

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |                                     |   |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured covers /<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured maps /<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages detached / Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Only edition available /<br>Seule édition disponible  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas<br>été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut<br>causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la<br>marge intérieure. |                                     |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |                                     | Various pagings.<br><br>Includes some text in French.   |

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 5

SIXTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1896



891024

See also Numerical List, page 4.

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

## OF THE

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

## OF THE

# PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SIXTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1896.

NOTE.—In order to find quickly whether a paper has been printed or not, the mark (n.p.) has been inserted when not printed; papers not so marked, it may be understood, are printed. Further information concerning each paper is to be found in the List, commencing on page 4.

A	C
Adams, E .....(n.p.) 86	Census, North-west Territories.....(n.p.) 54
Adulteration of Food..... 7b	Central Experimental Farm .....(n.p.) 45
Agriculture, Annual Report..... 8	Chamberlain, Charles.....(n.p.) 53
Alaska, Boundary of.....(n.p.) 74	Chambly Canal.....(n.p.) 57
"Alert," Steamer.....(n.p.) 59	Chartered Banks..... 3
Archives, Canadian..... 8a	Chatham Industries .....(n.p.) 33
Auditor General, Annual Report..... 1	Chicago Drainage Channel..... 82
B	Civil Service:
Baie des Chaleurs Railway.....(n.p.) 58	Board of Examiners ..... 16c
Banks, unclaimed Balances in..... 3a	Insurance Act.....(n.p.) 37
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....(n.p.) 73	List..... 16a
Barnardo's Boys.....(n.p.) 87	Superannuations.....(n.p.) 23, 36, 63
Barry's Bay Station.....(n.p.) 40	Temporary Clerks.....(n.p.) 85
Beer in Neepawa.....(n.p.) 51	Commissions to Public Officers..... 26
Beet Root.....(n.p.) 55	Copyright Question..... 8b
Beliveau, Joseph.....(n.p.) 90	Corn Imported.....(n.p.) 60
Bonds and Securities.....(n.p.) 34	Corn Mills.....(n.p.) 25
Boundary of Alaska.....(n.p.) 74	Criminal Statistics..... 8d
British Canadian Loan & Investment Co. (n.p.) 72	Customs Service, Toronto.....(n.p.) 46
British Columbia "Provisional Allowance" .....(n.p.) 65	D
British Columbia Railway Belt.....(n.p.) 31	Dividends Unpaid in Banks..... 3a
C	Dominion Lands.....(n.p.) 31, 31a
Canadian Coinage.....(n.p.) 71a	Dominion Police Report.....(n.p.) 27
Canadian Pacific Railway:	Donnelly, T.....(n.p.) 86
Business with Interior Department... (n.p.) 32	Dr. Barnardo's Boys.....(n.p.) 87
Lands sold by.....(n.p.) 32a	E
Canal Statistics..... 10b	Estimates..... 2
Cattle, Transit of.....(n.p.) 38, 38a	Excise..... 7
Cayuga, Sale of Lots in.....(n.p.) 83	Exhibition at Regina.....(n.p.) 75
	Experimental Farm, Central.....(n.p.) 45
	Experimental Farms, Annual Report..... 8c

F	N
Fisheries, Annual Report..... 11a	Neepawa, Beer in.....(n.p.) 51
Fishing Bounties.....(n.p.) 30	North-west Mounted Police..... 15, 15a
Fishing Licenses.....(n.p.) 29, 81	North-west Territories, Census.....(n.p.) 54
Freight Rates Commission.....(n.p.) 70	North-west Territories, Schools..... 39b
G	O
Geological Survey Report..... 13a	Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Ry. ..(n.p.) 40
Girouard, Hon. Désiré.....(n.p.) 47	Ottawa Canal.....(n.p.) 64
Goodwin, George.....(n.p.) 76	Ottawa Gas Company.....(n.p.) 92
Governor General's Warrants.....(n.p.) 22	Over-rulings of Treasury Board.. 1a
Guard Pier, Montreal.....(n.p.) 80	
H	P
High Commissioner..... 5a	Paspebiac Public Works.....(n.p.) 79
High Commissioner.....(n.p.) 48, 71, 71a	Pig Iron.....(n.p.) 21
I	Pilotage System, St. John, N.B..... 11b
Indian Affairs, Annual Report..... 14	Port Stanley Harbour.....(n.p.) 91
Indians, St. Peter's Reserve.....(n.p.) 28	Postmaster General, Annual Report..... 12
Inland Revenue, Annual Report..... 7	Prince County Public Works.....(n.p.) 77a
Insurance, Annual Report..... 4	Prior, Hon. E. G. ....(n.p.) 44
Insurance, Civil Service.....(n.p.) 37	Provencher, Licenses in.....(n.p.) 52
Insurance Companies.....4a, 4b	Provisional Allowance.....(n.p.) 65
Intercolonial Railway.....(n.p.) 67	Public Accounts, Annual Report..... 2
Interior, Annual Report..... 13	Public Officers' Commissions..... 26
J	Public Printing and Stationery..... 16b
Justice, Annual Report..... 18	Public Works, Annual Report..... 9
L	R
Lands, Dominion.....(n.p.) 31, 31a	Railways and Canals, Annual Report..... 10
Library of Parliament, Annual Report..... 17	Railway Statistics..... 10a
Licenses to U. S. Fishing Vessels.....(n.p.) 29	Railway Subsidies.....(n.p.) 68, 68a, 88
List of Vessels..... 11c	Regina Exhibition.....(n.p.) 75
Little Metis Bay.....(n.p.) 84, 84a	Royal Military College..... 43, 43a, 43b, 43c
M	S
Mail Services.....(n.p.) 35, 35a, 35b, 35c, 35d, 35e	Secretary of State, Annual Report..... 16
Manitoba Schools.....39, 39a, 39aa, 39c	Senators, Appointments of.....(n.p.) 49
Marine and Fisheries, Annual Report..... 11	Schools, North-west Territories.. 39b
Militia and Defence, Annual Report..... 19	Sharp, David.....(n.p.) 81
Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses.....(n.p.) 24	Shipping, List of..... 11c
Montreal Guard Pier.....(n.p.) 80	Shortis, Valentine..... 42
Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay Canal (n.p.) 64	Soulanges Canal.....(n.p.) 76
Moose Jaw.....(n.p.) 50	St. Andrew's Rapids.....(n.p.) 78
Mc	Steamer "Alert".....(n.p.) 59
McCarthy Act.....(n.p.) 52	Steamboat Inspection..... 11d
	Steamship Service.....(n.p.) 56
	Steel Billets.....(n.p.) 20
	St. John River, N.B.....(n.p.) 89
	Superannuations, Civil Service...(n.p.) 23, 36, 63
	Sweating System..... 61, 61a

**T**

Territorial Exhibition.....(n.p.) 75  
 Tignish Breakwater .....(n.p.) 77  
 Toronto Customs Service.....(n.p.) 46  
 Trade and Commerce, Annual Report. .... 5  
 Trade and Navigation, Annual Report..... 6  
 Treasury Board Over-rulings..... 1a  
 Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart.....(n.p.) 41

**U**

Unclaimed Balances in Banks..... 3a  
 Unforeseen Expenses... ..(n.p.) 24  
 U. S. Cattle.....(n.p.) 38, 38a  
 U. S. Fishing Vessels.....(n.p.) 29

