board. The school board must certify. But as a matter of fact the teacher draws up the list, and very often judiciously excludes those who may not be supposed likely to pass.

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How does he reconcile that with the words of the certificate "beneficially and necessarily"?—That is not his matter, he simply prepares the list. It is for the school board to certify that. As a rule the school board certifies the list the teacher presents. There have been exceptions here and there, but they are few and far between.

Would you consider the "necessarily" to mean that the child is wanted to earn wages?—That is so in towns.

These children do not give half-time attendance, they are present one-half of the year, and absent the other half?—Yes, and the consequence is they have a long time for forgetting. It would be a much better plan if the Act was that they should attend every alternate day or at least every alternate week.

How would that act in regard to those who go to the Stornoway fishing?—It would preclude the children from going unless they had passed the fifth standard, which would be no great hardship.

Half-time Attendance.

Do you think the half-time attendance would work well if it was from week to week?—It would remedy a good deal of the short attendance; it would be a very salutary check.

Do you prefer alternate days for attendance, or the half of each day?—I think the alternate day is better. If it is the half of each day, the children come to school quite fagged, and sometimes even fall asleep.

I suppose it would be difficult to get wages for a child if it came every alternate day or alternate week to school?—The child could not take service unless there were two of a family that went alternate days or weeks.

Do you think the Code is too loose upon that point—allowing children to be withdrawn upon a certificate of that kind?—Yes, 1 do.

If it were more strictly construed it would tie them up pretty tightly ?—Yes; and the remedy I think for all these things is the large area—for compulsory attendance.

A more responsible school board?—Not a more responsible school board, but a board drawn from a wider area, so that local feeling will be entirely excluded.

The board are too easy with their immediate neighbours?—Yes; and it is too much to expect of human nature that it can be otherwise; the remedy is a county board for compulsory attendance, or a parlimentary division, or anything larger than the parish.

You would suggest giving the enforcement of compulsory attendance to a different board from that which works at present?—Yes, to a larger board. The smaller board might do a great deal in the way of visitation and persuasion, so

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that it would only be necessary occasionally to have recourse to the compulsory powers of the bigger board.

And the bigger board might work partly through the smaller board?—Yes, they would call upon the smaller board for a return of the absentees.

Do you not think it is very desirable that attention should be paid to local requirements?—Yes; but you still have the small board making the representation with regard to the local requirements.

But that is a matter I suppose in which you would consult very much the requirements of the immediate locality?—Yes, the bigger boards should consult the parish boards.

But that should be by way of representation from the smaller board to the larger board?—Yes.

Have you experience in your district of a class similar to us in the west—people who systematically take no trouble in sending their children to school, and when the Compulsion Act is put in force they go to prison, and their families are thrown upon the rates, and when they come out of prison they are no better?—No, I do not think there is much of that sort of thing in the north of Scotland.

What did you say about the certificates being used to keep back children from examination?—As a rule, the board sign the teacher's list, but, of course, as the presentation is permissive, not compulsory, it is natural for him to exclude those who would be pretty sure to fail, and the consequence is that some children slip through the school without passing any standard after the third.

And that gives an illusory appearance to the returns of the school, it makes them seem better than they really are?—To some extent.

Children under Ten.

Have you any experience of children being withdrawn under the age of ten?—Yes, and a very capital remedy for such cases is circular seventy-two (Dec. 1885), calling for a return of all the absentees, say, who are present in April and absent in July. Mr. Robertson in his report for this year, mentions the cases of children who, after the issue of the circular were withdrawn from employment and sent back to school. Mr. Andrew reports in the case of Glenlivet, that he inspected the school in April when there were sixty-five children present, and that he made a visit without notice in the course of the summer, and found each standard represented by one pupil, with the exception of the fourth in which there were two.

The rest were all away at work?—Yes.

Your main remedy would be to have larger boards?—Yes, because in large towns there is comparatively little difficulty in the matter.

Aberdeen Schools.

Evidence of Rev. J. M. Dawson, chairman of the Aberdeen School Board.

- 1. Only a small residuum of the working classes (bona fide) of Aberdeen come before the board as defaulters.
- 2. The drunken, the day labourers of no particular trade, artizans of shiftless habits or inferior efficiency and especially working women (either widows or the mothers of illegitimate children) are the parents who make up the great majority of defaulters.

Of these, except in times of depression of trade, the working woman whose child is often habitually a truant is the only parent deserving of real sympathy.

- 3. Prosecutions, except for the issue of an attendance order, have not been found excessively expensive. Lately, however, the penalties inflicted have been smaller than in former days, and consequently the board's share of costs has been greater.
- 4. Attendance orders are of doubtful advantage. The school board resorts to them as a milder form of judicial dealing than the infliction of a penalty after formal prosecution. But in a short time the defaulter ceases to heed them. If the order is disobeyed no punishment can follow until a second complaint has been made by the board, and when punishment is inflicted the order lapses, and the old round begins again. A summary prosecution costs 30s.; the order with its two necessary complaints before obedience is enforced costs £3.

Morally, the effect of the order is bad upon the habitual defaulter, who quickly distinguishes between its brutum fulmen and a sharp sequence of a fine. The old offender is sometimes sent to the shcriff for an attendance order after having once or twice been fined, and rejoices in the new lease of law breaking thus secured to him. The compulsory officer states that offences were less frequent than now when the fine is of £1 and £1 of costs was the normal penalty. The fine and costs together seldom now amounts to more than ten shillings.

Then I have a comparative table, showing the number of persons summoned before the board as defaulters during the years 1882 to 1886; the complaints withdrawn and dismissed; the fines imposed and recovered; and the costs of the prosecutions. Last year we have lost £35 10s. 6d. by our prosecutions.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL BOARD.

RESULTS AND COSTS OF PROSECUTING DEFAULTING PARENTS.

Years 1882-86, inclusive.

	Number of Defaulters.						Fines Expe	and nses.	on.	ohool a and	
Year.	l to appear Board.	ted.	thdrawn ssed.		and		d.	red.	Cost of Prosecution.	Difference (paid by Sohool Board) between costs and fines recovered.	
	*Summoned to appear before Board.		Prosecuted. Complaint withdrawn or dismissed.		Attendance order issued.	Admonished.	Imposed.	Recovered.	Cost of	ifference (soard) bet	
	nS*		Con		At	Adı	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1882	179	20	0	19	0	1	21 5 0		31 13 0	16 8 0	
1883	219	23		18	0	4	21 0 0		1	20 14 6	
1884	192	22	i	18	0	2	12 0 0		33 6 6	23 16 6	
1885	240	20		114	3	0	12 7 6	1	29 1 6	17 4 0	
1886		31		15	14	0	12 2 6	8 7 6	43 18 0	35 10 6	
20001111	1099	116	i	84	17	7	78 15 (57 15 0	171 8 6	113 13 6	

^{*} Number of summonses issued, same defaulter in certain cases more than once.

Lowering of the Fines.

Has the lowering of the fines been the act of the sheriff?—Yes, I think the sheriffs here take a very strong view against the compulsory clauses. I think they find some difficulty in interpreting the Act; indeed they practically do it differently from each other.

Has the board much relation with private societies and benevolent agencies for bringing in children?—Oh, yes, our most perplexing cases are those of truant children, whose parents, or generally whose mother, she being the sole guardian, cannot leave their work to see the child enter a school. For these, as the board has repeatedly petitioned, the institution of day industrial schools is urgently needed. There are several of these institutions in Aberdeen more or less benevolent, not quite of the class of industrial schools under the Home Secretary, and when it is a very urgent ease we try to prevail upon some of the patrons to take an interest in the child and get it in.

As a board you would strongly advocate establishing day industrial schools?—Yes, and the Scottish Episcopal Board

has petitioned to the same effect.

The premature curtailment of school life is coming to be the question of questions. For more than half the children of

Scotland the 5th standard constitutes the leaving certificate Knowledge rapidly acquired and early cut short, like seed cast on a thin soil, lacks the qualities which secure permanence and growth.

"Oh, the little more, and how much it is!
And the little less, and what worlds away!"

Mr. Bathgate's Opinion.

Then in Mr. Bathgate's words he writes:—

"I may be excused for referring to the remarks which I made last year on the bad effects of exemption from attendance on passing the 5th standard. I do so only because I believe that public opinion on this point is rapidly maturing. I observe that during the year we examined 3,091 scholars in the 5th standard, and only 1,169 in the 6th. These figures correspond almost exactly with those of last year. I believe that the permission thus given by the Legislature is used, not so much to relieve the really necessitous cases as to develop a selfish and careless habit among parents who do not require such indulgence. I may select as a typical instance a school in which at the inspection in 1888 there were 77 scholars presented in the 5th standard. In the following year there were only 25 scholars presented in the 6th. Out of the 77, 21 left school only 11 years of age, having probably attended for little more than five years. Now this is a school frequented by the elite of working-class children, the average of the fees paid being £1 per annum, as compared with 12s, per annum in a neighboring board school.

"A few sentences relating to a similar state of things in England uttered by well known public men may be quoted as relevant to the situation in Scotland. Sir Lyon Playfair says: 'This means that the educational expenditure of the country 'is largely unproductive; that a great proportion of it is wasted because the little learning of those who leave school is lost in 'a few months or years.' It means, as Mr Fisher expresses it, 'that we are guilty of the incredible folly of spending seven 'millions sterling every year in pouring knowledge into the 'minds of our children, and then of refusing to secure to our-'selves by a little additional expenditure the full value of our 'money.'

In Dr. Stewart's general report for 1889 for the Northern Division of Scotland, Mr. Welsh writes as follows:—

Our greatest difficulty as a board all along in working the compulsory clauses has been in cases of notorious truancy. In such cases parents are often powerless, and I do not see how this difficulty is to be overcome unless the court have power on the representation of school boards, to send habitual and hopeless truants to a certified industrial school. Under the Industrial Schools Acts the court at present has this power, with the consent of the parent, but in absolutely necessary

cases this consent is sometimes withheld, with the results that truants fall into crime, and being no longer eligible for admission to the industrial school are sent as stamped criminals to prison and the reformatory."

GLASGOW.

In their general summary of work for the period from March 1885, to March 1888, the school attendance committee gives the following:—

The Work of the School Attendance Committee.

Referring to the general summary of work, March 1873—January 1882, and March 1885, the school attendance committee have now to continue the record of their labours from 1882 to date:—

The number of committee meetings held since 31st March, 1885, has been 39, in addition to meetings with defaulters subsequently noticed.

ROLL AND ATTENDANCE.—It will be seen from the following table that the number of children on school rolls and in attendance has been steadily increasing from year to year. This increase is all the more marked when it is observed that the population of the city has not greatly increased:—

Progress in School Attendance—1873-1887.

Number on Roll,	$ \begin{cases} 1873. \\ 53,796 \\ 1881, \\ 72,358 \end{cases} $	1875. 66,598 1882. 74,024	1876. 65,287 1883. 77,607	67,869		1879. 70,943 1886* 81.718	1880. 70,702 1887. 83,216
Number in Attendance	$ \begin{cases} 1873. \\ 43,803 \\ 1881. \\ 61,012 \end{cases} $	1875. 53,805 1882. 62,467	1876. 54,112 1883. 65,887	1877. 57,423 1884. 68,299	1878. 58,660 1885. 70,885	1879. 59,968 1886. 68,263	1880. 59,143 1887. 70,239

In 1873 the total population of the city was 513,665; the estimate of population at end of 1887 being 534,017.

In 1873, the total children 5 to 13, was 7,294. The estimated number at end of 1887 was 90,517, showing an increase of 3,223. Of these 90,517 children there are—

			I	Population at these ages.	On Roll at these ages. 1887.	On Roll at these ages, 1886.
5 to 7 years	-	-		25,701	11,822	11,500
7 to 12 "		-	-	54,572	55,458	54,654
12 to 18 "	-	-	-	10,241	7,959	7.470

The total increase of children at school since 1873 amounts to 29,420 on Rolls, and 26,436 in attendance.

GENERAL WORK OF THE OFFICERS.—The officers visit all the schools, both public and other schools, every Friday, and receives from the teachers lists of absentee and irregular

^{*}Industrial schools, etc., excluded from this and subsequent returns.

children. These children are visited, and the results communicated to the teachers on the following Friday, when the officers call for new lists.

In addition to looking after the ordinary irregulars and absentees, whose names are supplied by the teachers, the officers take the names and addresses of children found wandering about the streets; they also patrol the streets on certain days looking specially after such vagrants. Each officer has his own district, and is responsible for the attendance of children living within it. The number of officers in the service of the board is 36

Defaulter's Meeting.—These meetings have been held one a fortnight or thereby in various districts of the city according to rotation. About 100 parents are usually sumsummoned to each meeting, and are dealt with according to circumstances. The deserving poor are counselled and are frequently put into communication agencies which exist for their benefit; the others are sharply dealt with. During 1885, 1886, and 1887, sixty-seven defaulters' meetings have been held. They are invariably followed by the best results.

PROSECUTIONS.—No prosecutions are entered upon till every effort on the part of the officers has been exhausted. Prosecutions are had recourse to, more for the purpose of example and warning, than for punishment. A few cases are chosen with discrimination in certain of the worst localities, and are brought before the sheriff. These parties are convicted, fined, or imprisoned. This speedily becomes known, and produces a beneficial effect. The number of prosecutions authorized by the present board has been 254.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.—The officers continue to patrol the streets two nights a week, for the purpose of looking after children engaged in casual employment. No child of school age is allowed to be on the streets, engaged in casual employment, after seven o'clock in winter and nine o'clock in summer. The evil has not been altogether remedied, but a marked improvement has taken place. Several parents who had been repeatedly warned, and had failed to comply with the requirements of the Act, were brought before the sheriff and convicted. These convictions speedily become known among street children and their parents, with the most beneficial effect.

The Poor Children's Dinner Table Society have, as usual, helped to feed and clothe a large number of children. The school board officers are provided with tickets for these tables, which, in case of urgency, they are required to distribute. They have also been kindly furnished by the directors of the Evangelistic Association with tickets for breakfast at the Day Refuges for any specially destitute children they may discover. The agents of the society have visited and supplied with clothing numerous families brought under their notice by the school board.

Dr. Kerr's Opinion.

Dr. John Kerr, one of the chief inspectors of schools in the southern division of Scotland, in his report for 1889, gives the following on the subject of compulsory school attendance:—

The Edinburgh board complain, and with good reason, of the withdrawal from school of children at an early age. The following is a quotation from the report by the committee on school work:—

"Many children pass the standard of exemption, the 5th, before they are 12 or even 11 years of age. During the past session, out of 2,164 children presented for examination in the 5th standard, 1,102 were under 12 years of age, and 1,062, 12 or over. If the returns of the various years be examined, it will be found that more than one half of the children presented for examination in the 5th standard during one session disappear from the school registers the next. In session 1887-88 the number of children presented for examination in the 5th standard was 2,203, and in session 1888-89 only 1,033 were presented in the 6th. Another point worthy of note is the small number of children at school who are over 13 years of age. In session 1887-88, out of 15,983 children presented for examination, the number above 13 years of age was only 255, or 1-5 per cent.; this last session, out of 16,851 presented the number over 13 was 284, or 1-6 per cent., showing an almost infinitesimal increase. It is, perhaps, too early to form any definite opinion as to the effect which recent legislation will have on the attendance of children at school, but, so far as can at present be judged, it will lead to a large decrease in attendance in the non-compulsory standards, unless further relief of fees be granted."

It is, I think, the general experience that the age at which children pass the standard for exemption is steadily diminishing, and the question how to provide for them during the year or two when neither the school board can compel their attendance nor employers accept their services becomes a somewhat serious one. Both on moral and educational grounds it is desirable that the exemption standard should be VI instead of V.

Dr. Ogilvie's Opinion.

