

individuals, which will be found acknowledged in the list of books, &c., presented. Among these are the works on Parliamentary Government by the late Alpheus Todd, with the author's autograph notes for further editions; they have been presented by his son, Mr. A. Hamlyn Todd, part of the volume last year (1896) and the remainder this year (1897). The valuable reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of England, as well as the publications of the Public Record Office, London, continue to be received, many of them containing facts that throw light on Canadian transactions.

A photograph of the Cabot map of 1544 was obtained in Paris, of which a photograph accompanies this report. Dr. S. E. Dawson, the Queen's Printer, who received permission to use the map to illustrate his paper on the Cabots, read before the Royal Society, having given special attention to the subject of Cabot's voyages, I requested him to prepare a memorandum on the map, which he kindly consented to do. The memorandum which follows Note E., with the legends, is printed as written by Dr. Dawson, who is one of the recognized authorities on the question of the Cabot discoveries.

As usual a sketch of the events treated of in the correspondence is here given, the facts being taken from the letters and other papers, with occasional comments.

In the report for 1896, papers relating to the events preceding the war of 1812 were published in full, and the calendar in the same report enables the inquirer to trace the progress of hostilities from beginning to end. Numerous inquiries have been made respecting the uniform worn by the militia during that war, but the reports from the military commanders contain no account of the style of clothing. A letter from the agent in London for Upper Canada, dated 31st January, 1821, contains the information asked for, which is here given for the benefit of inquirers, however little is the satisfaction it is calculated to afford. The letter says: "A field officer of the line who served with the incorporated militia for some time says that they had no regular uniform whatever. Some had red coats and blue or red facings, some had green coats, but most of them had no coats at all." (Q. 330—p. 9.)

During the war the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada worked in harmony. But after peace was restored there was a divergence of feeling amounting, it may be said, to hostility, and disagreements of an aggravated kind took place between the two legislatures, largely on account of disputes respecting the proportion of duties coming to each of the provinces. The arrangement to be embodied in an Act, it was proposed in 1821 should be as follows, renewing a previous arrangement:

That from and after the passing of this Act all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and Commodities of the growth, production or manufacture of the Province of Upper Canada, or legally imported into the said Province of Upper Canada, shall and may be freely imported by land or inland navigation from the said Province of Upper Canada into the said Province of Lower Canada free and exempt from all duties whatever upon such importation and all Goods . . . of the growth, production or manufacture of the Province of Lower Canada or legally imported into the said Province of Lower Canada shall and may in like manner be freely imported by land or inland navigation from the said Province of Lower Canada into the said Province of Upper Canada free and exempt from all Duties whatever upon such importation.