**W**

Wall, Dr. .... (n.p.) 69  
 Warrants, Governor General's.....(n.p.) 22  
 Weights, Measures and Gas..... 7a  
 Welland Canal.....(n.p.) 57a  
 Wheat Grades.....(n.p.) 62  
 Wingham Industries .....(n.p.) 33a  
 Wood, Hon. J. F.....(n.p.) 44

**Y**

Yale and Cariboo.....(n.p.) 66

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

## LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

*Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to both Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or not Printed.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year 1894-95. Presented (First Part) 29th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster (second and concluding part presented 18th February, 1896). . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 1a. Return of Treasury Board Overrulings since session of 1895 on appeal from the decision of the Auditor General *re* purchase of land for Manitoba Penitentiary. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897; presented 27th January. 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1896; presented 6th April, 1896. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1895. Presented 13th April, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1895. Presented 17th April, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1895. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4a. Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1895. Presented 2nd March, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4b. Abstracts of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1895. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 7th February, 1896, by Hon. W. B. Ives. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Reports of the High Commissioner in connection with the Department of Trade and Commerce. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 24th January, 1896, by Hon. J. F. Wood. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

---



---

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.**

7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 9th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Inland Revenues of Canada. Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 9th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b. Inland Revenues of Canada. Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 9th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the calendar year 1895. Presented 21st February, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1895. Presented 24th March, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8b. Conference on the Copyright Question. Presented 23rd January, 1896, by Hon. W. H. Montague.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.**

- 8c. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1895. Presented 6th April, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8d. Criminal Statistics for the year 1895.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.**

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 26th February, 1896, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 6th February, 1896, by Hon. J. Haggart.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10a. Railway Statistics of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 30th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Haggart.....*Printed in No. 10.*
- 10b. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1894. Presented 30th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Haggart.  
*Printed in No. 10.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.**

11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 10th February, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries) for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 28th February, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11b. Report of an investigation into the Pilotage System at St. John, N.B. Presented 24th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries: being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st December, 1895.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.**

- 11d. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1895.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 23rd January, 1896, by Sir A. P. Caron.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*



---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1895. Presented 12th February, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1895. Presented 13th March, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 7th February, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly. ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1895. Presented 23rd March, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 15a.** Supplementary Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1895. Presented 16th April, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1895. Presented 23rd March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1895. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16b.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1895, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1895. Presented 9th March, 1896, by Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year ended 31st December, 1895. Presented 20th March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1895. Presented 2nd January, 1896, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 7th February, 1896, by Hon. A. R. Dickey.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 30th January, 1896, by Hon. A. R. Dickey.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Statement showing the bounty paid on steel billets, manufactured in Canada, from 31st March, 1895, to 31st December, 1895. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. J. F. Wood.  
*Not printed.*
- 21.** Statement showing the bounty paid on pig iron manufactured in Canada, from 4th April, 1895, to 9th January, 1896, and quantity produced. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. J. F. Wood.  
*Not printed.*
- 22.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued on account of the fiscal year 1895-96, made as directed by the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*
- 23.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1895, giving name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated; also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster.. *Not printed.*
- 24.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1895, to 2nd January, 1896. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*
- 25.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1896, for a return showing the names of the operators and location of mills in which corn was ground for human food during the year ending 30th June, 1895. The number of bushels ground by each, and the gross amount of rebate made to each, and the amount of rebate yet due or claimed by each and not paid, if any. Presented 20th February, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 26.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1895. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet.  
*Printed in No. 16.*

---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

27. Report of the Commissioner of Dominion Police, for the year 1895, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 17th January, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly. . . . *Not printed.*
28. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1895, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and other documents from the Indians of St. Peter's Reserve, Manitoba, and of all correspondence in relation thereto, since 1st January, 1892. Presented 20th January, 1896.—*Mr. Laurier* . . . . . *Not printed.*
29. Copy of an order in council of the 8th January, 1896, continuing for the current year the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels to enter any ports on the Atlantic coast for the purchase of bait, etc. Presented 20th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan . . . . . *Not printed.*
30. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1894-95, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 20th January, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan . . . . . *Not printed.*
31. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 21st January, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 31a. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 21st January, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly . . . . . *Not printed.*
32. Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 22nd January, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 32a. List of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1894, to the 1st October, 1895. Presented 10th February, 1896, by Hon. T. M. Daly . . . . . *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return showing: 1. Number of manufacturing industries in the city of Chatham, specifying the name of each and name of the proprietor. 2. Number of hands employed in each factory. 3. The value of the output of each factory. 4. Amount of capital invested in each factory. 5. Total wages paid by each factory. 6. Value of raw material in each factory. Presented 23rd January, 1896.—*Mr. Campbell* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 33a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return showing: 1. Number of manufacturing industries in the town of Wingham, specifying the name of each and name of proprietor. 2. Number of hands employed in each factory. 3. The value of the output of each factory. 4. Amount of capital invested in each factory. 5. Total wages paid by each factory. 6. Value of raw material in each factory. Presented 23rd January, 1896.—*Mr. McDonald (Huron)* . . . . . *Not printed.*
34. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state for Canada, since last return, 1895, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 23rd January, 1896, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet . . . . . *Not printed.*
35. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of the contract made between the postmaster general and Mr. Jos. Lamontagne, on 1st July, 1894, for carrying the mail between Lake Etchemin and St. Rose de Watford; also of all documents, correspondence, tenders and reports, other than confidential, in relation to the cancelling of the said contract, and of the new contract subsequently made by the government and of the tenders that preceded it. Presented 24th January, 1896.—*Mr. Vaillancourt* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 35a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing all correspondence, reports, tenders received and contracts entered into for carrying mail matter between Battleford and Saskatoon, in the North-west Territories, during the past three years. Presented 24th January, 1896.—*Mr. Martin* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 35b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all petitions, letters and papers with reference to a daily mail service between Matane, in the county of Rimouski, and Ste. Anne des Monts, in the county of Gaspé. Presented 24th January, 1896.—*Mr. Joncas* . . . . . *Not printed.*