Dr. Ogilvie in his general report for 1889 writes as follows:—

In an exhaustive return lately submitted to the Glasgow board by Mr. Mitchell, whose name deserves, as last year, honorable mention in this connexion, it is maintained that all the children in the city from 7 to 12 are on school rolls. The percentage of average attendance, ranging as it does, from 70 to 90 per cent. in the different schools, indicates that the locality of the school and the circumstances of the children are the principal factors in regulating the attendance.

Persuasion is the main arm on which the board relies, and in the ease of all but the lowest class of defaulters it is generally found to be an efficient remedy. Whilst some 90 cases were last year taken before the sheriff, as many as 2,620 families were summoned before the board and dealt with by remonstrance.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Extracts from Sonneschein's Cyclopaedia of Education.

The whole of England and Wales is divided under the Elementary Education Act of 1870, (Mr. Forster's Act.)

School attendance committees are appointed under the Elementary Education Act of 1876, (known as "Lord Sandon's Act), to compel the attendance of children at school in districts

in which there are no School Boards.

By 1876 there was a general desire for compulsory education at schools throughout the country, but the Government of the day were not prepared to force a School Board upon every district. Hence in the Act of 1876 Lord Sandon provided that in every school district without a School Board an Attendance Committee should be formed. The Committee is reappointed every year and has nothing to do with the schools or with providing school accommodation. Its business consists almost exclusively in compelling children to attend the voluntary schools, for which purpose it can demand of the managers of the voluntary schools, returns and particulars of the attendance of children. The powers of the Committee to compel attendance at school exactly correspond with those of the School Board. It appoints a chairman and vice-chairman, a clerk, and attendance officer to look after the children, grant certificates of half-time, and full-time, exemption, etc.

Attendance Committee.

It reports from time to time to the body which appoints it, but it is responsible to the Education Department by whom it may be declared "in default," and superseded if it neglects its duty. The Act of 1876 providing for the appointment of Attendance Committees did not render it incumbent upon the Committees to nake by-laws for compelling children to attend school, but it conferred upon the Committees power to proceed against employers for employing children of school age during school hours, and power to prosecute parents who "habitually" neglect to provide elementary education for their children. A few of the districts, of which Manchester at the time was one, had sufficient voluntary school accommodation but adopted the School Board system mainly for the sake of the power to compel children to attend school, which could not at that time be had without a School Board. The Act of 1880,

called Mr. Mundella's Act, required all School Boards and Attendance Committees to make by-laws for compelling parents to cause their children to attend school, and so compulsory attendance was made universal. The foremost duty of the School Board is to see that there is public school accommodation for all the children of the district between the ages of three and eighteen for whom instruction in public elementary education is needed. The next great duty of the Board is to secure the attendance at school of all the children between the ages of five and fourteen, subject to certain exemptions. A School Board clerk must be appointed and a treasurer. Provision is also made for the appointment of Attendence Officers to be engaged in the practical work of causing the children of the district to attend school.

The Board has no power to close private schools, but though the private schools may be efficient, if the Board's officers discover that the child's attendance is irregular, the parent can be prosecuted. The School Board has no power to enter voluntary schools, or in any way to interfere with the management of them, but it can demand from the voluntary school, regular returns of the attendance of children, and evidence of irregular attendance, or absence.

Exemptions.

Under the by-laws, children between the ages of five and thirteen must attend school, subject to certain exemptions, or be "under efficient instruction in some other manner." Up to the age of ten there is no exemption. Between the ages of ten and thirteen, children are usually exempted under the bylaws half time on passing a certain standard of examintion, and full time on passing a certain higher standard. The standards of exemption are to some extent within the option of the School Board, and they vary in different districts. It is the rule of the Department, and generally provided in the by-laws that a child shall not be entitled to half time exemption from attendance at school, even on passing the specific standard, unless there is a necessity for its employment in consequence of the poverty of the parent. In addition to these rules of compulsory attendance under the by-laws, there is, under Lord Sandon's Act of 1876 compulsory attendance for children between the ages of thirteen and fourteen unless they have passed the fourth standard. The remedy for neglect on the part of the parent to cause his child to attend a school in accordence with the provisions of the by-laws and the Acts, is that he shall be summoned by the School Board to answer for the offence before the Magistrates, and on conviction the fine, including costs must not exceed five shillings for each offence, with proportionate imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. The defendant may plead a reasonable excuse for not causing his child to attend school. The reasonable excuses mentioned in the Act are, that the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner; that the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause; that there is no public elementary school open which the child can attend within such distance not exceeding three mailes, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Besides the penalty against the parent, there is a penalty against the employer who employs a child who ought to be at school, the fine in this case not exceeding forty shillings.

Extract from Final Report of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Elementary Education Acts, England and Wales, 1888.

"With a view to enforce the obligation of attendance in an indirect manner, the Act of 1876 proceeds first to place restrictions on the employment of children until they have complied with certain educational conditions, and in the view of the Act the parent of a child who employs it for the purpose of gain is deemed its employer. The fifth section makes it a statutory offence, with a penalty on conviction not exceeding forty shillings, on the part of any employer to take into his employment (a) any child who is under 10 years of age, and (b) any child over 10 and under 14, who shall not have attained such proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic as is afterwards specified in the schedules to the Act. Since 1881 the degree of proficiency required is that prescribed in the Fourth Standard defined by the Code of 1876. But, failing this educational qualification for employment, the Act further provides a loop hole for invincible dulness, by which a child over 10 years old who cannot pass the required standard, and who might therefore be kept from labour till the age of 14 without any educational advantage, may still be qualified for work if it can produce a certificate of its regular attendance at a certified efficient school for a certain number of years previous. This qualification for employment, which is known by the name given to it by Lord Sandon of "the dunce's pass," is now fulfilled by 258 attendances after five years of age, in not more than two schools in each year, during tive years, whether consecutive or not. No evidence has been brought before us tending to show that parents have availed themselves to any extent of this door of entrance to employment for their children, and it may well be doubted whether its existence is very generally known. At present, however, and since the passing of the Act of 1880, it affects those children only who at the age of 13 have failed to pass the standard for total exemption from school attendance, fixed by the by-laws of the district in which they reside."

Additional Provisions of Act of 1876.

"The uncducated child having thus been prohibited from employment, the Act of 1876 next proceeds to bring him into

school by means of what is known as the "Wastrel Clause." The two classes of persons affected by it are, first, parents who habitually, and without reasonable excuse, neglect to provide efficient elementary instruction for their children, being over five years of age, and prohibited from full-time employment; and, secondly, children found habitually wandering, or not under proper control, or being in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons, or reputed criminals. In these cases it is the duty of the local authority to complain to a court of summary jurisdiction, which may issue an attendance order, requiring the child to attend regularly at some certified efficient school willing to receive it, and named in the order. following reasonable excuses, however, if they can be pleaded, are allowed, viz., that the nearest public elementary school is over two miles from the child's residence; or that the absence of the ehild from school has been caused by sickness or any unavoidable cause. In the event of the breach of such an attendance order, for the first offence the court may impose a penalty not exceeding 5s., or order the child to be sent to an Industrial School, according as the parent fails to satisfy, or succeeds in satisfying the court that he has used all reasonable efforts to secure compliance with the order. On the second or any subsequent breach of the order, the court may either order the child to be sent to an Industrial School or impose a fine on the parents, or do both at its discretion. A fine may be imposed for each breach of the order, provided that complaint be not renewed at any less interval than two weeks. Children so sent to an Industrial School shall be deemed to be sent under the Industrial Schools Act of 1866, and the parent shall be liable to contribute as under that statute. The local authority is bound to investigate any alleged case of neglect of children's education under the proceding section, and to proceed to enforce the prescribed penalties, unless it be deemed inexpedient to do so. A child thus sent to an Industrial School may, after one month's residence therein, receive a license to live out of the school on condition of its attending regularly some certified efficient school willing to receive it."

Mundella's Act.

In 1880 Mr. Mundella's Act was passed, which established universal direct compulsion by the school authority, in contradistinction to the optional compulsion of Mr. Forster's Act, and the indirect compulsion of Lord Sandon's Act. Mr. Forster's Act had made the adoption of by-laws, regulating the attendance of children at school, optional in school board districts. Lord Sandon's Act had extended this option to all other school districts in England, and had aimed at securing education by enabling the school authority to forbid the employment of uninstructed children, and by stringent provisions against wastrel and idle children up to the age of 14. Mr. Mundella, carrying out in the Act of 1880 the intention

announced by Lord George Hamilton, his predecessor in office converted this option into an obligation on the part of every school authority. It did not, however, repeal the indirect methods of getting children to school which had been enacted in 1876. These remain side by side with the local by-laws as a collateral security for attendance, in the form of the prohibition of the employment of children who have not the legal qualification, and of penal clauses dealing with those, who being thus debarred from work, are habitually absent from school. These clauses of the Act of 1876 are still available to deal with absence from school where it is flagrant, binding over, in the first instance, the culprit to attend regularly in future. The by-laws, which have since the Act of 1880 been universally adopted, though varying in their provisions in different localities, take cognizance of the smallest deviations from regular attendance, and provide for summary punishment on the parent of the defaulter.

Effect of Compulsory Legislation

A test of the progress of education is given by the proportion which the number on the registers of efficient schools bears to the population. Taking account only of State-aided schools, this proportion in England and Wales was 4.81 in 1860, 7.66 in 1870, 11.46 in 1875, and in 1886 it stood at 16:34. If all other certified efficient schools were included, we learn from a note to these tables that the registered scholars would certainly not be less than 1 to 6 of the population. Again, taking the number of scholars of the ages of from 7 to II "on the registers of our annual grant schools, we find that they (2,093,910) are upwards of 95 per cent. of the estimated population (2,202,291) of that age, and of the class usually to be found at elementary schools," Such are the statistical proofs which Mr. Cumin is able to afford of the opinion which he expressed in evidence, that we have got nearly all the children of the country, who ought to be there on the registers of our elementary schools, a result which, we venture to think. both the Duke of Newcastle's Commission, and the author of the first Education Act of 1870, would have regarded as no mean one, could they have foreseen its being realised in the intervals that have clapsed since their respective labours.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

Abstract of answers to questions sent out by Royal Commission, relating to compulsory attendance.

			11			
	Compulsion.			Computsion.		
Country,	Between	Attend- ance re- quired,	Country.	Between ages	Attendance required.	
Austria Bavaria France	6 to 13 (13 to 16 in Sunday schools) 6 to 13	Until scholar has acquired prescribed subjects, religion, and reading, writing, and arithmetic. No reply. For 4 absences of half a day in a month the parent is summoned before local school committee. For repeated absences, he may be may be sent to gaol	Sweden Sweden Geneva Nenchatel Tessin(Switz-land.) Vaud (Switz-erland.) Grisons (Switzerland)	7 to 15 7 to 14 6 to 15 7 to 16 6 to 14 7 to 16 7 to 16 7 to 15	Special dispensation after 7 years, or 1 year's prolongation for ignorance. 34½ weeks. Five-sixths of possible attendances. 4 days a week; 6 hours a day After age of 13 they are only required to attend 10 hours a week. 28 hours a week for 6 to 9 months. 33 hours per week. Not stated. Fines and	
Hungary	6 to 12 day, 12 to 15 con- tinu- ation.	5 days. 8 months country, 10 months town.	Zurich	6 to 16	imprison- ment for constant non-attend- ance. Every day;	
Italy	6 to 9.	No fixed			penalties	
Norway	8 (7 in town) until they are confirmed.	rule. 12 weeks per annum.	Wurtemburg	7 to 14	for 10 absences. Every school-day. Parents can be warned, fined and	
Prussia	4 to 14.	8 years			imprisoned.	

FOREIGN RETURNS.—Continued.

	Compulsory,			Compulsory.	
COUNTRY.	Between ages.	Attend- ance re- quired.	Country,	Between ages.	Attendance required.
British Co- Iumbia	7 to 12	Attendances not stated. Absences punished by	Montana, U.S.A Nebraska, U. S.A. Wisconsin,	8 to 14 8 to 14 7 to 15	12 weeks each year. 12 weeks each year. 12 weeks
New Zealand	7 to 13	fine or imprisonment. "One half of the period during which	U.S.A Wyoming, U. S.A. California, U. S.A.	7 to 16 8 to 14 8 to 14	each year. 3 months. 80 days. 12 weeks
Nova Scotia	7 to 12	the school is open." 80 days a year.	S.A.		each year (of which 8 must be consecu-
Ontario	7 to 13	100 days a year.	Maine, U.	8 to 15	tive).
Prince Ed- ward Island	8 to 13	13 weeks a	S.A. Massachus-		a year.
Queensland	6 to 12	year. 60 days in each half year.	etts, U.S.A. Michigan, U. S.A.		20 weeks a year. 4 months a year.
South Aus- tralia	7 to 13	35 school days per quarter.	New Hamp- shire, U.S.	8 to 14	12 weeks, of which 6 must be
Tasmania	7 to 13	3 days a			consecu-
Dakota, U.	10 to 14	week. 12 weeks a	New Jersey,	7 to 12	tive. 20 weeks.
S.A. Illinois, U.	8 to 14	year. 12 weeks a	New York,	8 to 14	Not stated
S.A. Kansas	8 to 14	year. 12 weeks a year (6	U.S.A Rhode Island, U.S.A	7 to 14	in Act. 12 weeks, of which 6
Manitoba	7 to 12	consecu- tive). Fixed			must be consecu- tive.
Minnesota, U.S.A	8 to 16	locally. 12 weeks each year (6	Washington Territory, U.S.A.	8 to 18	3 months, or 60 days.
0.0.11		must be consecu- tive).	Vermont, U. S.A.	8 to 14	3 months.

LONDON.

I.—Summary of the Law relating to the Attendance at School of Children between 5 and 14 years of age, and to the Employment of such Children.

A. As to children between 5 and 13.

A child between five and thirteen years of age must attend a certified efficient school during the whole time for which such school is open.

Exceptions:

(i) A child between ten and thirteen years of age is not required to attend school for more than five attendances in each week, if such child shall be shown to the satisfaction of the School Board to be beneficially and necessarily employed, and shall have received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors that it has passed the *Third* Standard.

(ii) A child between ten and thirteen years of age is not required to attend school at all, if such child shall have received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors that

it has passed the Sixth Standard.

The following are reasonable excuses for the non-attendance

of a child at school.

(a) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(b) That the child is prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.

(c) That there is no public elementary school open which

the child can attend within two miles.

The parent, or guardian, of any child who ought to attend but does not attend school, is liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding, with the costs, five shillings for each offence.

Moreover the employer of any child who ought to attend but does not attend school, is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

B. As to children between 13 and 14.

No person, parent or other, may take into his employment any child between thirteen and fourteen years of age unless such child (a) shall have obtained a certificate that he has passed the Fourth Standard, or (b) shall have made 250 attendances in not more than two schools during each year for five preceding years, whether consecutive or not.

The employer of a child between thirteen and fourteen years of age, who has not satisfied one of these two conditions, is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings; and if such child is habitually absent from school, the parent is

liable to successive penalties of five shillings each.

NOTE.—There are seven Standards or Forms in the English Public Schools. The work prescribed for a Form in the Public Schools of Ontario is a little more than the amount prescribed for the next higher Standard in the English Schools.

LEEDS.

By-Laws made under Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as amended by the Elementary Education Act, 1876, for the Municipal Borough of Leeds, by the Leeds School Board.

1. The parent of every child of not less than five, nor more than thirteen years of age shall cause such child to attend school, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse,

namely:—

- (a) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c) That there is no public elementary school open which the child can attend within one mile and a half, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child.
- 2. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school selected shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, including the day fixed by Her Majesty's inspector for his annual visit.
 - 3. Provided always that nothing in these by-laws—

(a) Shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects;

(b) Shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious

body to which its parent belongs; or

(c) Shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

4. And provided always that-

(a) A child between ten and thirteen years of age shall not be required to attend school if such child has received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools that it has reached the sixth standard prescribed by the Code of 1876.

