

There were 37,357 acres of Ontario Indian Lands sold during the year, for \$36,799, and there are remaining unsold 594,094 acres. The expenditures on account of the Indians during the financial year ended June 30th, 1876, for the different Provinces, was as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 1,470 40
Nova Scotia.....	4,152 30
New Brunswick.....	4,011 10
Quebec.....	9,889 51
Ontario.....	23,412 36
Manitoba and North West	203,285 60
British Columbia.....	21,016 21
Total.....	\$267,277 48

The number of Indians residing on their reserves in the five oldest provinces, was 23,013. 69,792 acres of land were under cultivation, on which were 4,120 houses and 1,133 barns. The value of the fish, fur and other products, besides agricultural, for the year 1876, was estimated at \$59,837.

There were no returns from Manitoba or one of the B. Columbia superintendencies. In the Frazer River division 997 acres of land were tilled, the crops being chiefly potatoes. The value of the fish caught in all the agencies reported is estimated at \$36,420, and of the furs \$78,367.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

Since 1856, when Ordnance Lands were placed under the control of the Canadian Government, nearly \$1,200,000 has been realized and paid over for the benefit of the militia fund. At that time, the properties were valued at \$15,020 per annum, and now they average an annual income of \$50,000. The sales of lands during the fiscal year produced \$76,496. 1200 letters were received and 1025 answered. On account of the lands of Upper Canada Bank, \$31,743 was paid in, making the total amount of sales of these lands 155,304.

Penitentiaries.

The total number of convicts in the five Penitentiaries of the Dominion, on 31st December, 1876, was 1048, being an increase of 223 in one year; of these 23 were females, an increase of one over 1875. The increase of crime is ascribed by all the Wardens of Penitentiaries to want of employment and lowness of wages. As inducements to good conduct there are held out to the convicts in all the penitentiaries, the remission of one-sixth the term of imprisonment, a distinctive mark on the clothing, an increased money gratuity on discharge, a small quantity of tobacco weekly, permission to see and correspond with friends more frequently, a light in the cell, books from the library and lighter employment. There are Protestant and R. C. Chaplains appointed to each penitentiary, who perform their duties with much zeal and devotedness and exercise a beneficial influence, and in concert with the wardens look after the schools. Six of the officers qualified to teach have classes in the schools in the Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul establishments; the storekeeper in St. John has charge of the school, and at Halifax the accountant. There is a library to each prison, the books for which are selected by the chaplains.

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Is by far the largest. In it on December 31st, 1876, were 703 convicts, 685 males and 18 females, an increase of 110 over 1875. The expenditure, however, was not increased in proportion, that of 1875 being \$188 per capita and that of 1876, \$170 only. The total expenditure for 1876 was \$106,599. Outside of the Penitentiary work itself, the sum of \$23,332 was earned chiefly from work furnished by the Dominion Government. A great deal of work was

done upon the Penitentiary property itself. The total value of the labour and material in the year was \$100,557. About 150 convicts on an average work outside the prison walls on the farm, in the quarries, &c. The sanitary condition is good, everything is kept clean and comfortable, and there is an ample allowance of good plain food. The punishments during the year were not severe, the two most felt being the loss of light and of writing letters. The females knit all the socks, make the shirts, drawers, &c., for the convicts, besides some outside work of the same kind. Only three punishments occurred among the females during the year, and the good conduct and industry of the female convicts are vouched for by all the officers. One female convict who had been sentenced for life was pardoned during the year, after an imprisonment of 20 years; ten left by expiration of sentence. Of the male convicts, 114 left by expiration of sentence, 19 were pardoned and 10 sent to the asylum; there were seven deaths, three escaped and thirteen were sent to other penitentiaries. Of those who were discharged, only two had earned no remission of service, and one earned 494 days and another 450.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This institution has been transferred to the Province of Ontario. During the year 1876, 63 patients were admitted of whom 11 were received from the Kingston Penitentiary, the remainder from the Province of Ontario. The total number under treatment during the year was 411. The average cost per patient was \$118.21. Seventeen patients were discharged as cured during the year, 28 transferred to other institutions and 13 died. The total expenditure was \$46,878. The value of work perform-