---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

- 35c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1896, for copy of mail contracts with the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Pilot Mound, and points west of same. Presented 13th April, 1896.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 35d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1896, for copies of tenders received during the year 1895 for the conveyance of the mails between the 108 Mile House, British Columbia, and Horsefly, with the amounts in each case. Any correspondence had between the post office inspector (Mr. Fletcher) or the department, and the members representing Cariboo or Yale in relation to the conveyance of the mail over the said route. The copy of the contract now in force, its amount, and the party with whom such contract has been made. Copies of the tenders received during the year 1895 for the conveyance of the mails between the 150 Mile House and Keithley Creek, showing to whom was the contract awarded and for what amount, and whether such contract was transferred to any one, and if so, to whom, and on what terms. Presented 17th April, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 35e.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1896, for copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the government relating to claims for an increase of the amount paid to that company for the carriage of mail matter, and for copies of any orders in council or departmental regulations respecting such claims. Presented 17th April, 1896.—*Mr. Borden*..... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a return showing : 1. The names of all superannuated officers on the superannuated list on the 1st day of January, 1895. 2. The date of their appointment as permanent civil servants. 3. The amount of salary at time of appointment. 4. The number of years in the service. 5. The amount of salary at time of superannuation. 6. The date of their superannuation and number of years added to time of service, if any. 7. The amount of annual retiring allowance granted. 8. The gross amount paid into the fund by each retired officer on the list on the 1st of January, 1895. 9. The gross amount drawn by each superannuated officer on the superannuated list up to the 1st of January, 1895. 10. The age of each superannuated officer on the list on the 1st of January, 1895, at the date of his superannuation. 11. The names of all persons who have been on the superannuation list since the act came into force and have died before January 1st, 1895, and the information concerning each which is asked for in the preceding nine paragraphs with respect to those mentioned in paragraph one. Presented 27th January, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 37.** Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1895. Presented 28th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 38.** Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th January, 1896, for a copy of an order in council relating to the quarantine and transit through Canada of cattle from the United States, especially with reference to the port of St. John, New Brunswick, and of all other orders in council and departmental or other regulations applicable to the transit of cattle from the United States through Canada, and a statement showing what provision has been made for the transit of such cattle being carried out according to the requirements of such orders in council and regulations; also statement showing what numbers of American cattle, if any, have already been shipped via St. John under the terms of the order in council. Presented 28th January, 1896.—*Mr. Foster* and *Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 38a.** Supplementary return to No. 38. Presented 17th February, 1896.—*Mr. Foster* and *Mr. Mulock*.  
*Not printed.*
- 39.** Copy of further correspondence between the government of Canada and the government of the province of Manitoba, respecting the Manitoba school question. Presented 30th January, 1896, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 39a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th January, 1896, for a return of all orders in council and official correspondence, and all other documents, not already laid on the table of this house, in reference to the Manitoba school question. Presented 6th February, 1896.—*Mr. LaRivière*... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 39aa.** Copies of papers with reference to the sending of a deputation to Winnipeg to confer with the Manitoba government, regarding the Manitoba School Law. Presented 26th March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

- 39b. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 16th March, 1896, for copy of the report made by his honour the lieutenant governor of the North-west Territories to his excellency the governor general respecting the bill intituled: "An ordinance to amend and consolidate, as amended, the ordinances respecting schools," passed by the legislative assembly at its last session, and which was reserved for the assent of his excellency; any order in council or report made in respect thereof and the said bill. Presented 26th March, 1896.—*Mr. McCarthy* . . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 39c. Report of the commissioners appointed to confer with the government of Manitoba on the subject of the schools in that province. Also extracts of reports of the committee of the honourable the privy council of the 17th and 27th March, 1896, with reference to the appointment of a commission to confer with the government of the province of Manitoba on the subject of the schools in that province. Presented 6th April, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
40. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 8th July, 1895, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, documents, or other papers from the electors of the riding of South Renfrew, or any one or more of them, or any other person, addressed to the governor general or the minister of railways, in reference to the "closing of the railway station at Barry's Bay, a station on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, in the county of Renfrew, and for papers or correspondence, as above, containing complaints of any persons against the said railway company, for inconvenience and business losses occasioned by the closing of said railway station, and for papers or correspondence, as above, complaining against the action of said railway company, so largely assisted by government moneys, for inconveniencing and injuring public business, in attempting to coerce an individual into giving the company land or privileges which the company could not obtain by action at law. Presented 6th February, 1896.—*Mr. Casey.*  
*Not printed.*
41. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1896, for copies of correspondence by letter or telegram between the government and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., concerning his present visit to Canada. Presented 7th February, 1896.—*Mr. Casey.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
42. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th January, 1896, for copies of all petitions, applications, letters, etc., asking for a commutation of the sentence of death recorded against Valentine Shortis, into imprisonment for life, and of all letters and memorials asking that the law be allowed to take its course; also the report of Mr. Justice Mathieu, and the report of the Minister of Justice, and any decision, order or warrant dealing with the said case. Also a statement showing whether any petitions for commutation of the death sentence were submitted to council, and, if so, what decision (if any) was arrived at in regard thereto. Also for copies of any correspondence between his excellency the governor general and the colonial secretary, whether by cablegram or otherwise, on the same subject. Presented 11th February, 1896.—*Messrs. Bergeron, Mulock and Davies.*  
*Printed for distribution only.*
43. Report of the Board of Visitors for the Royal Military College, for the year 1895. Presented 12th February, 1896, by Hon. A. R. Dickey . . . . . *Printed for distribution only.*
- 43a. Report of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., a member of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College. Presented 25th March, 1896, by Sir Adolphe Caron . . . . . *Printed for distribution only.*
- 43b. Letters from the Commandant of the Royal Military College, submitting remarks on the Report of the Board of Visitors of said College, and also on the Report of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., a member of said board. Presented 25th March, 1896, by Sir Adolphe Caron.  
*Printed for distribution only.*
- 43c. Letter and report from the general officer commanding the Canadian militia, in reference to the Royal Military College at Kingston. Presented 26th March, 1896, by Sir Adolphe Caron.  
*Printed for distribution only.*
44. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd February, 1896, for copies of all orders in council and correspondence relating to the appointment of the Honourable E. G. Prior, and of the Honourable John F. Wood, to the privy council of Canada; and copies of the commissions or instruments appointing them to the privy council, and appointing them also to the respective offices which they now hold in the administration. Presented 12th February, 1896.—*Mr. Laurier* . . . . . *Not printed.*