- (b) A child between ten and thirteen years of age shown to the satisfaction of the local authority to be beneficially and necessarily employed shall not be required to attend school for more than five attendances in each week during which the school is open, if such child has received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools that it has reached the fourth standard prescribed by the Code of 1876.
- 5. Every parent who shall not observe, or shall neglect or violate these by-laws, or any of them, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding, with the costs, five shillings for each offence.

The by-laws of Newcastle-on-Tyne are the same as those of Leeds.

Birmingham and Manchester substitute one mile for one mile and a half in Sec. 1 (c), and Manchester also substitutes fifth for sixth standard in Sec. 4 (a) and third for fourth in Sec. 4 (b).

SHEFFIELD.

Memorandum of the Enforcement of the Attendance of Children at Schools and Penalties for Illegal Employment.

It is the duty of the school board to enforce the attendance of children at school both under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and under the by-laws of the school board.

Children may be sent to infants' schools at 3 years of age. Every child must attend school regularly between the ages of 5 and 14, when not prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, unless—

(1) Being 13 years of age, he (or she) has passed the 4th standard in reading, writing and arithmetic, and obtained a certificate to that effect.

(2) Being 13 years of age, he can be shewn to have attended not less than 250 times in each year for 5 years, whether consecutive or not, at not more than 2 schools after attaining the age of 5 years.

(3) Being not less than 10 years of age, he has passed the 5th standard; in which case the obligation to attend school

ceases.

- (4) Being not less than 10 years of age, and having passed the 4th standard, he can be shewn to the satisfaction of the school board to be beneficially and necessarily employed; in which case not more than 5 attendances in each week will be enforced.
- (5) Being 13 years of age, he is working in a factory or workshop; in which case he must attend school half-time, in accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Regulation Acts, both parents and employers being liable to penalties if such child be allowed to work in any week without having attended school 5 times in the previous week, or until the deficient number of attendances be made up in the current week, unless such child shall have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or unless the school shall have been temporarily closed.

Children who are not wholly or partially exempt from the obligation to attend school under the conditions above set forth must attend every time the school is open, and no attendance is reckoued unless the child be present when registers

are marked.

PENALTIES.

If a parent neglect to provide efficient elementary instruction for his child between 5 and 14 years of age, or if a parent neglect to send his child regularly to school between 5 and 13 years of age, subject to the exceptions named in the by-laws, such parent may be summoned before the magistrates and fined not exceeding 5s. including costs.

If it become necessary to enforce payment of a fine by distraint, the cost of the distress, in addition to the fine, must be paid by the parent.

Committal to Industrial Schools.

A child whose parent habitually and without reasonable excuse neglects to provide efficient elementary instruction for him, or a child who is found habitually wandering, or not under proper control, or in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons or reputed criminals, may be ordered by the magistrates to attend some certified efficient school willing to receive him, and if this order be not complied with, then the parent may be fined 5s., or the child may be sent to a certified industrial school (See Sections 11 and 12 Elementary Education Act, 1876), in which latter case the parent will be required to pay such sum (not exceeding 5s. per week) towards the maintenance of the child as the magistrates may order. The non-payment of such contributions may be punished by the imprisonment of the parent (see Industrial Schools Act, 1866.)

PENALTY FOR UNLAWFULLY EMPLOYING CHILDREN.

Any person—even a parent—taking a child into employment, whether in a factory or otherwise, contrary to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, that is, if he take into employment a child under 10 years of age, or a child under 14 years of age who has not either passed the 4th standard, or produced a certificate of due attendance at school during 5 years, will be liable to a fine of 40s. The certificate of due attendance required is to the effect that the child has made 250 attendances at least in not more than two schools during each year for five years, whether consecutive or not, after having attained the age of 5 years.

PENALTY FOR FALSE REPRESENTATION.

When a child is taken into employment in contravention of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, on the production by or with the privity of the parent, of a false certificate, or on false representations as to age, the parent is liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. (Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 38.)

It is the duty of the factory inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876 against the employers of children in factories, workshops and mines, but it is the duty of the local authority (Sheffield school board) to assist the said inspectors and the sub-inspectors by information and otherwise.

Note. Under the Factory Act no child under 13 years of age may be employed in a factory or workshop full time, and the Act also prohibits children from being employed full time at 13, unless they have passed the fourth standard.

Extracts from Report of Leeds School Board, 1888.

Ample and convenient school accommodation having been provided, it becomes the duty of the school attendance committee to see that the provision is fully utilized by the attendance of the children.

The number of attendance officers employed for this purpose has been maintained uniformly since 1876 at fourteen, together with a special officer for vagrant children and an inspector. In 1883 arrangemements were made for securing the entire services of a police officer, to be jointly employed by the attendance committee in the service on parents of court orders and summonses, and in dealing with vagrant children in the public streets and markets; and by the industrial schools committee in conveying children to the various industrial schools, and in looking after irregular children from the day industrial school; payment being made for these services directly to the corporation, in lieu of certain court charges. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily for both divisions of the work.

It has been seen that the number of children who should be attending public elementary schools in Leeds is 65,270; and the number actually attending school at the present time is 64,977, the average attendance is 52,379.

FRANCE.

For the purpose of primary education there is a school board in every commune composed of the Maire and others, and the inspector of primary schools. Attendance is now (since 1882), compulsory. Exemption is obtained by examination at the age of eleven. Primary instruction is gratuitous (since 1881); higher elementary, which includes technical, is also gratuitous in Paris and many of the large towns. The ordinary compulsory school course comprises moral and 'civic' instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the History of France, drawing and music, gymnastics, military exercise, (boys); needlework, (girls); and it is strictly carried out in the large towns.

ITALY.

The present system of public elementary education in Italy dates from the passing of a law for free and compulsory education in 1867. This law requires all those who are not under efficient instruction at home or in private schools to be sent to a communal elementary school from six years of age till they have completed the obligatory (lower) elementary course. This is generally through at nine or ten years of age.

RUSSIA.

Elementary education has only quite recently been organized in Russia. The public elementary schools were organized in 1874, to make elementary education accessible to both sexes of the working classes throughout Russia. They are supported by the combined subsidies of the state, the territorial popular councils, and either the communes or private bodies. Attendance is practically compulsory. Instruction is given free of charge and in many cases even books and appliances are provided gratis.

SAXONY.

It was in 1805 that attendance at school was made compulsory in Saxony. Every child is required to attend the elementary school for at least eight consecutive years, from six to fourteen. This is the case throughout all Germany, but in Saxony, as in some other states children who have not made satisfactory progress in the elementary school at the age of fourteen years are obliged to attend a Fortbildungsschule, or continuation school, held in the evenings and Sundays for two years longer. Parents and guardians are required to see that their children attend regularly. In general only illness or infectious complaints are accepted as a reasonable excuse for absence. Parents render themselves liable to a fine for the non-attendance of their children at an elementary school, and both parents and employers of labor incur a similar punishment in the case of non-attendance of a scholar at a Fortbildungsschule. The school parish is required to furnish the requisite funds for the erection and maintenance of the schools of the parish.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Children of not less than five years or of more than thirteen may attend school, but attendance is compulsory for not less than thirty-five days in each quarter upon all children between seven and thirteen years of age; and a parent who neglects to send such child to school, is liable to be summoned at the instance of the board of advice before a justice and on conviction to pay a sum not exceeding 5s. for a first offence and 20s, for every succeeding offence.

ZURICH, (CANTON OF)

The school system of Switzerland, and of which that in force in the Canton and city of Zurich is taken as an example, bears a close resemblance in many respects that of Germany, The elementary and higher elementary, (called in Switzerland secondary) education is free, and attendance is compulsory

upon all children between six and fourteen years of age. They must remain in the elementary school until the age of twelve, and then they must either attend the secondary school, or, if they enter into practical life, they must attend a supplementary school for four years. This latter school is held on two half days a week and its chief aim is to act as a continuation school. Elementary instruction in private schools is permitted, but a very small proportion of the population (barely 3 per cent) make use of such schools. This plan of supplementary schooling is, however, found to work unsatisfactorily, and a law is about to be passed making attendance at the ordinary elementary school compulsory up to fourteen years of age. Even now no child can be employed in a factory until the completion of the fourteenth year.

GERMANY.

The following letter of enquiry to Hon. George H. Pendleton Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Berlin, Germany, was sent by the Superintendent of the State of New York in 1888, the reply to which is also given as it contains much valuable information.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Albany, September 8, 1888.

The Honorable George H. Pendleton.

SIR,—The people and Legislature of this State are earnestly considering ways for compelling vicious, idle and indifferent children to attend the schools. We have as yet adopted no very effectual system for securing this, and are endeavoring to ascertain what has been done in this direction by other States and nations, and to what extent they have been able to secure such attendance, that we may be able to act more intelligently in and effectively in the premises. I will be very deeply grateful to you if you will be good enough to secure from the educational authorities of Germany the desired information. For the purpose of particularly indicating the information which is desired, I will ask the following questions, but will be thankful for any information bearing upon the question beyond that specifically requested:

1. Has Germany any system for compelling attendance upon the schools.

2. How long has it been in operation?

3. Does it extend to small villages and farming districts, as well as to large cities?

4. Between what ages are children required to attend school?

5. Are they obliged to attend whenever the schools are in session, and, if not, then for what period each year?

- 6. What is the method of ascertaining what children are not in school? Are school offiers responsible for it? Have they special officers charged with this duty, or is the ordinary constabulary or police force charged with it? What course is pursued in order to ascertain?
- 7. Are private schools required to report their attendance to the public school authorities?
- · 8. What penalties are imposed for non-compliance with the laws requiring attendance upon the schools? Are the parents or the children responsible?
- 9. Are there special schools for vicious and truant children who cannot be kept or properly disciplined in the ordinary schools?
- 10. Do local communities at all times provide adequate school accommodations for all children required by law to attend school? If not, what means does the law furnish for compelling such provision to be made?

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> A. S. DRAPER, Superintendent.

Reply to question I. Prussia has a system for compelling attendance upon the schools. The phamphlet refers only to Prussia. When reference is made to "German" schools, the Prussian schools are generally meant.

" Law of May 14, 1851.

"In order that throughout the whole extent of the kingdom, school discipline shall be practised with success, and that the attendance up in the schools shall be nowhere neglected, * * * I herewith prescribe that:

(a). Parents or their legal representatives, who cannot prove that they provide for the necessary instruction of their children at home, shall be obliged, if necessary by coercive measures and penalties, to send every child five years old to school."

Note.—In Westphalia and two districts of Rhenish Prussia the school age is six years.

- (b). "The regular attendance upon the classes of the school must be continued until the child, according to the opinion of its pastor, shall have acquired the knowledge necessary to any intelligent human being of his circumstances (station).
- (c). "Only by permission of the government and of the school inspector can a child be kept from school after the prescribed legal age for entering the school; or can his school instruction, on account of any hindrances, be interrupted for any protracted period of time."

Reply to Questions 2-3.

2 and 3. Since 1825 and earlier.

There are no schools corresponding to our district schools which are scattered throughout the rural districts. The rural population for the most part live in little villages, and their schools are under the same public school law. "Every hamlet whichhas no school of its own, is assigned by law to a neighboring school."

Reply to Question 4.

4. From the time they are five years old until they have the knowledge necessary to fit them for their destined life, usually until they are fourteen years old.

The school regulations refer to children up to fourteen years old, as may be inferred from some of the following extracts:—

They are obliged to attend whensoever the schools are in session. For children between twelve and fourteen years of age special provisions are made. They may be employed for part of a day, but must attend school at least three hours per day. All children under fourteen years of age, who are employed in factories, workshops, etc., must need have a workcard, (i. e., card giving permission that they may be employed to work.)

"Work cards shall not be given to children who have not finished their twelfth year. Nobody is permitted to employ children who are still under the obligation to attend the common schools for work in garden, field, shop, etc."

"Employers who act contrary to this prohibition will be fined from one to ten thalers or corresponding imprisonment, for the employment of every 'school liable, child, during the hours fixed for school instruction."

Reply to Question 5.

5. The school teacher keeps regular lists of attendance and is responsible. Lists of children who are of school age are furnished to the teacher by the police authorities. It is the business of the teachar to report absences to the police, who see that the law in regard to attendance is observed.

Extract from the instructions for the principals of common schools in Berlin. It is the duty of the school principal to attend to the admission of school children; to the keeping of a journal; to the control over the keeping of class lists; to the notice of dismissed children or of those who did not appear at school; to the notice of school absences, according to the "instruction from the school commissioners of this place."

The teachers are to receive a complete list of all resident children who are of school age, and of all those children who move into the district and are of school age.

"It is of great importance for the public school institution that complete lists of resident children who are of school age, and of those who move in, shall be given to the teachers, and that the prescribed lists of absentees shall not only be accurately kept, but also carefully preserved, and that the pupils of the public schools shall receive, on their leaving, certificates of dismissal."

Reply to Question 6.

6. Yes; they are under the same laws as the public schools, both as to course of study, methods of discipline and even the selection of the teachers.

"Private schools shall be permitted only in such places as there is no sufficient provision for the instruction of the children through the public schools."

Reply to Question 7.

7. All private schools and all private educational institutions are, just as all public schools of the same kind, first under the supervision of the school authorities of the place, then under that of the county, and finally under that of the government. This supervision shall extend not only to the school discipline and to the course of instruction, but also to the selection of teachers, books, etc.

Reply to Question 8.

8. Parents are responsible and suffer the penalties.

The puhishments for neglect of school attendance are not to be fixed by the school inspectors, but by the police courts.

School children can be foreibly summoned to school.

To the forcible means which, aside from the punishment of the guilty parents, are admissable, belongs * * * particularly the legal summoning* of a child to school, and this method is particularly justified when the guilt of the child's non-attendance cannot be attributed to the parents.

Reply to Question 9.

9. Yes; reference is made to the compulsory education of morally neglected or depraved children in "Ruttungshansern," i. e., homes or institutions for reform.

"The principal work of teachers of homes for reform are the care and education of morally neglected or depraved children."

Reply to Question 10.

10. Yes; they not only furnish them but are compelled to do so—even against their will.

Admittance into the school of the place where a child regularly lives cannot be refused. But the parents can send their children to any school where they can find admittance.

The formation of a new school is required where the number of children in charge of one teacher is considerably over eighty.

The government has the right to determine whether a school district is to be divided, and whether and at what place a new school, besides the already existing one, shall be erected.

The government has the right to enforce the establishment of necessary schools, even against the will of those who are obliged to care for their support.

The expense of maintaining a school building and habitation for the school teacher must be borne as a common tax by all inhabitants without distinction.

Reference in regard to the last statement of the answer to question 5.

Children who are obliged to attend the public school, may be permitted to work in factories only when they have a regular instruction of at least three hours daily in the public school or in a school and according to a course of study accepted by the government school authorities.

Perry's Report.

Perry in his report on German elementary schools says:— Laws enacting the compulsory attendance of children at school under fines and penalties exist at the present day in all German states.

The general rule is that school age commences when a child has completed his sixth year and ends when he has completed his fourteenth.

If a child fails at the age of fourteen to reach the standard required at elementary schools he may be compelled to attend school for another year.

School attendance is ensured by long habit and tradition. The idea of compulsory attendance has taken so deep a root in the country that it forms one of the ordinary conceptions of the people. It is the desire of the people themselves.

The pressure put upon both pacents and children in the comparatively few cases in which it is necessary is very strong.

In some towns the amount of fines inflicted is very small, but this shows that the law is obeyed, not that it is lax. As an evidence of this:

In a large town 4 to 6 per cent. is the average of absence to be expected; in a small quiet town, where the attendance is good, about 3 to 3.5 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

The following digest of the laws respecting compulsory attendance and truancy is made from the reports of the State superintendent and other official documents in the library of the Education Department.

MASSACHUSETTS.

By an Act of 1852, every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years was required to attend school for twelve weeks each year. Six weeks of the twelve must be consecutive.

For a violation of this Act a fine of twenty dollars was imposed upon the parent or guardian. It was made the duty of the school committee to report violations of the Act to the city or town in their annual report. The treasurer of the city or town was to prosecute for violations of the Act.

By an Act of 1873 the time of attendance was increased from twelve to twenty weeks, and the limit of the age of attendance was changed to be from eight to twelve years.

The Acts of 1874 changed the age again to be from eight to fourteen years, and divided the twenty weeks of attendance into two terms of ten consecutive weeks.

Provision was made by an Act of 1859 for the attendance of children at schools in adjoining towns, under regulations of school committees of said towns.

Truant Children and Absentees from School.

An Act was passed in 1850 requiring towns to make all needful provisions for the instruction, confinement and discipline of truant children and absentees from school.

Under this Act towns were required to adopt by-laws, and to provide places for the restraint, discipline and instruction of truants, and the committees were required to appoint truant officers under the by-laws.

Towns and cities were required by Act of 1862 to make all needful provisions for truant children who are between seven and sixteen years of age.

A fine of not less than twenty dollars was to be imposed for a breach of the by-laws. Instead of this fine, the person convicted could be sent to an institution provided by the town for the restraint of truant children.

By subsequent legislation (1873) the period of time was changed to be from five to fifteen years.

An Act of 1873 provided that, on petition of three or more cities or towns in any county, the county commissioners shall establish a truant school for the county.

By an Act of 1881 it was provided that certain counties, and by Act of 1884 that two, three or four contiguous counties, may establish a union truant school, on petition of three or more cities in each of said counties.

Report of Truant Officers.

The following facts from the report of Mr. Geo. A. Walton, agent for the Massachusetts Board of Education, dated Dec.

31, 1886, are worthy of notice:

The Acts of 1850 required the towns to make all needful provisions concerning truants and absentees from school, between the ages of five and sixteen years. The penalties imposed were either fines or imprisonment. The present law requires tows to make provisions concerning this class of persons between seven and fifteen years of age

These provisions compel the towns to adopt by-laws relating to truants, to provide a suitable place for the restraint, discipline and instruction of persons committed under the by-laws. School committees are required to appoint two or more truant officers whose duty it shall be to make complaints and execute.

the judgments of the courts under the by-laws.

Formerly any person between seven and sixteen years of agefound wandering about the streets, not subject to parental control and growing up in ignorance, was subject to fine or imprisonment; now a fine is imposed upon the parent or guardian who neglects the schooling of his child. In case the parent is unable to keep his child in school from want of power to control him, the child may be sent to a truant school for a term of two years.

The statutes require school committees, in their annual returns to the Board of Education, to state whether the towns have made the needful provisions required by law relating to

truants and absentees from school.

The laws compelling attendance and fixing penalties for violations are a logical sequence of the law which puts a tax upon the property of the citizen for the support of the schools. The tax-payer has the right to demand that the children whose schooling he pays for shall be kept in school and not be allowed to grow up in ignorance, or wander about the streets

and pastures to prey upon his property.

Following out to its logical conclusion the principle upon which laws for compulsory attendance are based, they might fairly compel attendance for the entire period for which taxes are levied to support the schools. The laws are presumed to express the maximum of compulsion for which the average mind of the people is prepared; they certainly express the minimum of instruction the State can afford to have the children receive. To raise the minimum of instruction, it is necessary to elevate the average mind to a fuller appreciation of the needs and duties of the State in the matter of educating the children.

Trifling causes of Absence.

There is much absenteeism for trifling causes, which is by the consent or requirement of the parents. In many towns there are districts in which are known to exist neglected children

who are growing up in ignorance and without parental control. The truant officer is a harmless body in some of these districts; he does not want to make enemies among his neighbors, and therefore does nothing. The arm of the school committee is paralyzed by the same prudent regard for comfort. Committees in some towns of considerable population, on applying for permission to assign a certain truant school as the place to which their truant children may be committed, have given assurance that there will be no truants sent. This shows either insensibility to the beneficent provisions of the law, or a foreknowledge which is somewhat remarkable.

For the purpose of forming some estimate of the average number of inhabitants to one truant, I have selected the following cities and towns, the number of whose convicted truants I know: Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Clinton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Lynn, Lawrence, Marlborough, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Wakefield, Woburn, Worcester.

A majority of these towns and cities keep one truant officer or more constantly employed; all have provided a place for their truants.

The aggregate population of these places is 831,782; the number of truants at present in truant schools and sent from these is 230, which is one for every 3,616 inhabitants. It is thus possible to estimate approximately the ratio of the number of truants to the population throughout the State; and allowing for the differences in the character of the population, an estimate can be made for any locality.

With all the obstacles to a strict enforcement of the laws, it is safe to assume that their provisions are not properly enforced if fewer than one arrest a year is made to every 4,000 inhabitants; and probably were the laws more strictly enforced, there would be one to every 3,000 or even 2,000.

The one county in the State which has a truant school has received all her truants convicted within the county from five municipalities, not one from the remaining seventeen; yet these contain one-fifth of the school population. Is it probable that with a proper enforcement of the laws not one truant child could be found in these seventeen towns? No one can doubt that diligent search would discover many.

These towns are not peculiar. The returns from all sections of the State show a large percentage of absence from school. Inquiry and observation teach that much of it is without reasonable exouse, that it is largely confined to the class which most needs to form those habits of order which punctual attendance at school and attention to its duties tend to promote.

There is one provision in our compulsory laws which is almost entirely inoperative; it is the section which imposes a fine upon the parent for neglecting to send his child to school for twenty weeks each year. Instances of such neglect are common. We often hear of them, but seldom of the parent's

paying the penalty.

In general the manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments are in hearty sympathy and readily co-operate with the officers appointed to enforce the laws relating to the employment of children. We are fortunate in the officers whose duty it is to inspect these establishments, and to make complaints and prosecute violations of the laws.

How can the Laws be made more Effective?

The laws look primarily for their enforcement to the school committees. No more important duty is imposed upon the committees than that of securing regular school attendance. They are required to have made, once each year, a list of all the children of school age in town with the age of each; in large towns and cities, the name of the street where the child lives should be recorded. This list should be compared with the names in the teachers' registers. The whereabouts of the absentees should be discovered, and personal effort should be made by the committee to secure punctual and constant attendance of all who are absent without excuse on account of age, occupation

or previous attendance for the required time.

Parents often need a personal appeal from the school committee. One of my correspondents, in reply to the question, What better means can be provided for controlling truancy? replied, "A new set of parents." Some parents wink at, excuse and assume the responsibility for their children's unnecessary absence: this should be met by kindly but emphatic They should be made to see that direct practical results follow to themselves and their children from the discipline and instruction of the schools. If a child is incorrigible and refuses to accept school privileges at his own door, the parent should be led willingly to entrust to the proper authorities the training of the child for a brief time in a good school away. In some of our cities parents have learned that the officers of the law are acting the part of true friends to their children when they secure their committal to a good truant school.

A most important duty of the committee is to present to the towns for their adopion a code of by-laws, fully complying with the statutes concerning truants, including all necessary provisions for their full and prompt enforcement. Having secured their adoption, it is the duty of the committee to see that the provisions are enforced, regardless of all else but the interest of the children and the community. There are intimations in the earlier part of this report that these duties are not uniformly so discharged. Laboring in this spirit, committees will not connive at the fraudulent statements of parents regarding their children's age, their own or the children's condition; nor will they blindly make such statements to excuse their own or the town's neglect.

Provision for Truant Children.

All necessary provisions relating to truant children include, first, a suitable place for their confinement, discipline and instruction. It should not be a house of correction or reformatory, or any place with which is associated the idea of criminality. It should not be a poor-house, suggestive of insanity, infirmity, shiftlessness and imbecility. Truant children are unfortunate in their constitution or in their surroundings; they are often bright, and almost always sensitive; they are wayward, but not criminal; they are sometimes more "sinned against than sinning;" they are to be reclaimed by being trained to habits of cleanliness, regularity and self-respect. After their brief absence from society, they must not be restored to it with a stigma upon them. They have too often come from poor, bad, wicked homes. What they need is the influences which pervade the well-ordered, Christian family. The institution, whatever it is, to which they are sent should be small,—not containing much over thirty, including the inmates, a teacher, a skilled mechanic, and the superintendent and his wife or a matron, who should be virtually father and mother to the children.

Connected with the institution should be a few acres of land easy of cultivation,—no walls need surround it. There should be also a workshop and a school. The truant can often work easier than he can study. Here, under competent directors, work and study will alternate. The children will learn to use tools, they will read good books and be taught the elements of a good education. At the table, in the sitting or reading room, and in their plays, under the eye of a sympathizing friend and guardian, they will practise the amenities of social life. The school should be furnished with a teacher who can and will find in every child some good motive to which to appeal: a teacher who can eliminate the bad by augmenting the good; a teacher who by tact and sympathy, and a sincere desire for his welfare, will become an object of personal interest to the child.

Need for Truant Schools..

While I write I have in mind an institution where these ideal relations actually exist. It is the duty of school committees to secure similar institutions in sufficient numbers to give every truant child the experience of a home upon which he can model, his own, should he ever have one. Let the petitions from the towns be so multiplied that the county commissioners, whose duty it is to provide them, will yield from importunity if they do not from the sense of obligation. These truant schools are the crying need of the time, and will go far towards settling the truant problem.

The duties of these officers are greater in number and variety than the name *Truant Officer* would imply. A vigilant officer

with a co-operating police force will make the streets and byways of a large city as lonesome to a boy as the tombs of the dead, and the school-room, in comparison, a delight.

Where the time of one well-paid officer—or more than one, if the service demands it—is exclusively devoted to the work, the results reached are the most satisfactory. The most effective work is done in the cities. Here, officers give their entire time to it. At the commencement of each school session they are notified of all suspected eases of truancy. For this purpose the teacher fills out and furnishes to the officer blank forms giving the circumstances of each case, including the name and residence of the absentee. The officer at once attends to looking up the absent pupil; dependent upon what the facts are, the absentee is excused, placed in the school, or under arrest to be brought to trial. A return of the case is made to the teacher or committee.

Salaries and Pay of Truant Officers.

The following table shows what compensation is paid truant officers for their services in certain Massachusetts cities and towns:—

	No. of Paid Officers,	Pay of Each.		No. of Paid Officers.	Pay of Each.
Adams Attleborough Boston Brookline Cambridge Chicopee Clinton Dedham Fall River Fitchburg Gloucester Haverhill Holyoke Hyde Park Lawrence Leominster	1 / /// * *	\$30 00 25 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 400 00 900 00 250 00 700 00 \$1 per head. 600 00 750 00 600 00 800 00 \$25 cts. pr hour. 900 00 \$1.50 pr head.	Lowell Lynn. Marlborough . Milton Milford New Bedford . Newton. North Adams . Northampton . Quincy Salem . Somerville . Springfield . Taunton . Waltham . Watertown . Winchester . Woburn . Worcester .	3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1	\$817 00 900 00 100 00 \$100 00 \$30 cts. pr hour. 100 00 800 00 600 00 50 00 \$30 cts. pr hour. 800 00 325 00 900 00 375 00 300 00 20 00 15 00 360 00 900 00

There is a great disparity in the amount paid for this service. Some of the towns employ the police officers, whose fees are additional to a stated salary; but to a considerable extent the sum paid indicates the kind and amount of service demanded and rendered.

Suggestions.

A few suggestions looking to modifications in the laws and to additional means for their enforcement, will conclude what I have to say upon this subject.

1. The laws relating to the employment of children in manufacturing and other establishments should be extended to all

kinds of wage labor.

2. The attendance of every well child should be required from the age of seven to twelve, during the whole time the schools keep; from twelve to fifteen for two terms a year, and

for the whole time, unless the child is at work.

The reasons for this are: First, if under twelve years of age, children cannot be employed to work in manufacturing or other establishments during the days the schools keep. Second, the children of well-to-do people attend school the whole time. Third, by being allowed to stay out of the school half the time, as they may where the schools keep forty weeks, those least disposed to attend school can waste half their time in contracting the itinerant habits of the truant, and by associating with others, help to swell the vagrant class.

3. In case the children are in need of clothing suitable for attending school, and parents are unable to provide it, or are in circumstances to need help, it should be furnished by the

town, and not at the expense of the child's schooling.

4. So far as possible, the parents should be held responsible for the children's absence from school, whether it be caused by truancy or otherwise. This is the design of a law passed by the State of Connecticut in 1885. After specifying the time during which parents must cause children of certain ages to attend school, the law provides for a fine to be imposed upon the parent, as follows: "Each week's failure on the part of any person to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections shall be a distinct offence, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars." Under this law a judge may impose for six weeks' absence a fine of thirty dollars; he may collect five of it, and leave the other twenty-five hanging over the parent to induce him to keep his child in school for the coming weeks. In case he succeeds, the balance can be remitted. A motive is thus brought to bear upon parent and pupil which secures, it is said, constant attendance; the pecuniary burden is not greater than almost any parent can bear.

5. In case of absence from school the burden of proof should be thrown upon the parent; he should be required to show that his child's absence is necessary, or that his education is otherwise properly provided for. At present the school official is

obliged to prove that the education is being neglected.

6. By imposing the penalties, and making them greater if need be, towns should be encouraged to more fully comply with

the laws relating to truancy and absenteeism.

7. Provision should be made for enforcing the laws relating to truancy by a State official. The principal reliance in the State of Connecticut, outside of four cities, for executing the laws is one State agent. Under his administration sixty-five fines have been imposed for non-compliance with the laws requiring parents to send their children to school within a period of nine years, while under our system, with local officers to

enforce the law, not one-tenth as many are known to have been imposed, in the period of thirty-five years that our law has been in force, and this with our larger population.

8. Truant officers should be empowered to make arrests for the purpose of placing in school, or for temporary detention,

under the general instruction of school committees.

9. If the law under which county commissioners are required to provide truant schools is inadequate, amend it.

towns petition for and insist upon their establishment.

10. Let the law requiring county truant schools to be established be so amended that, instead of two dollars a week being charged to the town for the support of her children committed, the whole expense shall be borne by the county or State.

11. Let the time for which the truants may be sent to these schools be changed to four years; also provide a board of

visitors for every such school.

12. So amend the truant law that those pupils who persistently violate the reasonable rules and regulations of the common schools may be sent, upon complaint of school committees, for brief periods of time to the truant school.

13. Make more ample provisions for the care of girls in

truant schools.

The grounds for many of these suggestions are shown in the illustrations already given. I need not state the reasons for others: these will at once occur to the reader; they are all occasioned by something observed or brought to my notice Though they may seem to reflect discredit during the year. upon our truant laws and upon their enforcement, it is doubtless true that the provisions of these laws as a whole are wiser and better than those of any other State, and that where they are faithfully enforced they are as effective as any laws upon the statute book.

City of Boston.

In the city of Boston the Board of School Trustees appoint a Standing Committee on Truancy, whose duty it is to divide the city into truant districts, appoint truant officers and make the necessary regulations for the administration of the truant laws

Each truant officer shall give his whole time to the discharge of his duties: he shall endeavor to procure attendance at school of all children in the district assigned to him who are required by law to attend school, by visiting them at their homes or places of employment; looking after them in the streets and by persuasion and argument try to secure their attendance at school; he shall at least once a month consult the school register and investigate all cases referred to him by the principals of the school or members of the committee or the superintendent for the state. In cases of continued truancy the truant officer has the right to apply for a warrant for the arrest of such truant.