---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1896, for a statement of the total expenditure in connection with the central experimental farm at Ottawa, up to the 1st day of January, 1896: The price paid for the land. The total cost of buildings, and labour in making permanent improvements, and the total cost of other labour on the farm. The amounts paid for manure and fertilizers. The amount paid for live stock. The total amount paid for machinery and implements. The amount paid for harness. The value of live stock on the farm, 1st January, 1896. The total revenue from sales of live stock, butter, cheese and produce of the farm, to 1st January, 1896. Presented 17th February, 1896.—*Mr. McMillan*.....*Not printed.*
46. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1896, for a statement showing the names of all persons appointed to any positions in connection with the customs at Toronto since 1st July, 1891, with dates of appointments and salaries of such appointees. Presented 17th February, 1896.—*Mr. McMillan*..... *Not printed.*
47. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th February, 1896, for copies of the order in council appointing the Hon. Désiré Girouard one of the judges of the supreme court of Canada. Presented 17th February, 1896.—*Mr. Tarte*.  
*Not printed.*
48. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1896, for copies of all orders in council, instructions from the government or any department, and other documents relating to the appointment of a high commissioner in London, or the nature of his duties, or his discharge of those duties, which have not already been laid before this house. Presented 17th February, 1896.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
49. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th February, 1896, for copies of orders in council in relation to appointments of senators, made since 1st January, 1896. Presented 20th February, 1896.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all papers and correspondence connected with the part ownership of the Moose Jaw town site by the government of Canada, including a statement of the amount of money received by the town site trustees, the amount received by the government of the Dominion, the number of lots still held by the Dominion government, and the amount of taxes paid annually by the government since Moose Jaw was erected into a municipality. Presented 24th February, 1896.—*Mr. Davin*.  
*Not printed.*
51. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1896, for copies of all correspondence with regard to the granting of a license to manufacture and sell beer in the town of Neepawa, in Manitoba. Also copies of all petitions from residents of said town protesting against said license. Presented 24th February, 1896.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
52. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1896, for a return of: 1. All fees received by the government under the provisions of the Act commonly known as the McCarthy Act, from the several municipal corporations or from parties applying for licenses under that act, in the electoral district of Provencher, in the province of Manitoba. 2. A list of unpaid claims and amount thereof in connection with the said act in the same electoral district. Presented 24th February, 1896.—*Mr. La Rivière*.....*Not printed.*
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th February, 1896, for copies of all reports to council and orders in council, judge's report and other papers and correspondence respecting the release of Charles Chamberlain from confinement at Stony Mountain penitentiary in Manitoba on a conviction for perjury in connection with the last Dominion election in the city of Winnipeg. Also copies of all letters, petitions or other communications to the government, or any member or department, or to his excellency; and of all letters by or on behalf of any member of the government or any department, in reference to commutation of Chamberlain's term of imprisonment. Presented 24th February, 1896.—*Mr. Martin and Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1896, for a full return of the census of the North-west Territories recently taken by the mounted police, showing the number of male and female inhabitants in each division and showing boundaries of divisions. Presented 27th February, 1896.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1896, for a return showing the amount of money paid to each of the several parties who have received a bounty during the year 1895 from the appropriation to encourage the production of the beet root. Presented 4th March, 1896.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*.....*Not printed.*
56. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd March, 1896, for a copy of the contract entered into between the Minister of Trade and Commerce on behalf of Her Majesty and the trustees for the bondholders of the Canada Shipping Company, for a steamship service between St. John, New Brunswick, and Liverpool, Great Britain. Presented 6th March, 1896.—*Mr. Hazen*.....*Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1896, for a return showing the number of vessels that passed through the Chambly canal in each of the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895; the said return to show, separately, the number of vessels loaded with coal and those loaded with wood, as well as those bound upwards and those bound downwards. Presented 9th March, 1896.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*
- 57a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1896, for a statement showing amount of each claim made by the government for damages alleged to have been occasioned by vessels navigating the new Welland canal from the date of its first opening up to the 31st December, 1895, giving names of the respective vessels and owners thereof; the nature of the damages and how each claim was settled, whether by being paid in whole or in part or not at all, and if any such claims are still unsettled. Statement showing amount of each unsettled claim, and name of each vessel (with names of owners) in respect of which any such unsettled claim exists. Presented 9th March, 1896.—*Mr. Gibson*.....*Not printed.*
58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1896, for copies of all letters, petitions, correspondence or documents of any nature whatsoever, asking the government to take the necessary steps to secure the ownership of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, with a view to making it a branch of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 9th March, 1896.—*Mr. Joncas*.....*Not printed.*
59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1896, for copies of all correspondence, papers and documents relating to the sale or chartering of the steamer "Alert." Presented 9th March, 1896.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1896, for a return showing the amount of corn and other grain imported by each of the distillers for the year 1895. The total amount of corn imported required for human food. Presented 9th March, 1896.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*.....*Not printed.*
61. Report upon the Sweating System in Canada. Presented 13th March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 61a. Supplementary return to No. 61. Presented 24th March, 1896.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
62. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1895, for a return of the number of bushels of wheat delivered to the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and the grade; the number of bushels loaded on vessels, and the grade; the nationality and destination of the vessels carrying the grain; also a copy of the conditions of the grade as fixed by the board of inspectors assembled for the purpose of fixing the grade for 1894. Presented 25th February, 1896.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton*.....*Not printed.*
63. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th February, 1896, for a return showing the names of all civil service employees, belonging to the secretary of state department and to the department of agriculture, who have been superannuated since the 1st day of July, 1894; also giving their age, the number of years they have been in the service, their salary and amount of superannuation allowance granted in each case. In the case of employees not having reached the full age of sixty years, or who had not completed thirty-five years of service, the reasons for their superannuation and the report of the treasury board in each such case. Also the names, ages and years of service of all employees belonging to the aforesaid departments to whom notice has been given of the intention to dismiss or superannuate them. Presented 3rd March, 1896.—*Hon. Mr. Poirier*.....*Not printed.*

---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

- 64.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th February, 1896, for copies of all maps, reports, estimates, etc., regarding the Ottawa canal, and especially those of T. C. Clarke and Walter Shanly; also copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions, reports and other papers which have been filed with the honourable the minister of railways and canals, regarding and in favour of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 13th March, 1896.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*.....*Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams that have passed between the postmaster general, or any member of the government, and the British Columbia board of trade, the city council of Victoria, the members representing the city district of Victoria in the house of commons, the postmaster of Victoria, or any one else, from the 1st of January, 1894, to the 1st May, 1895, relative to the "provisional allowance," and the withholding of the same from the post office clerks and letter carriers of the city of Victoria, British Columbia. Presented 19th March, 1896—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria)*.....*Not printed.*
- 66.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1896 for a copy of the list of electors for the constituency of Yale and Cariboo. Presented 23rd March, 1895.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
- 67.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th January, 1896, for a return showing: The number of employees on the Intercolonial Railway on the 30th June last, distinguishing between temporary and permanent employees. The number of miles of railway operated at same date. The number of stations and stationmasters. The number of cars put on the line during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1895, and charged to working expenses. The number of engines put on the line and charged to working expenses. The number of cars put on and charged to capital account. The number of engines put on and charged to capital account. The number of tons of new rails put down and charged to working expenses. The number of tons put down and charged to capital account. The number of ties put down and the number charged to working expenses and capital account respectively. The number of bridges repaired or put in and charged to capital account and the number put in or repaired and charged to working expenses. The number of overhead bridges renewed and charged to working expenses and the number to capital account. The amount spent on fencing and charged to working expenses and the amount charged to capital account. The total amount spent on new buildings of any kind along the line, and the portion charged to capital account and working expenses respectively. The total amount spent in repairs of buildings and the amount charged therefor to capital account and working expenses respectively. The amount spent on drains, ditches and culverts along the line, over and above what was done by section-men, and the portion thereof charged to working expenses and the portion to capital account. Presented 23rd March, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen and Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 68.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1895, for: 1. Return showing the names of the several railways in the Dominion to which a cash subsidy was paid. 2. The province in which said railway is located. 3. The number of miles subsidized. 4. The number built. 5. The amount per mile granted and the gross amount paid. 6. The number of acres of land granted per mile, and the gross number of acres given or now due to each company. 7. The gross amount of cash subsidy given to railways in each province. 8. The gross number of acres of land granted in each province, and the grand total of money and land given to railways in the Dominion. Presented 23rd March, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 68a.** Supplementary return to No. 68. Presented 26th March, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 69.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1896, for copies of all papers, correspondence and reports relating to the claim of Dr. Wall, of Emerald, Prince Edward Island, for damages for alleged injuries received by him on the Prince Edward Island Railway. Presented 23rd March, 1896.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 70.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1896, for a detailed statement of the cost of the Freight Rates Commission. Presented 23rd March, 1896.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
- 71.** Detailed statement of correspondence between the high commissioner's office in London, and the privy council office, 1880 to 1896. Presented 23rd March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