Law in Massachusetts, 1889-9.

Sec. 1. Section one of chapter forty-seven of the Public Statutes is amended so as to read as follows:—Section 1. Every person having under his control a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall annually eause such child to attend for at least twenty weeks some public day school in the city or town in which he resides, which time shall be divided so far as the arrangement of school terms will allow into two terms each of ten consecutive weeks; and for every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of such city or town a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; but if such child has attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such city or town or if such child has been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or has already acquired the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, such penalty shall not be incurred Section 2. For the purposes of the preceding section school committees shall approve a private school only when the teaching in all the studies required by law is in the English language, and when they are satisfied that such teaching equals in thoroughness and efficiency the teaching in the public schools in the same locality, and that equal progress is made by the pupils therein, in the studies required by law, with that made during the same time in the public schools; but they shall not refuse to approve a private school on account of the religious teaching therein.—[Approved June 7, 1889.

Labor Statutes of Massachusetts.

Under the Act of 1888 relating to the employment of children it is provided that no child under thirteen years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session or in any other manner unless during the year next preceding such child attended school for at least twenty weeks.

No child under fourteen years of age shall be similarly employed except during vacation of the public schools in the city or town wherein he resides unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on tile an employment ticket containing a description of the child, showing his height, complexion and general appearance so as to be capable of identification, and unless there is also a schooling certificate showing the age of the child, the name of the father or mother or guardian, and a statement that such child is capable of reading and writing in the English language and has attended school the required number of weeks during the year next pre-

ceding each date. These certificates are signed by the superintendent of schools or some member of the school committee. Each certificate shall be signed by the father or mother, if living, or by the guardian, or by the child himself where there is no father or mother or guardian. The truant officer has the right to inspect factories and see whether the provisions of the Act are complied with.

Penalty for Employing Children under Fourteen who cannot Read and Write.

SEC. 7. Every owner, superintendent, or overseer in any such establishment, who employs, or permits to be employed therein, a child under fourteen years of age who cannot read and write, while the public schools in the city or town where such child lives are in session, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall for every such offence forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the public schools of such city or town.

Truant Children and Absentees from School.

SEC. 10. Each town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants and children between seven and fifteen years of age who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places therein, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance; and shall make such by-laws as shall be most conducive to the welfare of such children, and to the good order of such town; and shall provide suitable places for the confinement, discipline and instruction of such children; such by-laws may be approved by the judge of the probate court of the county, as well as in the manner provided for the approval of other by-laws by section twenty-one of chapter twenty-seven.

By-Laws.

Under the power conferred by this Act the Board of Education for the State of Massachussetts passed the following bylaws:

ARTICLE 2. All children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, residing in said town, and who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places of said town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, shall be committed to ——for confinement, instruction and discipline.

ARTICLE 3. Two or more truant officers shall be appointed annually whose duty it shall be to inquire into all the violation of the truant laws and of the law relating to compulsory education, and to do all the acts required of them by the laws of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE 4. It shall be the duty of every truant officer, previous to making any complaint under these laws, to notify the truant, or absentee from school, also his parent or guardian, of the offence committed, and of the penalty therefor, and if the truant officer can obtain satisfactory pledges for the restraint and reformation of the child, he may at his discretion forbear to prosecute, so long as such pledges are faithfully kept.

ARTICLE 5. It shall be the duty of the school committee, the teachers of the public schools, and the citizens generally, to aid the truant officers as far as possible in the discharge of their duties.

ARTICLE 6. It shall be the duty of the truant officers to keep a full record of their official acts, and make an annual report thereof to the school committee, who shall publish the same with their own report.

ARTICLE 7. Nothing in these by-laws shall be so construed as to alter or impair the obligation and duty of the teachers to enforce punctuality and regularity of attendance, and to preserve good order and discipline.

School Committee to appoint Truant Officers.

SEC. 11. The school committee of each town shall appoint and fix the compensation of two or more suitable persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall, under the direction of said committee, inquire into all cases arising under such hylaws, and shall alone be authorized, in case of violation thereof, to make complaint and carry into execution the judgment thereon; and who may serve all legal processes issued by the courts in pursuance of such by-laws or of sections ten to sixteen inclusive, but who shall not be entitled to receive any fees for such service.

Truants may be committed for Two Years.

SEC. 12. Any minor convicted under a by-law made under section ten of being an habitual truant, or of wandering about in the streets and public places of a city or town, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, shall be committed to any institution of instruction or suitable situation provided for the purpose under the authority of said section or by-law, for a term not exceeding two years.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 13. Police, district, or municipal courts, trial justices, and judges of probate courts, shall have jurisdiction, within their respective counties, of the offences described in sections ten and twelve.

CONNECTICUT (1888).

The laws of the State of Connecticut with respect to compulsory attendance and truancy are as follows:

SEC. 21. All parents and those who have the care of children shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment, and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar,

geography and arithmetic;

And every parent or other person having control of any child over eight and under sixteen years of age, whose physical or mental condition is not such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable, shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms while the public schools in the district wherein such child resides are in session, or to elsewhere receive thorough instruction during said hours and terms in the studies taught in said public schools.

But children under thirteen years of age who have attended school twenty-four weeks of the preceding twelve months, and children between thirteen and fourteen who have attended school twelve weeks of the preceding twelve months, and children over fourteen years of age, shall not be subject to the requirements of this section while lawfully employed to

labour at home or elsewhere.

But this section shall not be construed to exempt any child who is enrolled as a member of a school from any rule concerning irregularity of attendance which has been enacted or may be enacted by the town school committee, board of visitors, or board of education having control of the school.

SEC. 22. Each week's failure on the part of any person to comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall be a distinct offence, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Said penalty shall not be incurred when it appears that the child is destitute of clothing suitable for attending school, and the parent or person having control of such child is unable to provide such clothing, or its mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

All offences concerning the same child shall be charged in separate counts, joined in one complaint. When a complaint

contains more than one count the court may give sentence on one or more counts and suspend sentence on the remaining counts.

If at the end of twelve weeks from the date of the sentence it shall appear that the child concerned has attended school regularly during that time, then judgment on such remaining

counts shall not be executed.

SEC. 23. Attendance of children at a school other than a public school shall not be regarded as compliance with the provisions of the laws of the State requiring parents and other persons having control of children to cause them to attend school, unless the teachers or persons having control of such school shall keep a register of attendance in form and manner prescribed by the State board of education for the public schools, which register shall at all times during school hours be open to the inspection of the secretary and agents of the State board of education, and shall make such reports and returns concerning the school under their charge to the secretary of the State board of education as are required from the school visitors concerning the schools, except that no report concerning expenses shall be required: and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State board of education to furnish to the teachers or persons having charge of any school, on their request, such registers and blanks for returns as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 24. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing estab-

lishment.

SEC. 25. Any person acting for himself, or as agent in any way whatever of any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment who shall employ or authorize or permit to be employed in such establishment any child, in violation of the preceding section, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars, and every week of such illegal employment shall be a distinct offence, provided that no person shall be punished under this section for the employment of any child when at the time of such employment the employer shall demand and thereafter during such employment keep on file the certificate of any town clerk, or of the teacher of the school where such child last attended, stating that such child is more than thirteen years of age, or a like certificate of the parent or guardian of such child in such cases only where there is no record of the child's age in the office of the town clerk, and such child has not attended school in this State. Any parent or guardian who shall sign any certificate that his child or ward is more than thirteen years of age when in fact such child or ward is under thirteen years of age shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.

SEC. 26. No child under fourteen years of age, who has resided in the United States nine months, shall be employed to labor, unless such child shall have attended a day school in

which instruction has been regularly and thoroughly given in the branches of education required in the public schools during at least twelve weeks, or sixty full school days of the twelve months next preceding any month in which such child shall be so employed, nor unless six weeks at least of this attendance have been consecutive. Any person who shall employ a child contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.

Sec. 27. It shall be the duty of every parent or other person having control of a child under fourteen years of age, to furnish the employer of such child a certificate signed by the teacher, school visitor, or committee of the school which the child attended, showing that the child has attended school as required by the preceding section. The employer of any such child shall require such certificate, shall keep it at his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same when demanded, during the usual business hours, to any school visitor of the town where the child is employed, or to the secretary or agent of the State board of education. Said certificate shall be evidence that the child has attended school as the law requires.

SEC. 28. Any parent or any person having control of a child, who, with the intent to evade the provisions of this chapter, shall make any false statement concerning the age of such child, or the time such child has resided in the United States, or shall instruct such child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or be imprisoned

not more than thirty days.

SEC. 29. The school visitors in every town shall, once or more in every year, examine into the situation of the children employed in all its manufacturing establishments, and ascertain whether all the provisions of this chapter are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to one of the grand

jurors of the town.

SEC. 30. The selectmen, in every town, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, may admonish them to attend their duty; and if they continue negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn, and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated in this State for the care and instruction of such children, males till twenty-one, and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated, and brought up in some lawful calling.

SEC. 31. Each eity and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years wandering about the streets or public places, having no lawing occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and such by-laws, also, respecting such children as shall conduce to their welfare and to public

order, imposing suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof; but no such town by-laws shall be valid until approved by the superior court in any county.

SEC. 32. Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosceute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of

the city or police court of the town or city.

SEC. 33. The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between eight and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school; and if he be, shall send him to such school.

SEC. 34. Any boy arrested the third time under the provisions of the preceding sections, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or any justice of the peace in the city, borough, or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough or town, for not more than three years, or with the approval of the selectmen, to the State reform school.

SEC. 35. Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by the two preceding sections, such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and if the boy was returned to school, the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.

SEC. 36. In all cases arising under the provisions of the three preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercises such jurisdiction.

SEC. 37. After the hearing in any such case, such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend

the rendition of judgment.

SEC. 38. The selectmen of any town may appoint committees of school districts and janitors of school buildings, and other persons on nomination by the school visitors of the town or board of education of an incorporated school district, special constables. Said constables shall have power in the town in which they reside, and in adjoining towns when offenders have escaped thither, to arrest for truaney and other causes named in section 33, and for disturbance of schools and school meetings and damage to school property, and to serve criminal process in such cases.

SEC. 39. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in sections 34-37 with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had, as are above provided, except that said girls may be committed

to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Secretary's Report.

Speaking of the operation of this Act, H. J. Curtis in his report to the Secretary of the State Board makes the following observations:

Within the range of my observation the Child Labor Law has had a good effect. It has quickened the humane feelings of many manufacturers and caused them to think of the effects upon society at large and upon the individual child of the free and untrammelled employment of very young children, and thus has made them friendly to its provisions and enforcement. The desire is often expressed that in this State every child may have at least so much of education, health and strength as may enable him to develop whatever powers he may have, and not be ruthlessly bound down to a life of toil and ignorance, in circumstances entirely unfavorable to improvement. There is a fund of hope extant, that a child's birth shall not forecast its life, and that all shall be given a fair chance to acquire a rudimentary education. And it is undeniable that without a child labor law and a school attendance law, there would be hundreds of cases where parents would sacrifice the health and education of their children for a mere pittance of wages. Manufacturing establishments could be found where the ability to do some work cheaply would be the only test for a child applicant.

Hundreds of children are to-day at school who, but for the law, would be shut up in factories.

If the State seeks to promote the health and education of children it has not placed the age limit too high. The tend-

ency should be to increase the limit of the age and not to lower it. There should be no exceptions permitting child labor in vacation. To commence a life of toil at thirteen is soon enough, too soon for health and education. Especially valuable is a clean cut, positive enactment like the present. It is plain and notopen to misunderstandings. Exceptions are simply so many hindrances to enforcement. If at the close of each vacation those manufacturers who desire to employ very young children, and to whom the privilege is valuable, were compelled to turn out the young help and supply their places with older children, there would be constant irritation. And the ill will that is now felt toward the law, if any, would be indefinitely continued and increased.

On the other hand a steadfast adherence to the law, as it stands to-day, will soon cause unquestioned obedience, and manufacturers, made dependent on children old enough to be properly employed, will adjust themselves to the new conditions.

Report, 1889.

The State of Connecticut employs four agents for the enforcement of the law. In 1888 these agents visited 50 towns, inspected 157 establishments, conducted 26 prosecutions for non-attendance at school, found 41 cases of illegal employment, 20 of which arose from the careless or negligent violation of the law, 177 children out of the 1,514 employed in the establishments visited were unable to read or write.

NEW JERSEY.

The laws of the State of New Jersey with respect to compulsory attendance were revised and consolidated in 1889, and are as follows:—

103. All parents and those who have the care of children, shall instruct them or cause them to be instructed in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, and every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child or children, between the ages of seven and twelve years, shall be required to send any such child or children to public day school for a period of at least twenty weeks in each year, eight weeks, at least, of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or that such child or children are taught in a private school or at home by some qualified person or persons in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools.

104. No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person, company or corporation to labor in any business whatever, unless such child shall have attended within twelve months immediately preceding such employment some public day or night school, or some well recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child or his parents or guardians shall have complied with the provisions of the Act approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, limiting the employment hours of the labor of children.

105. Every parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child, from twelve to sixteen years of age, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child shall have been discharged, unless such child shall have been excused from such attendance by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by the board of the school district, for reasons as

stated in section one hereof.

106. In case any parent, guardian or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of sections one and three of this Act, such parent, guardian or other person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each subsequent offence, or to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than three; the said fines, when paid, to be added to the public school money of said school district in which the offence occurred.

107. All children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who are habitual truants from school, or who, while in attendance in any public school, are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct, and all children between the said ages who absent themselves habitually from school, and habitually wander about streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons, and subject to the provisions of this Act.

108. In all cities having a duly organized police force, it shall be the duty of the police authority, at the request of the inspectors of factories and workshops, or of the school authority, to detail one or more members of said force to assist in the enforcement of this Act, and in districts having no regular police force, subject to this Act, it shall be the duty of the board of education, or the school district officers, to designate one or more constables of said city, township or village, whose duty it shall be to assist in the enforcement of this Act, as occasion may require, and said board of education shall fix and determine the compensation to be paid said police officer or

constable for the performance of his duties under this Act; members of any police force or any constable designated to assist in the enforcement of this Act, as provided in this section, shall be known as truant officers; provided, that in districts where no constable resides the said board shall have power to appoint some other suitable person as truant officer.

109. It shall be the duty of any such truant officer or officers detailed to enforce the provisions of this Act, to examine into all cases of truancy, when requested so to do by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by the district school board, and to warn such truants, their parents or guardians, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy, if persisted in, and also to notify the parents, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of any juvenile disorderly person, that the said person is not attending any school, and to require said parent, guardian or other person to cause the said child to attend some recognized school within five days from said notice; and it shall be the duty of said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child, to eause the attendance of said child at some recognized school; if said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child shall wilfully refuse, fail or neglect to cause said child to attend some recognized school, it shall be the duty of said officer to make, or cause to be made, a complaint against said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the school district in which the offence occurred, for such refusal or neglect, and upon conviction thereof said parent, guardian or other person, as the case may be, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars; or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by said court, conditioned that said person so convicted shall cause the child or children under his or her legal charge or control to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at said school during the term prescribed by law; provided, that if said parent, guardian or other person in charge of said child shall prove inability to cause said child to attend said recognized school, then said parent, guardian or other person shall be discharged, and said court shall, upon complaint of said truant officer or other person, that said child is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of this Act, then said court shall thereupon sentence said child to a juvenile reformatory until such child shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, unless sooner discharged by the board of control of said juvenile reformatory; provided, however, that such sentence may be suspended, in the discretion of said court, for such time as the child shall regularly attend school and properly deport himself or herself; it is further provided, that if, for any cause, the parent or guardian or other person having charge of any juvenile disorderly per-

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son, as defined in this Act, shall fail to cause such juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school, then complaint against such juvenile disorderly person may be made, heard, tried and determined in the same manner as is provided for in case the parent pleads inability to cause said juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school; and it is further provided, that no child under the age of nine years shall be sent to a juvenile reformatory under the provisions of this Act.