- 71a. Detailed memorandum showing the nominal value and actual cost of the Canadian silver and copper coinage, procured through the high commissioner, between the years 1883 and 1895, inclusive, and also the saving effected. Presented 24th March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper. . . . . *Not printed.*
72. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on the 31st December, 1895. Presented 23rd March, 1896, by the Hon. The Speaker . . . . . *Not printed.*
73. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Montmagny and Ottawa, for the year 1895. Presented 23rd March, 1896, by the Hon. The Speaker.  
*Not printed.*
74. Copy of the Joint Report of the Commissioners appointed under Article I of the Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the delimitation of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, dividing Alaska from British Columbia, together with an approved minute of council thereon of 25th February, 1896. Presented 25th March, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th January, 1896, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the territorial exhibition held last summer at Regina, and all papers showing the connection of the lieutenant governor of the Territories with the same, and detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures of said exhibition; also amount still owing on account of same. Presented 17th April, 1896.—*Mr. Martin* . . . . . *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1896, for copies of all contracts and correspondence between George Goodwin and the department of railways and canals, or any other department of the government, in connection with contracts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 on the Soulanges canal. Also copies of all correspondence between the department of railways and canals and the department of justice in connection with said contracts. Also copies of all orders in council bearing upon the claims of George Goodwin, in connection with such contracts. Also copies of the reports to the department of railways and canals, or to any other department, made by the government engineer in charge of said works, bearing upon the work performed by contractor George Goodwin, and bearing upon said contractor Goodwin's claim against the government for extra compensation in connection with water-tight embankment, or in connection with any other claim he has made relating to his contracts on the Soulanges canal works. Presented 27th March, 1896.—*Mr. Davies* . . . . . *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1896, for a copy of the report of the engineer appointed to examine and report on the state of the breakwater at Tignish, Prince Edward Island, during the year 1895. Presented 2nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Perry* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 77a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1896, for a statement showing the amount expended by the Dominion government on each of the following breakwaters, piers and wharfs in Prince county, Prince Edward Island, from 1890 up to date:—1. Malpeque breakwater. 2. Cape Traverse breakwater. 3. McGee's wharf, Egmont Bay. 4. Higgins wharf. 5. Brea breakwater. 6. West Point wharf. 7. Mimingash breakwater. 8. Tignish breakwater. The work let by tender, the amount of each contract, the names of contractors, work done by day's work, names of parties in charge, and name of inspector in each case. Presented 2nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Perry* . . . . . *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1896, for copies of all correspondence with regard to improvements of St. Andrew's rapids, not already brought down. Presented 2nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Martin* . . . . . *Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1896, for copies of all petitions, letters, correspondence or documents of any nature whatsoever, asking the government to construct wharfs or piers at Paspébiac, in the county of Bonaventure, with a view to making a harbour of refuge at that place. Presented 2nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Joncas* . . . . . *Not printed.*
80. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1896, for copies of all maps, reports, etc., regarding what has been styled the "guard pier," now in course of construction at Montreal; also copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions, reports, protests and other papers regarding and in favour of, and opposed to, the said structure, and especially the views thereon expressed by the medical faculty of the city of Montreal, the board of health of the province of Quebec, and the health board of the city of Montreal. Presented 19th March 1896.—*Hon. Sir William Hingston* . . . . . *Not printed.*



CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

- 81.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1896, for a return showing the name of each licensee to whom fishing licenses were granted by David Sharp, of Port Dover, Ontario, fishery overseer, for the years 1894 and 1895, together with the amount received for each license so granted in the years 1894 and 1895 aforesaid. Presented 13th April 1896.—*Mr. Charlton.*  
*Not printed.*
- 82.** Interim report on the effect of the Chicago drainage channel on the levels of the great lakes. Presented 13th April, 1896, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1896, for copies of all papers relating to the sale of lots numbers fifteen and sixteen, on the west side of Cayuga street, in the village of Cayuga, in the province of Ontario, to W. A. Mitchell, or any other person, including copy of petition and signatures, asking for the sale of said lots; also information as to whether at any time in the past, application has been made to the government for permission to use the said lots as a burial place, and whether permission by the government or any official of the government, was given for the use of the said lots for such purpose; also whether the government at the time the said lots were sold was aware that they had been used as a burial place, and that several hundred bodies were buried there. Presented 13th April, 1896.—*Mr. Charlton* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1896, for copies of all correspondence, papers, documents, telegrams, etc., from steamship and shipowners and agents, marine underwriters, manufacturers, merchants and others, of the city of Montreal and elsewhere, in the hands of the government, in reference to a harbour of refuge in Little Metis Bay. Presented 13th April, 1896.—*Mr. McShane.* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 84a.** Supplementary return to No. 84. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Mr. McShane.* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 85.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing the amount paid in each department of the government in the inside service at Ottawa for temporary clerks during the several years from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1894, separately in each department for each year. Presented 20th April, 1896.—*Mr. McMullen* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1896, for copies of all papers and correspondence between E. Adams, formerly inspector of boilers, etc., at Kingston, and now chairman of board of steamboat inspectors, and the department of marine and fisheries, relative to any complaints by said Adams against T. Donnelly, hull inspector at Kingston, or relative to his discharge of the duties of that office. Presented 20th April, 1896.—*Mr. Borden* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 87.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1896, for copies of all correspondence between the department of the interior and D. J. O'Donoghue, secretary legislative committee, trades and labour council, Toronto, concerning the alleged misquotation in the report of the committee on immigration, 1895, of a certain letter relating to the success of Dr. Barnardo's boys as settlers in Canada. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Casey.* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 88.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing: 1. The names of the several railways in the Dominion to which Dominion aid has been granted, except the Canadian Pacific main line. 2. The province within which the said railway in whole or in part is located, and if in two or more provinces, the number of miles in each. 3. The county or counties through which the said lines run in each province. 4. The amount of money actually paid to each up to the 1st January, 1895. 5. The railways built in the Dominion by the Dominion since confederation, excepting the main line of the Intercolonial and main line of the Canadian Pacific. 6. The province within which built. 7. The entire cost of each line built or assisted by the Dominion in each province, including equipment. 8. The entire sum spent up to the 1st January, 1895, last, on the construction of the Dominion roads in each province, except the Intercolonial Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway main lines. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Davies* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 89.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1896, for a statement of the sums appropriated by parliament for improving the navigation of the St. John river, New Brunswick, and its tributaries, during the years from 1887 to 1895, inclusive; also statement as to what amount of such appropriation was annually expended in such improvements in said river and its tributaries during the same period, together with memorandum as to what points in said river

---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11—*Concluded.*

- these sums were expended, by whom the same was expended, and the character of the work done in each case. Statement as to what portion of the above appropriation was expended at Gibson's Creek, in the county of Carleton; the amount spent, and the nature of the work done. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Colter*.....*Not printed.*
90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1896, for copies of all petitions, letters and correspondence in favour of an indemnity for Joseph Beliveau, for injuries incurred by him while working under the public works department at Sorel. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Bruneau*.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1896, for a statement giving full particulars of the expenditure of \$5,000 on Port Stanley harbour four years ago, including pay-lists, and detailed account of all payments in connection with such expenditure. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
92. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 16th March, 1896, for a copy of the report of the mechanical engineers of the department of public works, also the order in council passed in relation thereto, and all other correspondence and papers with reference to the unpaid claims of the Ottawa Gas Company, for gas consumed in the parliament buildings of this city, during the years 1866 and 1867. Presented 22nd April, 1896.—*Sir James Grant*.....*Not printed.*

59 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 7.)