110. It shall be the duty of the officers empowered, detailed or appointed under the provisions of this Act to assist in the enforcement thereof, to institute or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, guardian or other person having legal charge and control of any child, or any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of the sections of this Act; provided, this law shall not be operative in those school districts of the state where there are not sufficient accommodations to seat the children compelled to attend school under the provisions of this Act; and that no prosecution shall be instituted against any parent, guardian or child unless they have received due notification from an officer empowered under this Act that they are acting in violation of the provisions of this Act.

111. When there is not within the distance of two miles, from the factory or shop in which a child under the age of fifteen years is employed, or from the residence of the child, a recognized efficient school, attendance at a school temporarily approved by an inspector of factories and workships, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed attendance at a recognized efficient school, and the inspector of factories shall immediately report to the educational department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

112. Two weeks' attendance of children between twelve and fifteen years of age, at a recognized half-time or evening school shall, for all purposes of this Act, be counted as one week at a

day school.

113. When any provisions of this Act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of said corporation who in any way participate in or are cognizant of such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and said officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

NEW YORK STATE.

The compulsory school law of the State of New York enacts as follows:—

SECTION 1. Every parent or guardian or other person having the care and control of any child between the ages of seven and eleven years, shall cause such child to attend some public school in the city or school district in which such child shall reside, or some other public school, or some school other than a public school in which, at least, the common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography are taught in the English language, or cause such child to be taught as provided in section 3 of this Act, during the whole period between the first day of October and the first day of the following June, that the public school or schools of the city or district in which he resides shall be in session. And every parent or guardian or other person having the care and control of any child between the ages of eleven and fourteen years, shall cause such child to attend the school or schools aforesaid for a period of, at least fourteen weeks of school time in each year, which fourteen weeks shall be consecutive, except holidays and authorized vacations, but such holidays and vacations shall not constitute a part of said fourteen weeks.

Section 2. For every neglect of the duty imposed by the first section of this Act, the person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for the use of the public schools of the city or district in which he shall reside, a fine of one dollar, upon the first conviction and of five dollars for each subsequent conviction, not exceeding thirteen convictions in any one school year, and in default of the payment of any such fine, or any part thereof, such person shall stand committed one day for each dollar of such fine remaining unpaid.

State Superintendent, A. S. Draper, of New York, says:—

"It is worse than futile to assume that all persons charged with the care of children will send them to school. The great majority will. But unfortunately some parents are idlers, drunkards, or criminals themselves. In every large community there are many children without parental care of any kind. There are also chidren who are uncontrollable; who might be saved to society by a strong hand and firm discipline, but who in the absence of these will become outcasts and criminals. It seems unnecessary to argue that the state has the power to provide for these exceptional cases and that there is great propriety in its doing so. The rights of the child to reasonable care and the elements of an education on the one hand, and the interests of society on the other, are both in jeopardy and can be protected and promoted only by public action. Moreover, a government which provides a free public school system for its own safety is necessarily bound to see to it that all children who are not otherwise provided for, are brought within the influences of that system, if it would make sure of results which will justify its procedure."

Superintendent E. N. Jones says :-

"The right of the state to establish schools and compel attendance thereat, has its basis in the law of self-preservation, which applies alike to nations and individuals. To perpetuate

its own existence the state raises armies and provides for the national defence, and to secure the same end it may enact laws for compulsory school attendance. Deny to a state this right and you deprive it of the most efficient means for accomplishing those great purposes for which free governments are established, and which justify their existence, But it is more than a right, it is a duty. The humblest child within the limits of the commonwealth is entitled to that measure of education and training which shall fit him intelligently to enjoy the privileges and honorably to discharge the duties and obligations of citizenship. If this right be withheld by parents, it is the duty of the state, as the guardian in the last resort of all to interpose and by its authority secure for the child this great right.

Moreover, it is a manifest injustice to compel all property-holders, whether having children to be benefited or not, to pay for the free education of all, and then leave it a voluntary matter on the part of parents as to whether the means of education, thus compulsory provided, shall be accepted or rejected."

Commissioner Elba Reynolds says:—

" Our public schools were organized and are maintained for the enlightenment, welfare and blessings of the public; to educate and better the conditions of the generations that are to follow us; those who are to assume the power, shape and control the destiny of a free people that they may be better enabled to assist themselves and benefit their associates; and the parent or custodian of a child has no right to insist that it should be optional with him to send his child to school or not, as he may choose. He might, with equal propriety, claim the privilege to do any other thing that would tend to undermine and destroy the multiplicity of blessings that surround the republic. It is a matter that creeps in and makes its influence felt in every trade and profession. A child is kept from school in youth while it is under the control of the parent; in time it goes from home to act for itself in the battle of life, and then, if never before, the great injustice that has been done to him is brought with mighty force to his understanding, and then he comes to know for the first time the great need of that education which has been neglected, and very many times without fault of his, but then the time has gone and there is no recalling it, and the only alternative left is to face ahead and acquire what knowledge may be possible for him."

ILLINOIS.

The laws of the State of Illinois, with respect to compulsory education, are as follows:—

SECTION 1. Every person having under his control a child between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall annualy 73

cause such child to attend for at least sixteen weeks, at least eight weeks of which attendance shall be consecutive, some public day school in the city, town or district, in which he resides, which time shall commence with the beginning of the first term of the school year, or as soon thereafter as due notice shall be served upon the person having such control of his duty under this Act. For every neglect of such duty, the person offending such forfeit, to the use of the public schools of such city or district, a sum not less than one nor more than twenty dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are paid. But if the person so neglecting shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Education or of directors, that such child has attended for a like period of time, a private day school, approved by the Board of Education or directors of the city, town or district in which such child resides, or that instruction has otherwise been given for a like period of time to such child, in the branches commonly taught in the public school; or that such child has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools; or that his physical or mental condition, as declared by a competent physician, is such as to render such attendance inexpedient and impracticable, then such penalty shall not be incurred. Such fine shall be paid, when collected, to the school treasurer of such city or town-hip, to be accounted for by him as other school money raised for school purposes. But no school shall be regarded as a school under this Act unless there shall be taught therein in the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States and geography.

- § 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education in every city, and the board of school directors in every school district, to appoint one or more truant officers, whose duty it shall be, carefully to enquire concerning all supposed violations of this Act, and to enter complaint against all persons who shall appear to be guilty of such violation. It shall also be the duty of said officer to arrest children of a school-going age, who habitually haunt public places, and have no lawful occupation, and also truant children who absent themselves from school without leave, and to place them in charge of the teacher having charge of the public school which the said children are by law entitled to attend. And it shall be the duty of said teacher to assign said children to to the proper classes, and to instruct them in such studies as they are fitted to pursue. Said truant officers shall have such compensation for services rendered, under this Act, as shall be determined by the Board of Education or the Board of Directors appointing such officer, which compensation shall be paid from the distributable school fund.
- § 3. Any person having control of a child, who, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, shall make a lawful false statement concerning the age of such child, or the time such child has attended school, shall, for such offence, forfeit a sum

of not less than three dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the use of the public school of such city or district.

§ 4. Prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted and carried on by the authorities of such boards, and be brought in the name of the People of the State of Illinois for the use of the school fund of said city or township.

§ 5. Police, municipal courts, justices of the peace and judges of the county court, shall have jurisdiction within their respective counties of the offences described in this Act.

§ 6. "An Act to secure to all children the benefit of an elementary education," approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, is hereby repealed.

Approved May 24, 1889.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

In the City of Springfield, a county truant school has been established and a truant officer is appointed each year. His report for the year 1884, is as follows:—

La contraction of the contractio	
Number of visits to schools	3,461
Number of visits to families	
Number of children truants	208
Number of truancies	269
Number of children found on the streets	356
Number of children arrested as habitual truants	14
Number of same prosecuted	11
Number convicted and sent to the county truant school	- 11
Number of visits to manufacturing, mechanical and mer-	
cantile establishments	481
Number of children under 16 years of age found em-	
ployed without certificates	49

There have been some cases of breaking and entering schoolhouses, and of larency therefrom, which was investigated by the truant officer, and restitution for things taken was made.

The truant officer, who has discharged his duties faithfully during the year, is of the opinion that there are fewer incipient truants on probation than there were one year ago; and that among business men there is a general and willing compliance with the Public Statutes concerning the employment of children.

Thirty truants from this city have been in the county truant school for some portion of the year (several holding over from last year), of whom twelve are now in that institution. Boys returning from that school seem to have been well cared for and well taught.

ALASKA.

Rules for Obligatory Attendance at Alaskan Schools, Approved by the Commissioner of Education, August, 1887.

In pursuance of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, under an Act of Congress approved May 17th, 1884, in relation to public schools in Alaska, and under authority of Rule B in the regulations so prescribed by the Secretary in conferring authority upon the board of education by him appointed "to provide general rules for the government of the schools and the attendance of the children," this educational board has prescribed and adopted the following as to the attendance of children of school age:

Every parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any child or children of the age of six years and under the age of fourteen years, residing within two miles of any school established and maintained by the Government in Alaska, shall send such child or children to such school at least two-thirds of the time during which such school shall be taught each school year, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that such child or children is or are physically or mentally disabled. To the end that such regulations may be enforced the deputy United States marshals and Indian policemen, appointed upon the recommendation of the Governor by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made their duty, to see that all children of school age herein designated and within the limits and distance herein set forth attend said schools: Provided further, that when it is made to appear that the presence and services of any child of school age as herein prescribed are necessary to the care, protection, and comfort of such parent or guardian in case of sickness, accident, or any physical or mental infirmity, it shall be a good excuse for such nonattendance.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON.

The following extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, Washington, for 1887-8, are worthy of consideration:

When we consider the large amount of money spent upon the public schools of the State, and the efforts made to render them attractive and profitable, it is greatly to be regretted that, on account of the indifference of parents and the selfishness of employers, so many children do not avail themselves of their great opportunities. The truant law should therefore be more rigidly enforced, and the children should be required to attend twenty weeks instead of twelve. "In the forty weeks spent in the workshops, children forget what they have

learned and go back to school to begin over again the lessons of the year before. Discouraged, listless, old before their time, they grow up to manhood and womanhood with no adequate conception of their life's work." It is thought that if the appointment of truant officers was made by the State board of education or some central authority, instead of being given as a reward for party service as at present, the law would be more strictly enforced.

Compulsory Attendance.

The necessity for compulsory education.—C. E. Walling, school superintendent of Morgan County, W. Va.: "Some say we must educate the masses so that they will appreciate an education; but how are we to do it? The greater number who do not avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the free schools are the children of poor and ignorant parents, who will be allowed to grow up in ignorance, and generation after generation will do the same unless the law forces them into school until the one generation is educated, then the greatest difficulty will be overcome, If parents are remiss in their duties to their children, and not aware of the great responsibility resting upon them, they should be made sensible, and be compelled to discharge a parent's duty."

Schools for Incorrigibles and Habitual Truants.

School officers in those States in which compulsory attendance laws are enforced encounter difficulties in the discharge of their duties that are comparatively unknown in other States. Compulsory laws eause the enrolment of large numbers of children whose previous training is chiefly of the kind that fosters vice, and whose surroundings outside the school-room are only such as eneourage a distaste for restraint and an utter disregard for authority. All public schoools must contend more or less with this elass of pupils, but they are naturally more numerous and troublesome in the schools in which the attendance of all children of every class is compelled. They do not attend at all unless they are obliged to do so, and when forced to present themselves at school they take no interest in their studies, seek only to hinder the progress of others, and take advantage of every pretext to absent themselves from their duties. How to manage such children is one of the gravest questions with which school men have to deal. They must not be excluded from the schools entirely, but their influence tends to demoralize better disposed scholars, if instructed in the regular schools. They should not be committed to reformatories or other institutions for eriminals, for they are not criminals, and association with vicious characters can only prove detrimental to them.

The most satisfactory means of dealing with incorrigibles of this stamp is believed to be the establishment of "truant

schools," under the management of men peculiarly fitted for such work. The following quotations indicate the reasons for such belief:

"In September, 1885, the truant school was established. The design of this school was to provide a place where the habitually truant boy, the mischievous and ungovernable boy, the newsboy, and the bootblack who must have a portion of school time for their work, where all these could be suitably

instructed and firmly controlled.

"The good effects of the school were immediately apparent. Habitual truants and the incorrigible were speedily gathered into this school, and punishment and suspension ceased elsewhere. The good influence of this school was not only felt, but it became tangible in reports. In previous years suspensions for inexcusable absence and for misconduct had averaged about 240; in 1884-85 they were 225; in 1885-86 they decreased to 98, and in 1886-87 to 92, while corporal punishment became a thing of the past.

"There can be no question as to the wisdom of the board in establishing this school, nor as to its restraining and reforming power over all the schools of the city." [Superin-

tendent C. B. Thomas, East Saginaw, Mich.]

"As much less complaint of truancy has reached me than in former years, it would seem probable that the existence of the county truant school has exercised a salutary influence, and though truancy is by no means obsolete in this town, I have no hesitation in saying that the school is of great value in restraining it, and trust that the institution may be kept up." [Superintendent T. H. Day, Pittsfield, Mass.]

"I find that since it has been possible for the town to use the truant school it has been much easier to bring the truants into school." [Mr. Charles L. Frink, truant officer, North

Adams, Mass.

"I also desire to call the attention of the board to the demand for some means of separating the incorrigible and demoralizing class of pupils from those who attend school with unobjectionable habits and morals. This should be done without turning them into the street. My recommendation is that a separate school be established for truants and those who require corporal punishment. One teacher could do this work for the present, and it should be one of the most capable and conscientious teachers obtainable. Pupils should be transferred to and from this school in accordance with such regulations as may be established, and a truant officer should be appointed to assist in enforcing these regulations.

I believe this measure would be of great benefit to our schools." [Superintendent D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kans.]

"I also recommended that we avail ourselves of these provisions of the statutes, and that for this purpose we invite two or more of the neighboring municipalities to join with us in a petition to the county commissioners for the establishment and maintenance of a school to which truants, and in case the

Legislature shall give the requisite authority, those pupils 'who persistently refuse to comply with the reasonable rules and regulations of the schools' may be sent for discipline and instruction.

- "Another year's observation and reflection have strengthened my conviction that the need of such a school is imperative, and that the best interests of our schools require its establishment. I again respectfully commend the subject to your consideration." [Superintendent Thomas Emerson, Newton, Mass.]
- "The number of actual truants in our school is very small, but the difficulty of dealing with them is just as perplexing as if their number were larger. The absence of a suitable institution for the confinement, discipline, and instruction of habitual truants makes a great deal of work for the truant officers. They have no effectual means of inspiring the boy with a wholesome respect for their authority, and thus to enforce his attendance at school, except the fact that if eaught he will be returned to school; nor can the committee devise any means to assist the officers in the absence of a truant school, which are not objectionable because of their dangerous results. Boys who play truant are not criminals, and cannot be treated as such. They stay away from school simply because they do not like the restraint which constant application to study requires. If they should be sent to the State Reform School, or any similar institution, the stigma upon their character may turn them into the very path from which they should be kept.
- "At the same time, their absence from school, wandering about the streets, inculcates idleness and shiftless habits, and leaves them to engage in evil practices which may lead to criminal acts. The scholars who attend school and are inclined to truancy, seeing that the efforts of the officers to return absentees to school are vain, become emboldened, and try playing truant themselves, and the result is to extend the evil of truancy among those scholars who are at first inclined to attend school regularly. So long as public officers dawdle with a question of so much public importance as the establishment of truant schools, we shall be without a remedy for this evil." [From the Report of the School Committee of Marblehead, Mass.]
- "The confining in reformatories of children between eight and fourteen years, who have committed no crime, but who refuse to obey parents, and allowing them to associate with older children who have been committed for crime, appears to be a very grave matter. On this account very few children are committed each year.
- "To remedy this evil it seems to be necessary that a reformatory school should be established, under the direct control of the board, for the discipline, instruction, and reforming of habitual truants and non-attendants. In this school the children should be taught some business or trade, so that when

they leave school they will be fairly equipped to gain a livelihood." [Superintendent John Jaspar, New York City.]