A. 1896

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

# INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE

1895

PART I.—EXCISE, &c.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 7—1896.] *Price 15 cents*



Inland Revenues—Excise.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of  
Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the RETURNS AND STATISTICS of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895, as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FISHER WOOD,

*Controller of Inland Revenue.*



# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
REPORT of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895—	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, as detailed below .....	1 to 50
STATISTICS, HYDRAULIC RENTS, &c. (Appendix A), as detailed below .....	51 to 105
EXPENDITURES, &c. (Appendix B), as detailed below .....	106 to 152
INDEX, Alphabetical .....	<i>Vide end.</i>

## FINANCIAL.

Nc. of Statements.		PAGES.
1	GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT—Showing Amount of Revenue accrued and collected from all sources during the year ended 30th June, 1895 .....	3
2	GENERAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—Showing the cost of collecting the above .....	4-5
3	EXCISE COLLECTION DIVISIONS—In account with Revenue .....	6-7
4	do do do Expenditure .....	11
5	HYDRAULIC RENTS, &c.—Summary Statement of Lessees' Account .....	12
6	BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.—Leasees, &c., of—In account with Revenue .....	13
7	CULLING TIMBER—Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor—In account with Revenue .....	14
8	do do do Expenditure .....	15
9	BILL STAMPS—Distributors of—In account with Inland Revenue Department .....	16
10	LAW STAMPS— do do do .....	16
11	SUNDRY MINOR REVENUES .....	17
12	do EXPENDITURES .....	17
13	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Excisable Articles taken for consumption, during the years ended 30th June, 1893, 1894 and 1895 respectively .....	18-19
14	STATEMENT showing the amounts deposited monthly (by Inland Revenue Officers and others) to the credit of the Honourable the Receiver General on account of each of the above Revenues, respectively .....	20 to 23
15	COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT of Excise Revenue accrued—Showing increase or decrease of Revenue yielded by each article, respectively, during each month of the Fiscal Year, as compared with the respective periods of the previous year .....	24-25
16	REFUNDS—Statement of—Showing names of parties to whom, and under what authority, duties were refunded .....	26 to 33
17	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE—Showing Expenditure on account of the Inside Service of the Department .....	34
18	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND LAW STAMPS—Statement showing revenue accrued .....	35
19 (a)	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Inspection Divisions—In account with Revenue .....	36-37
19 (b)	do do Old do do .....	38
20 (a)	do do Inspection Divisions—In account with Expenditure .....	39-40
20 (b)	do do Old do do .....	41
21	LAW STAMPS—Distributors of—In account with Inland Revenue Department .....	43
21	GAS—Inspection Districts—In account with Revenue .....	42-43
22	do do do Expenditure .....	44-45
23	ELECTRIC LIGHT—Inspection Divisions—In account with Revenue .....	46
24	do do do Expenditure .....	47
25	STATEMENT showing the transactions in connection with the manufacture of Methylated Spirits .....	48
26	STATEMENT showing the amount voted, and the Expenditure authorized, for each Service for 1894-95 .....	49

STATISTICS (APPENDIX A).

EXCISE.

	Spirits.	Malt.	Malt Liqueur.	Manufactured Tobacco.	Canada Twist Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum.	Bonded Manufactures.	Methylated Spirits.
<b>RETURN OF MANUFACTURES</b> —Showing the number of Licenses issued and Fees collected, the materials used, the quantity produced, the amount of duties collected ex-manufactory, and the amount of duties accruing upon excisable articles warehoused. ....	Pge 52	Pge 62	Pge 68	Pge 70	Pge .....	Pge 82	Pge .....	Pge 92	Pge .....
<b>COMPARATIVE STATEMENT</b> of the above, for the years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895 respectively. ....	54	63	69	72	.....	84	.....	93	.....
<b>RETURN OF DISTILLERIES</b> —Showing their transactions during the year ended 30th June, 1895. ....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>STATEMENT</b> showing the transactions in Vinegar in the Bonded Manufactories for the year ended 30th June, 1895. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....
<b>RETURN OF WAREHOUSE TRANSACTIONS</b> —Showing the quantity of excisable goods remaining in bonded warehouses of each Collection Division, respectively, from previous years: quantity placed in warehouse ex-factory during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, placed in warehouse from other Collection Divisions; also, quantity ex-warehoused for consumption, with duty accrued thereon; ex-warehoused to be rewarehoused in other Collection Divisions; ex-warehoused for exportation; also quantity used in bonded factories, and remaining in warehouse 30th June, 1895. ....	58	64	.....	75	77	86	.....	95	.....
<b>COMPARATIVE STATEMENT</b> of the above, for the years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895 respectively. ....	60	66	.....	76	79	88	.....	96	.....
<b>RETURN OF REVENUE</b> collected from Canada Twist Tobacco. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COMPARATIVE STATEMENT</b> of the above, for the years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895 respectively. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>RETURN OF FEES</b> for Inspection of Petroleum, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
<b>COMPARATIVE STATEMENT</b> of Petroleum Inspection Fees, for the years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895 respectively. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
<b>METHYLATED SPIRITS</b> —Statement showing the quantity of raw material on hand at beginning of year, raw material used, quantity produced and how disposed of. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97

CULLING TIMBER.

No. of Statement.		Page.
32	Timber culled at Port of Quebec: description of timber, measurements, rates of Office and Cullers' Fees charged, and revenue accrued. ....	98
33	As above, for Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel. ....	99

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

34	Amount due from each Lessee or Purchaser, 1st July, 1894. .... do accrued during the year ended 30th June, 1895. .... do paid by each Lessee or Purchaser, during the year ended 30th June, 1895. .... do remaining due by each Lessee or Purchaser on 30th June, 1895. ....	100 to 105
----	---	------------



# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## EXPENDITURE—(APPENDIX B).

	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge
	Inside Service.	Excise.	Culling Timber.	Minor Expenditures.	Inspection of Staples.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light.	Adulteration of Food.
<b>SALARIES.</b>									
Paid to each Officer employed in collecting Revenue . . . . .									
<b>SUPERANNUATION.</b>									
How much deducted from each Officer's salary . . . . .									
<b>INSURANCE FEES.</b>									
How much deducted from each officer's salary . . . . .	132	106	122	129	129	135	139	143	129
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>									
Authorized by the Department for office rent, fuel, travelling expenses, &c. . . . .									

Distribution of Seizures . . . . .	126
List of Persons employed during the year ended 30th June, 1895 . . . . .	144
do do a portion of the year ended 30th June, 1895 . . . . .	151



# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

To the Honourable J. F. WOOD,  
Controller of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit statements of the Inland Revenues collected by this department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, with the usual information as to the cost of collection and statistics respecting the sources whence those revenues were derived.

The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, respectively :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise, including Methylated Spirits...	6,825,152	8,007,944	8,444,502	8,364,964	7,829,848
Public Works.....	14,308	5,886	5,969	6,132	9,883
Culling Timber.....	20,178	9,107	11,493	11,990	8,334
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	45,120	53,127	57,246	57,445	56,962
Other Revenues.....	247	462	1,020	964	7,080
Totals.....	6,905,005	8,076,526	8,520,230	8,441,495	7,912,097

The following statement exhibits the details of Excise Revenue accrued during the undermentioned years :—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,546,942	3,876,677	4,142,057	4,133,638	3,901,579
Malt liquor.....	10,495	6,906	6,628	6,125	6,536
Malt.....	591,399	935,668	1,008,130	956,691	766,080
Cigars.....	615,179	634,177	692,266	700,535	647,241
Tobacco.....	1,926,987	2,421,993	2,446,130	2,448,957	2,369,831
Petroleum.....	40,407	43,503	46,343	41,269	41,389
Manufactures in bond.....	34,581	38,338	36,050	37,691	47,780
Seizures.....	2,727	5,367	8,989	3,285	3,280
Other receipts.....	18,222	22,562	24,792	24,377	26,429
Methylated spirits.....	38,213	22,753	33,117	12,396	19,703
Totals.....	6,825,152	8,007,944	8,444,502	8,364,964	7,829,848

The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 2,605,787 proof gallons, as compared with 1,608,344 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw material used in its production being as follows :—

	Lbs.
Malt.....	2,820,716
Indian corn.....	32,761,660
Rye.....	8,709,602
Wheat.....	339,391
Oats.....	463,999
Barley.....	14,750

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found stated in detail in Appendix A (Statement No. 3), pages 54 and 55.

	Proof Gallons.
There was on the 1st July, 1894, in process of manufacture.....	220,197
Less deficiencies.....	90,564
	<hr/>
	129,633
Manufactured during the fiscal year.....	2,605,787
Returned to distilleries for redistillation—Duty paid.....	582
In bond.....	232,023
	<hr/>
	232,605
Received into distilleries from other sources—	
Duty paid.....	6,705
In bond.....	12
	<hr/>
	6,717
	<hr/>
	2,974,742

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

This was disposed of as follows :—

	Proof Gallons.
Placed in warehouse under crown lock .....	2,803,410
Fusel-oil written off .....	6,377
Deficiency arising from rectification .....	36,034
Remaining in process of manufacture, 30th June, 1895, by actual stock taking .....	128,921
	2,974,742

The following statement shows the warehousing transactions in spirits during the year ended 30th June, 1895, and the four preceding years :—

Fiscal Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	In Warehouse at beginning of Year.	Warehoused during the year. Ex-distillery.	Otherwise Warehoused.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Otherwise accounted for.	For Re-distillation.	In Warehouse at end of Year.
	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.
1890-91 .....	11,099,179	4,570,724	51,740	2,687,664	20,497	325,235	113,321	159,140	12,415,786
1891-92 .....	12,415,786	3,561,255	46,940	2,545,935	32,223	312,140	120,300	177,304	12,836,079
1892-93 .....	12,836,079	4,017,403	72,016	2,731,896	51,239	330,459	123,239	185,851	13,502,814
1893-94 .....	13,502,814	1,911,466	45,108	2,749,109	76,098	289,841	171,177	266,337	11,906,826
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>49,853,858</b>	<b>14,060,848</b>	<b>215,804</b>	<b>10,714,604</b>	<b>180,057</b>	<b>1,257,675</b>	<b>528,037</b>	<b>788,632</b>	<b>50,661,505</b>
<b>Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1894 .....</b>	<b>12,463,464</b>	<b>3,515,212</b>	<b>53,951</b>	<b>2,678,651</b>	<b>45,014</b>	<b>314,419</b>	<b>132,009</b>	<b>197,158</b>	<b>12,665,376</b>
1894-95 .....	11,906,826	2,803,410	98,542	2,509,019	117,218	333,838	181,823	232,023	11,434,857

The quantities exported being as follows :—

	Proof Gallons.
1890-91 .....	20,497
1891-92 .....	32,223
1892-93 .....	51,239
1893-94 .....	76,098
1894-95 .....	117,218

The following statement exhibits the entire quantities upon which duties were collected during the several years recited therein. The total column will be found to accord with the figures shown in Financial Statement No. 13, page 19 :—

Fiscal Years.	CANADIAN SPIRITS.		Imported Spirits used in Bonded Fac- tories. Paid difference between Customs and Excise Duty.	Total Quantities upon which duty was collected.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued including License Fees.
	Paid duty Ex-distillery.	Paid duty Ex-Warehouse			
	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	\$
1890-91.....	21,177	2,687,664	51,532	2,760,373	3,546,941
1891-92.....	33,038	2,545,935	46,270	2,625,243	3,876,677
1892-93.....	15,701	2,731,896	71,817	2,819,414	4,142,057
1893-94.....	1,206	2,753,401	44,809	2,799,416	4,133,637
Totals.....	71,122	10,718,896	214,428	11,004,446	15,699,312
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1894.....	17,780	2,679,724	53,607	2,751,111	3,924,828
1894-95.....	36,035	2,509,019	95,255	2,640,309	3,901,579

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### MALT:

The following statement shows the transactions in malt during the year 1894-95, and the four years preceding:—

Fiscal Years.	1	2		4	5	6	7	8
	In Warehouse at beginning of Year.	Manufactured during the Year.	Increase by absorption.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of Year.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1890-91.....	26,599,004	52,999,874	.....	57,909,201	3,333,633	1,025,725	17,330,319	591,399
1891-92.....	17,330,319	56,678,903 *1,056,348	.....	46,425,882	69,855	775,241	27,794,592	935,667
1892-93.....	27,794,592	53,933,419 *1,765,533	.....	50,082,751	307,078	1,064,567	32,039,148	1,008,130
1893-94.....	32,039,148	47,459,005 *1,794,996	.....	51,311,206	398,551	470,720	29,112,672	956,691
Totals ...	103,763,063	211,071,201 *4,616,877	.....	205,729,040	4,109,117	3,336,253	106,276,731	3,491,887
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1894....	25,940,766	52,767,800 *1,154,219	.....	51,432,260	1,027,279	834,063	26,569,183	872,972
1894-95.....	29,112,672	43,645,516 *1,826,252	710,168	50,659,627	573,246	991,463	23,070,272	766,080

\*Imported.

TOBACCO :

The following table exhibits the transactions during the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, respectively, in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigarettes :—

Fiscal Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	In Warehouse 1st July.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse 30th June.	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.	Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	Duty collected thereon, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1890-91.....	2,265,178	9,947,650	9,778,708	107,127	103,382	*2,223,611	101	9,778,809	1,926,987
1891-92.....	*2,226,102	9,929,616	9,992,186	145,266	75,195	1,943,071	422	9,992,608	2,421,993
1892-93.....	1,943,071	10,596,633	10,127,871	409,431	116,801	1,885,601	802	10,128,673	2,446,130
1893-94.....	1,885,601	10,455,722	10,002,347	292,549	50,430	1,996,002	174	10,002,521	2,448,957
Totals.....	8,319,952	40,929,621	39,901,112	954,373	345,808	8,048,285	1,499	39,902,611	9,244,067
Average for four years ended 30th June, 1894.	2,079,988	10,232,405	9,975,278	238,593	86,452	2,012,071	375	9,975,653	2,311,017
1894-95.....	1,996,002	9,511,373	9,768,210	302,771	99,826	1,336,568	111	9,768,321	2,369,831

\* NOTE.—Hitherto cigarettes have been calculated at 2½ lbs. per thousand, but it is found to be more correct to reckon them at 3 lbs. The balance brought forward from 1890-91 has been corrected accordingly.