"No provision has yet been made for truants and incorrigibles. The superintendent, in annual reports and in monthly communications to the board, has urged the necessity of establishing a school where such persons could be taught and trained. The public school principals have also advocated such a measure. This question is of vital importance, not only the account of those who need special training, but also, and in larger measure, for the sake of all our pupils whose character depends so much upon their association with each other.

"The great majority of children are obedient and well trained; they should not be in danger of contamination by a vicious element. A city home should be established, to which children who need a special training could be sent for instruction and reformation, but not as criminals for punishment. They should be obliged to live there, undergoing a regular system of duties and instruction, subject to rules appropriate to the institution." [Superintendent Clarence E. Meleney,

Paterson, N. J.]

"In my opinion, a special school should be established in this city, into which confirmed and persistent truants should be sent and confined for a reasonable length of time, as a punishment for non-attendance at school. Many parents and guardians who fail to properly discipline their children, either from negligence or want of ability, or who have lost control over them, would welcome such an institution and heartily indorse the plan. It should not partake of the character of a penal institution except in the feature of confinement for a reasonable length of time, and children should be admitted only for truancy or refractory conduct in the regular schools. As soon as an inmate could give a satisfactory guarantee of future good conduct and faithful attendance in his regular school, he should be discharged, and taken into a regular school on probation.

"I believe, as I have said in a previous report, that the knowledge, merely, of the existence of such a school, would

largely deter truancy.

"Such a school would never become large, and need not incur a great expense, while its benefits to the school system would be immense in the way of discipline, not only to the truant element of the school, but to the whole department.

"But there is another view of this subject to be considered, and of far more seriousness than the mere absence from school of the truant and his educational loss. It is the moral view. Truancy in many cases is the first step toward the walks and haunts of criminals. Many at first well-disposed children are indulged in 'playing the truant' by kind parents, and, occasionally, by carcless or indifferent teachers until they come in contact with the 'street Arabs,' who skulk from place to place watching for an opportunity to pilfer or commit

some depredation, and thus become the tyros of State criminals." [Superintendent James F. Crooker, Buffalo, N. Y.]

"Inexcusable absence, tardiness, and truancy are rife in too many of our schools. This last-named evil is still rampant, for our incorrigibles know too well that until a truant school becomes a tangible entity, or the Lawrence Industrial School can take all of Lynn's truants, they are free to defy all law and order. Some of our citizens view this desire for a truant school as a mere sentiment or convenience on the part of teachers and school officers, believing that it is an effort to rid schools and teachers of a few unruly boys, assuming that if schools are attractive and teachers loving and amiable there will be no truants. We can fully assure all such opinioned advisers that if they will give one week of thorough personal experience to this whole matter, with us who know the 'ins and outs' of truancy, they will find that the attractive school and the amiable, loving teachers, are sweets that truants do not cry for, do not long for. No person unacquainted with the proclivities of these children and their various conditions and circumstances in a city like Lynn, is qualified to ascribe to mere sentiment or convenience any effort of teachers or school officers to suppress truancy. Our city swarms with habitual and incorrigible truants whom parents can not induce or the law oblige to go to school. * * * They are becoming the worst class of juvenile offenders, some figuring as petty thieves, burglars, and vagrants. Not until Lynn, as a city, insists that the county commissioners comply with the statute requirements, will there be a truant school established, unless Lynn is forced to build one in self-defence, and which it well can do with pecuniary as well as great moral benefit." [Superintendent O. B. Bruce, Lynn, Mass.]

"Provision has already been made for the confinement, discipline, and instruction of habitual truants. Is it not equally important that a law be enacted under which a child who attends school, but who persistently violates the rules and regulations necessary to secure the object for which schools are maintained, shall be dealt with in a similar manner? The truant suffers personal loss when out of school, but does not occasion loss to those who attend; while the persistently disobedient and refractory pupil profits little, if any, by being in school, and seriously interferes with the progress of others. In dealing with such pupils at the present time, the only means available as a last resort is to expel them from school, and by so doing make them companions of the truant, thereby defeating the very object sought to be accomplished. A year ago an effort was made to secure a change in the law relating to truancy, so as to include among the classes of children affected by its provisions those who persistently refuse to comply with the reasonable rules and regulations of the school.

"The importance of securing these amendments can not be realized except by persons familiar with the work of schools. It is often the ease that a single boy by his repeated acts of disobedience almost monopolizes the time and vitality of the teacher, and thereby deprives the other pupils of the instruction to which they are entitled. Such boys are the anarchists of the school community, and should be treated as the worst enemies of its order and welfare; but the means of dealing with them are insufficient. There can be no worse policy than to let them remain where their presence is a constant injury to others. It is hoped that during the coming session of the Legislature the proposed amendments will be adopted, and the incorrigible pupil, as well as the truant, provided with 'a suitable place' where he can receive instruction without interfering with those who are disposed to make good use of their school privileges.

"By statute all eities and towns are required to provide themselves with suitable places for the restraint, discipline, and instruction of truants. In Cambridge, and in many other cities and towns, the almshouse is the place to which truants are sent. But there is a general feeling that an almshouse is not a proper place for the confinement of this class of children. A truant school should be one of rare excellence, and all the surroundings and influences should be helpful. In the management of our truants at the present time there is no cause for complaint, for the superintendent of the almshouse is an exceptional man for such a position. The objections lie in the character of the place, and in the fact that the school is but an adjunct of the institution, and from the nature of the case must be considered of secondary importance." [Superintendent Francis Cogswell, Cambridge, Mass.]

The State superintendent emphasizes the importance of the enactment of such laws as will secure the attendance at school of all children of school age who are not disqualified mentally or physically, or who are not in private schools. The right of parents to have their children educated in private schools or at home should always be fully recognized and respected, but it should be required that the instruction there given be equal to that given in the public schools. The necessity for compulsory attendance is palpable when we consider that the school property of the State is estimated at fifteen million dollars, and that the annual expenditure for schools is five million dollars, but that only sixty-eight per cent. of the children of school age are enrolled, and only fifty-four per cent. of them are in average attendance. If the statistics of the attendance were properly kept and returned it would be found that the attendance was much less than that here represented. State superintendent, Harvey M. La Follette, Indiana.]

FROM "EDUCATION AND CRIME."

Published by Bureau of Education, Washington, 1881.

The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania are probably compiled with more care and presented in more detail than those of any other similar institution in the country. During the year the association met in Philadelphia (1879) there were received at this penitentiary 487 convicts. Of these, 82 had never attended schools of any kind; 5 are reported to have attended college for an average length of time of 6 years, one of them having attended 10 and another 7 years: 7 are said to have attended a public high school for an average length of time a little over 2 years; 12 had been at private schools who had never attended public schools, the average time spent in school being 74 years; 390 had attended public schools, 169 of them advancing to the grammar grade, the average age at leaving school being 14, and the average time they remained in school is set down at about 5 years. These are the exact official figures; and instead of there being a large percentage of high school graduates in the peni-tentiary, it appears there were only 7 of all the convicts received in 1879 that had ever attended a high school, and not one of these had attended long enough to graduate. True, 5 are said to have attended colleges, but they must have been eolleges of a peculiar kind to permit attendance for 5, 7, or 10 years, as stated in these cases.

The statistics of the same penitentiary for 1880 repeat those of 1879: 13 convicts out of the 463 received are said to have attended American high schools, but of these 8 attended only I year and but a single one attended as long as 3 years. There is no reason to think any one of them graduated. Five are said to have attended college; but 3 of them attended too short a time to graduate, and the other 2, who are set down as having attended 7 years each, both left school at the age

We have been unable to obtain reliable statistics of the kind wanted from Moyamensing, the Philadelphia city prison; but instead we present, from the combined statement of the State board of public charities, a most important fact bearing on the ease, viz: statistics showing the educational relations of all the convicts sentenced to the jails and workhouses of the State for the year 1879, including Moyamensing prison. Of the 2,307 persons convicted and sentenced to these institutions during the year, only 13 are said to have possessed a superior education, and it is not at all likely that there was a graduate of either high school or college among them.

To add further weight to this evidence, it may be stated. that out of 571 convicts received at the Western Penitentiary

of Pennsylvania during the years 1879 and 1880, only 3 are set down by the prison authorities as possessing what they call a superior education.

The two Pennsylvania penitentiaries in 1879 received 799 convicts, and of these 114 were wholly illiterate; in 1880 they received 722 convicts, of whom 151 were wholly illiterate; in two years, 1,521 convicts, with 265 illiterates. Thus there is committed by illiterates more than one-sixth of all the crime in Pennsylvania for which punishment is inflicted by incarceration in penitentiaries; while the persons of this class of an age to be sent to the penitentiary for crime do not constitute one-thirtieth of the population. It appears, therefore, that one-sixth of the crime in the State is committed by the illiterate one-thirtieth part of the population. But this is not all. In addition to the illiterates there were received at the two penitentiaries, in 1879 and 1880, 272 convicts who could barely read and write and had no education beyond that point. If we class these among the uneducated, as we clearly have a right to do, the number of illiterates in the penitentiaries would be swelled to 537, and the astounding fact would appear that more than one-third of all the penitentiary offences in the State are committed by this small but unfortunate class of our people.

Such is the story told by the penitentiaries of Pennsylvania; its purport is scarcely modified in any degree if we combine with the statistics of the penitentaries those of the county jails, workhouses, and houses of correction. In 1878, of 4,023 admissions into these institutions, 1,209 could not write, and in 1879, 612 could not write out of 2,307 admissions. A majority of those who could read and write with more or less facility were otherwise grossly ignorant.

So far we have taken our statistics from Pennsylvania, because they were most easily obtained. Those of other States and other countries show like results and lead to like conclusions. We have before us the reports of the penitentiaries and prisons of some twenty States. As a whole they tell substantially the same story of the relations of education to crime as the reports of the penitentiaries and prisons of Pennsylvania. With this testimony before us, we reach the following conclusions:

- (1) That about one-sixth of all the crime in the country is committed by persons wholly illiterate.
- (2) That about one-third of it is committed by persons practically illiterate.
- (3) That the proportion of criminals among the illiterate is about ten times as great as among those who have been instructed in the elements of a common school education or beyond.

NEW YORK.

These conclusions correspond in the main with those arrived at by other inquirers. S. H. White, an ex-president, of this body, in his valuable essay on "Education and crime,"

makes the following statements:

Speaking of New York City, he says that among the illiterate there is 1 crime to a fraction over 3 persons, while among those not illiterate there is 1 crime to about 27 persons; or, the chances for crime among those who cannot read and write are 9 times as great as among the rest of the people." Of the State of New York he says: "Seven per cent. of the people commit 31 per cent. of the crimes. A person not able to read and write is 6 times as apt to commit crime as one who can read and write." In Massachusetts, he states that, in 1871, "among the ignorant population 1 in 20 committed crime, while among those who had a greater or less degree of education there was 1 crime to about 126 persons." In Illinois, Mr. White found one out of every 137 of the illiterate in prison, while of those with more or less education there was only 1 to 566.

Dr. Edward D. Mansfield, in a report to the Bureau of Education in 1872, on the relation between education and crime," with the criminal statistics before him from nearly

all the States, reaches the following conclusions:

(1) That one-third of all criminals are totally uneducated,

and that four-fifths are practically uneducated.

(2) That the proportion of criminals from the illiterate classes is at least tenfold as great as the proportion from

those having some education.

Rev. Charles L. Brace, at the head of the Children's Aid Society of New York, states that nearly one-third of the crime in New York is committed by the illiterate six-hundredth part of the population. He adds: "Very great criminality is, of course, possible with high education; but in the immense majority of cases a very small degree of mental training or intellectual tastes is a preventive of idleness and consequent crime."

The late Dr. E. C. Wines, one of the highest authorities on the subject under consideration in this or any other country, in his great work on the "State of prisons," presented his conclusions in the following words: "Taking the entire mass of the inmates of all classes of prisons in the Northern and Western States, the proportion of these wholly illiterate to those that have received a moderate degree of education, often very moderate indeed, may be stated with substantial correctness at about one-third. In the Southern States the proportions are just about reversed, being two-thirds illiterate to one-third partially educated. The number of prisoners who have received a superior education in either section is small indeed."

In the face of facts like these, can any one claim that edueation does not tend to prevent crime? It is true that our public schools do not accomplish all in this direction that ought to be accomplished. They work at great disadvantage. There are hundreds of thousands of children throughout the nation that they have never yet been able to bring within their reach. A very large proportion of those who do attend school remain under instruction but for a short time, scarcely long enough to acquire the merest elements of knowledge, much less to complete an even moderately liberal course of study or to form a stable moral character. And, at the best, the pupils in the public schools of the United States are under the care of their teachers, on an average, only about one-fourth of the hours of the day, and scarcely more than one-fourth of the days in the year. It frequently follows that the good influences of the school are neutralized by the bad influences of the street, and the vicious companions pull down quite as fast as the best of teachers can build up. Then, the popular demand is for intellectual results; and to produce them teachers tax themselves to the utmost, forgetting that moral instruction, the formation of character, the shaping of life, is the grand purpose of all education. With these and other drawbacks that might be named, it is too much to expect the public schools to rid us of all the evils that afflict society: too much to expect attendance at school for a week, a month, a year, with ability to read, write, and cipher a little, to keep men out of prisons and penitentiaries who have had no home training in their youth, who have been allowed to associate with the bad, taking from them daily lessons in vice and crime, and who have grown up idle and without restraint. But with all its detects, we are well convinced that the system of public schools is the most potential agency, by all odds, at work among us to-day, to root up vice, to lessen crime, to lift up the people to a higher plane of civilization, and to save the sacred principles of republicanism our fathers planted on American soil and bade us cherish with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

On behalf of the committee.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, Chairman.

From an address delivered by W. T. Harris, LL.D., before the First Mohawk Conference, June, 1890.

But right here we are met by the question, Does not the education in the "three R's" increase crime rather than diminish it? Does not learning how to read and write cause the lower strata of society to break away from morality and peaceable obedience to established law? In fact, what is the meaning of these statistics which have been paraded before us recently, showing that with increasing education there are increasing convictions for crime? I reply that the study of criminal statistics proves that education—even a rudimentary education in reading and writing—is preventive of crime.

We have lately investigated at the bureau of education the statistics of the penitentiaries of all the States that report the condition of their prisoners in regard to education. Comparing the number of illiterate prisoners with the number of illiterate in the population, we discover this interesting fact: the illiterate stratum of the population furnishes nearly four times its quota of prisoners. Again, on investigating the much more numerous body of law-breakers confined in our houses of correction, we see that illiteracy marks its effects by sending eight times its quota to the gaols.

Take as an example the Detroit house of correction, which recently summed up for us the statistics of its first twenty-five years of operation. There had been in the twenty-five years 40,338 commitments. Of these 70 per cent, could both read and write, and 30 per cent. were illiterate. At first glance, taking these numerators without their denominators, it looks bad for the schools. Seventy per cent. of the prisoners have had some education in the schools. But when we inquire further, and ascertain the denominators to these fractions, we learn that in Michigan there are less than 5 per cent. of the population over ten years of age who cannot read and write. This 5 per cent. of illiterates furnished 30 per cent. of the criminals, while the 95 per cent. who could both read and write furnished 70 per cent. Measured by the standard of the 95 per cent. that could write, the illiterate 5 per cent. furnished eight times its quota.

This Detroit report gives us also the information that, of the 40,338 committed, 38,089 had received some religious instruction, while 2,249, or only 5 per cent., had not received any. This appears to be a worse case for religion when we first look at it than for education. But a census of the people of Michigan would not discover over one-half of 1 per cent. who could be said to be entirely lacking in religious education. That small half per cent. furnishes ten times its quota of criminals. If there is any influence to be counted as against crime, it certainly is that of religion, with its doctrine of unselfish devotion to the good of others. Statistics show us, therefore, that, with the increase of gaols and prisons, it is the illiterate who are from four to eight times as apt to become criminals as those who can read and write.

TRUANCY IN ONTARIO.

In order to supply the Education Department with the most recent information on the subject of truancy, the following circular letter, etc., was addressed to the mayors of all of the cities and towns in the Province:—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. (ONT.)

Toronto December 30, 1890.

SIR,—I am endeavoring to collect information with respect to the extent to which truancy prevails in the cities and towns of Ontario in order to provide, if possible, more effective legislation against the evils which are usually associated with irregular attendance at school. From your official position you have facilities of observing to what extent truancy leads to those juvenile offences and irregularities which often ripen into crime in early life. I will, therefore, be greatly obliged if you would kindly obtain an answer to the questions on the enclosed schedule from the Police authorities of your municipality, and have the same returned to me on or before the 10th prox. Any supplementary statement which yourself or any other officer in your service could make upon this subject that would assist me in arriving at a just conclusion as to the results of truancy as it has come under your observation, will be gratefully received.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

SCHEDULE FOR POLICE AUTHORITIES.

M	ayor of
1.	How many arrests were made by the police authorities of children under 14 years of age during 1890?
2.	How many of these persons were known as habitual truants?
3.	Would compulsory attendance at school in your opinion tend to the reduction of juvenile offences?

The following is a summary of the answers received:-

Number of children How many of these were would compulsory attendance at school in your opinion ten lage arrested during truants? 1890.	Yes. Am quite certain that it would. It eertainly would if it were strictly enforced. It errainly would if it were strictly enforced. Very much, most of the above do not attend school. Yes, would keep children off streets, thus removing them from temptation and crime. Not in this city. All offences have been committed after school hours. Yes. Yes, I believe it would be a good thing. It would. I do not approve of arresting and locking children up. Would lessen juvenile offences: there is much truaney here. It would do a great amount of good here. Truaney is rare in this town. It would most decidedly. Not the slightest doubt of it. School boards should appoint truant officers. Truaney live have had no complaints from teachers. Truants invariably get into trouble. Do not know, have had no complaints from teachers. I think so. Parents should be compelled to send children to school. Yes. Truancy should be punished by fine and imprisonment. Would favor it strongly, especially during winter months.	
How many of these known as ha truants?	T 19 7 7 None that I am aware of, None, 9 None. None.	Yes Yes It won
Number of children under 14 years of age arrested during 1890.	15 55 10 10 91 14 14 19 9 9 9 9 9 9	None. None. 1 23 11 None. 3 14 None.
Town or City.	Curres:— Belleville Brantford Guelph Hamilton Kingston London St. Catharines St. Thomas Stratford Toronto	Towns:— Almonte Aylmer Bylmer Blenhein Bothwell Bownanville Brampton Brockville Chatham Clinton Cobourg Collingwood Descrotto

The following is a summary of the answers received :—Continued.

Town or City.	Number of children under 14 years of agearrested during 1890.	How many of these were known as habitual truants?	Number of children How many of these were under 14 years of known as habitual would compulsory attendance at school in your opinion tend agearrested during truants?
Dundas Galt Gravenhurst Kincardine Lindsay Lastowel	None	N 200 6	I think it would. I think compulsory attendance should be strictly enforced. I believe it would reduce juvenile offences to a large extent. Yes. Yes. I wan in yopinion it would.
Mitchell Milton Najvance	None,		Joek up for truncy. Yes. Yes. would materially tend to lessen offences.
Newmarket Niagara Niagara Falls Oakville	None,	None.	Possibly, but to a limited extent here, Yes, Y
Orangeville Owen Sound Palmerston Packhill Paris	None, 1	6 None.	onner would be a great aroundage. I would answer this question in the negative. I think it would. A truant officer should be appointed. Computery attendance would be good. I think it would. There are several truants in town. It should be binding on
Parry Sound Pembroke Peterbero	None.	None,	parents to send to school. Attendance at school should be made compulsory. Yes. I think it would. The worst children we have do not attend
Port Hope Prescott Sandwich	Several.	None attended regularly.	action. I believe it would. Yes, materially.

94	victoria.	5	essional P	apers (No. 3
We have a truant master and but little truancy in consequence. \mathbf{Y}_{CS}	Would undoubtedly have that effect. I think so. Yes, very much. It certainly would. Yes, most certainly i have visited 63 families during the year with reference to this with good effect.	Factory Act and present school law should be carried out, and truant officer appointed. Yes, truant officer should be appointed with power to compel attendance.	Decidedly so, I am decidedly so, I am decidedly of opinion that it would. Yes, we have several children who do not attend school. Yes, it is much needed, many children do not attend school;	tains it would it followed up sharply. I would be in favor of compulsory attendance. Xes. Undoubtedly. I think it would.
None.	4 1 1 None.	Ľ	None.	None.
to to	6 None. None.	23 None,	None. A. None.	None,
Sarnia Seaforth	Simooe Smith's Falls Strathroy Thornbury Tilsonburg	Trenton	Waterioo. Welland West Toronto North Toronto Essex Forest	Gananoque Little Current Midland Bracebridge Gore Bay

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient Servant

GEORGE W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONE.), March, 1891.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following statistics compiled from the official reports of the Inspectors of Prisons in Ontario and the blue books commonly published by the Dominion Government may be found useful in pointing out the intimate relation existing tween illiteracy and crume:—

From 1885 to 1889 inclusive.	58,073 12,292 21.1	3,655 240 587 16.	688 145 179 27.5	74 45 53.5	785	13y. 7m. 13y.
1889.	12,531 2,598 20.7	739 39 191 25.84	124 20 29 23.4	19 14 73.7	193 94 48.7	13y. 10m.
1888.	12,454 2,378 19.	699 39 105 15.02	158 32 36 22.1	21 13 61.9	159 89 56.	14y. 3m.
1887.	11,017 2,481 22.5	862 59 108 12.53	142 27 39 27.4	15 53.8 53.3	157 84 53.5	13y. 5m.
1886,	10,645 2,230 20.9	29.1 23 73 12.25	123 26 38 30.9	16 9 56.2	127 64 50,4	13y. 8m.
1885.	11,426 2,605 22.8	761 80 130 14.45	141 40 37 26.3	838 1 48 1 48	146	13y.
	Number committed	Number committed that could read only that could read only that could read only the neither read nor write.	Number admitted during year that could read only neither read nor write. Percentage of wholly uneducated	Number committed	Number of inwates when visited by Public School Inspector in first and second classes	Average age of those admitted during the year pupils who pass entrance examinations about
	Common Gaols	Central Trison	Alerent heletibatory	Indinatial teluke for order	Constitution of the contract o	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIMICO.

Number on roll who were unable to read or write on admission	36
Average age of these	
Number who were placed in the first reader on admission	
Average age of these	12
Number placed in the second reader	45
Average age of these	12
Number placed in the third reader	17
Average age of these	13
Number placed in fourth reader	5
Average age of these	13 1-5
Number now in school	

Superintendent McKinnon says:

"All but six of eighty-seven boys in our senior and intermediate divisions confess to wilful truancy before coming to this school. We have not one boy above the age of twelve whose attainments in ordinary school work are what might be looked for in a boy of his age."

Mimico, December, 1890.

EDUCATIONAL Status of Persons convicted of Crime in Canada. 1884-1888.

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Class I.—Offences against the Person. Murder, Attempt to Murder, Manslaughter, Shooting, Stabbing, Wounding, Assault, Rape, Bigamy, etc.)	Year.	Number con-	Unable to read and write.	Education, Ele- mentary.	Education, Superior.	Under 16 years of age.
Prince Edward Island	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	25 4 21 7	8	17 2 16 2	2 1	
Nova Scotia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	14 29 31 53 19	2 5 6 4 3	10 22 23 40 8	2	3 1 4 1
New Brunswick	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	13 21 25 14 21	1 1 1	12 14 16 10 10	1 1	
Quebec	1884 1885 1886 1887 1889	118 293 229 273 289	43 75 22 48 64	71 200 191 216 211	8 7	5 11 3 10 9
Ontario	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	288 453 371 361 432	42 49 29 36 44	230 383 312 313 365	5 7 3 9 7	3 8 11 8 9
Manitoba	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	8 13 10 11 10	4 2 1	8 8 6 8	1	
British Columbia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	13 13 38 20 36	8 6 6	10 10 7 5	2	1
The Territories	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	10 15 12 3 14	1 5 7	6 5 3	2 1 1	

EDUCATIONAL Status of Persons convicted of Crime in Canada, 1884-1888.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. (Burglary, Housebreaking, Robbery, Warehouse and Freight Car Breaking, etc.)	Year.	Number con- victed.	Unable to read and write.	Education, Ele- mentary.	Education, Superior.	Under 16 years of age,
Prince Edward Island	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1	2	1		
Nova Scotia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	9 17 15 23 3	1 2 2 6	15 10 10 2	1	6 4 5
New Brunswick	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	2 6 12 9 4	2	2 4 8 2 3	1	1 3 1
Quebec	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	83 78 56 40 71	30 12 2 4 12	51 51 46 34 54	2	5 10 1 2 6
Ontario	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	120 114 151 127 135	23 13 14 19 11	97 96 126 105 119	2	15 14 25 25 25 26
Manitoba	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	5 4 8 5 5	1 2	4 4 6 3 5	1	3
British Columbia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	4 2 38 4 4	2 1	4 1 3 4 2		
The Territories	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 12 3	11			

EDUCATIONAL Status of persons convicted of Crime in Canada, 1884-1888.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PRO- PERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. (Larceny, Fraud, Felonious Receiving, Embezzlement, False Pretences, Horse Stealing, etc.)	Year.	Number convicted.	Unable to read and write.	Education, Ele- mentary.	Education, Su- perior,	Under 16 years of age.
Prince Edward Island	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	11 8 6 10 12	6 1 5	5 7 4 5 7		3
Nova Scotia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	11 60 45 71 48	1 16 10 20 10	9 42 30 43 23	1	18 11 11 7
New Brunswick	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	24 46 24 24 24 32	6 7 3 4 10	18 31 20 20 16		1 1 1 2
Quebec	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	520 715 589 627 777	258 78 56 73 150	252 577 482 534 596	5 2 7 5 4	46 71 54 58 137
Ontario	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	770 1219 1210 1129 1292	185 180 105 202 185	569 1012 968 877 1047	5 10 8 8 8	131 204 221 260 359
Manitoba	1881 1885 1886 1887 1888	75 77 58 50 50	3 2 10 2	70 67 48 47 43	2 4	11 2 5 10
British Columbia	1881 1885 1886 1887 1888	7 36 106 62 58	2 1 1 12 3	5 16 12 26 29	1 1 1	1 2
The Territories	1881 1885 1886 1887 1888	27 48 32 11 28	11 5 13	9 7 16 8	2 2	2

EDUCATIONAL Status of Persons convicted of Crime in Canada, 1884-1888.

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CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. (Arson, Malicious injury to Horses, Cattle and other Property.)	Year.	Number con- victed.	Unable to read and write.	Education, Ele- mentary.	Education, Su- perior.	Under 16 years of age.
Prince Edward Island	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 1		1 . 1		
Nova Scotia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 2 8 4		1 2 8 2		
New Brunswick	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	2 1 1 2 7	1	2 1 5		
Quebec	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	8 3 8 14 11	4 1 4 2	3 2 6 4 9		1 1 1 1 4
Ontario	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	8 31 32 27 47	2 2 2 8 12	6 25 29 18 34	1	8 7 11 13
Manitoba	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1		1		
Britísh Columbia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	2 3		2 1		
The Territories	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 6 1 3	1	1		
P /)		0=				

EDUCATIONAL Status of Persons convicted of Crime in Canada, 1884-1888.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.	Year.	Number convicted.	Unable to read and write.	Education Ele- mentary,	Education, Superior,	Under 16 years of age.
Prince Edward Island	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	2		2		
Nova Scotia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	2		1	1	
New Brunswick	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 1		1	1	
Quebec	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	5 10 8 8 8		1 0	1	1
Ontario	. 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	13 30 33 26 31	1 3 2	10 26 24 23 25	3 2 4 3 4	1
Manitoba	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 5		1 5 2 1		
British Columbia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 5		2		
The Territories	1884 1885 1886 1887 1588					
The Territories	1885 1886 1887					

EDUCATIONAL STATUS of Persons convicted of Crime in Canada, 1884-1888.

CLASS VI.—OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED 13. THE FOREGOING. (Carrying unlawful Weapons, Riot and Assault, Offences against the Revenue Laws, Perjury, Indecent Exposure, etc.)	Year.	Number convicted, Victed, Unable to read and write,		Education, Ele- mentary.	Education, Superior.	Under 16 years of age.
Prince Edward Island	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	11		,5		
Nova Scotia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	3 13 8 13 5	2 8	3 6 6 5 5	2	1
New Brunswick	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	5 5 3 5 7	1 3 1 1 2	2 2 1 4 5		1
Quebec	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	56 119 99 61 44	31 21 20 12 14	22 86 72 43 29	7 2 1	36 15 9 7 3
Ontario	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	237 213 219 137 207	40 42 10 10 10 12	182 157 195 112 177	3 1 4	11 6 3 3 3 3
	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1 3 1 2		1 2 1 2		
ritish Columbia	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	3 1 7 5 21	2 2	1 1 5 2 10		
The Territories	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	49 9 1		4 4		
		99				

GRAND TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES.

									_	
6 Yrs.	Percentage of those under 15 years of age.	2.2	11.1	3,5	9.7	14.6	7.6	ać	7	127
UNDER 16 YRS OF AGE.	Total under 16 years of age.	60	67	11	506	1386	31	494	63	2015
Elementary. of those unable of those unable of Education	Percentage of Education Superior	00	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.06	01 03	7	oc ei	1 16
	Education, Superior.	-	э. 	7	26	101	G	40	oc.	196
	Percentage of Education	55.5	64.9	66.2	74,3	80.7	86.4	35.1	77 67 67	75.6
	Education, Elementary.	75	330	210	3878	7662	351	173	1	12713
	Percentage of those unable to read and write.	19.2	19.3	15.4	19.8	11.7	t-	11	16.4	14.5
	Unable to read and write.	56	86	61	1036	1103	821	<u> </u>	77	245
Тосы питрет сопустед.		135	508	317	5221	9193	400	493	286	16859
N. Offences against corty with violence. III. Offences against corty without violence. IV. Mahicious offences inst property. Iv. Porgery and offences inst the currency.	Class VI, Miscellaneous offences.	11	27	255	379	1013	-1	50	92	1573
	('lass V. Forgery and offences against the currency.	21	es	63	40	133	6	10		199
	Class IV. Malicions offences against property.	Φ1	10	13	∓	1.15	_	*0	=======================================	236
	Class III. Offences against property without violence.	67	235	150	3558	5650	310	263	1.55	10045
	Class II. Offences against property with violence.	10	29	333	328	617	27	25	91	11.75
	Class I. Offences against the	80	116	16	1202	1905	23	130	10	3631
PROVINCES.		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Intario	Manit ba	British Columbia,	The Territories.	Total for Canada

These figures are compiled from the Dominion Criminal Statistics, in which the Educational Status of the number of persons convicted is not fully given.





BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967