## Inland Revenues—Excise.

The following is a statement of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last five years :—

Fiscal Years.	Leaf and Twist paid duty.	Taken for use in Manufactories.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1890-91.....	84,624	286,464	371,088
1891-92.....	72,583	400,718	473,301
1892-93.....	78,427	505,010	583,437
1893-94.....	88,110	816,725	904,835
1894-95.....	65,710	531,031	596,741

The following statement shows the quantity of Canadian roll tobacco which paid duty, and the divisions within which such duty was collected. The quantities shown are included in the foregoing statement (column 3):—

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Tobacco paid Duty during Year ended 30th June, 1895.	Duty collected including License Fees.
	No.	Amount.		
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ottawa .....	5	10 00	520	36 00
Joliette .....	23	40 00	27,040	1,392 00
Montreal.....	35	70 00	22,801	1,210 05
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	2 00	60	5 00
Sorel .....	1	2 00	20	3 00
Terrebonne.. ..	44	88 00	15,269½	851 48
Totals .....	109	212 00	65,710½	3,497 53
Totals for previous year .....	168	313 00	88,110	4,718 50

CIGARS:

The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, and the four preceding years :—

Fiscal Years.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	In Warehouse 1st July.	Manufactured during the Year.	Assessment to bring production up to Standard.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse 30th June.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued including License Fees.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1890-91 . . . . .	12,157,240	100,081,550	25,401	101,142,481	178,775	23,985	10,912,950	615,180
1891-92 . . . . .	10,912,950	107,927,813	7,298	104,528,791	136,100	.....	14,183,170	634,177
1892-93 . . . . .	14,183,170	114,340,490	30,759	114,668,809	526,510	152,400	13,206,700	692,266
1893-94 . . . . .	13,206,700	120,345,137	44,623	115,440,480	480,825	875	17,674,280	700,535
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>50,460,060</b>	<b>442,694,990</b>	<b>108,081</b>	<b>435,780,561</b>	<b>1,322,210</b>	<b>183,260</b>	<b>55,977,100</b>	<b>2,642,158</b>
<b>Annual average of four years ended 30th June</b>								
1894 . . . . .	12,615,015	110,673,747	27,020	108,945,140	330,552	45,815	13,994,275	660,539
1894-95 . . . . .	17,674,280	103,832,388	6,786	106,131,294	166,625	259,750	14,955,785	647,241

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

The revenue derived from goods manufactured in bond during the past five years has been as follows :

1890-91.....	\$34,581
1891-92.....	38,338
1892-93.....	36,050
1893-94.....	37,691
1894-95.....	47,780

### INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM :

The following statement shows the number of packages of each kind of petroleum inspected during the year, and the fees collected thereon :

	Pkges.	Fees.
Canadian.....	295,101	\$26,540
Imported.....	222 486	14,815
Mixed.....	338	34
	517,925	\$41,389

### PUBLIC WORKS :

The revenue from this source was as follows :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Hydraulic and other rents.....	\$3,761	\$4,051
Minor public works.....	2,371	5,832

### CULLING TIMBER :

The amount accrued upon culling of timber was, during 1894-95, \$8,334.70, the cost of the service having been \$23,299.16.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS :

The usual special reports in relation to these services have been prepared, containing full statistical information.

The revenue accrued from these services and from law stamps of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts was \$63,094.14.

### PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS :

The usual supplementary report in relation to this service will be submitted containing details of the work done and the reports of the analysts.

## INSPECTION OF STAPLES :

The usual statistics in relation to the service will be found in Appendices **B** and **C**.

## METHYLATED SPIRITS :

The quantity of methylated spirits manufactured during the year was 121,548 proof gallons ; 120,920 gallons were sold. A statement of details appears on pages 48 and 97.

Appendix **D** contains, as usual, the details concerning illicit stills seized during the year.

Appendix **E** shows the amount of Excise Revenues collected at each out-office and under various headings, separately.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL.

*Commissioner.*

OTTAWA, 11th October, 1895.

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX A

TABLE showing the Annual Consumption per head of the undermentioned articles paying Excise or Customs Duties, and the Revenue per head derived annually.

YEARS.	DOMINION OF CANADA.									
	Quantity.					Duty.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	1·124	2·290	·115	1·755	·575	·761	·092	·037	·193	·041
1870.....	1·434	2·163	·195	2·190	1·103	·962	·085	·049	·259	·061
1871.....	1·578	2·490	·259	2·052	1·591	1·059	·095	·056	·336	·077
1872.....	1·723	2·774	·257	2·481	1·302	1·160	·108	·070	·422	·076
1873.....	1·682	3·188	·238	1·999	1·387	1·135	·120	·066	·350	·084
1874.....	1·994	3·012	·288	2·566	1·618	1·363	·119	·086	·442	·103
1875.....	1·394	3·091	·149	1·995	1·589	1·127	·114	·069	·428	·098
1876.....	1·204	2·454	·177	2·316	1·360	1·182	·098	·075	·513	·105
1877.....	·975	2·322	·096	2·051	1·103	·949	·109	·057	·446	·084
1878.....	·960	2·169	·096	1·976	.....	·927	·147	·052	·439	.....
1879.....	1·131	2·209	·104	1·954	.....	1·005	·125	·057	·449	.....
1880.....	·715	2·248	·077	1·936	.....	·772	·081	·055	·428	.....
1881.....	·922	2·293	·099	2·035	.....	·990	·081	·073	·443	.....
1882.....	1·009	2·747	·120	2·150	.....	1·084	·098	·092	·485	.....
1883.....	1·090	2·882	·135	2·280	.....	1·186	·103	·097	·473	.....
1884.....	·998	2·924	·117	2·476	.....	1·074	·104	·082	·365	.....
1885.....	1·126	2·639	·109	2·628	.....	1·198	·111	·074	·393	.....
1886.....	·711	2·889	·110	2·052	.....	1·007	·091	·074	·502	.....
1887.....	·746	3·084	·095	2·062	.....	1·045	·100	·066	·514	.....
1888.....	·645	3·247	·094	2·093	.....	·944	·110	·066	·509	.....
1889.....	·776	3·263	·097	2·158	.....	1·107	·114	·068	·529	.....
1890.....	·883	3·360	·104	2·143	.....	1·257	·121	·072	·539	.....
1891.....	·745	3·790	·111	2·292	.....	1·094	·137	·080	·590	.....
1892.....	·701	3·516	·101	2·291	.....	1·156	·211	·075	·690	.....
1893.....	·740	3·485	·094	2·314	.....	1·235	·218	·070	·691	.....
1894.....	·742	3·722	·089	2·264	.....	1·235	·205	·060	·683	.....
1895.....	·666	3·471	·090	2·163	.....	1·124	·161	·056	·645	.....
Average.....	1·052	3·069	·141	2·170	.....	1·082	·121	·068	·472	.....

APPENDIX 第.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce who are empowered to act under the Inspection Act, Revised Statutes, chap. 99, and amending Acts, made up to the 30th June, 1895; also showing the District for which they are appointed, and the Territory comprised in each District.

Districts.	Territory comprising Districts.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Names.	Office.	Residences.
Ontario.	Counties of Brant and Haldimand.....	Sept. 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	Wm. G. Culbard.....	Inspector.	Paris.
	do Bruce and Grey.....	do 27, 1873	Fish and fish oils.....	John Campbell.....	Dep. Inspector	Kincardine.
	do do.....	do 27, 1873	do	Geo. S. Miller.....	do	Owen Sound.
	do Carleton and Russell.....	do 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides..	Jos. W. Barringer.....	Dep. Inspector	Windsor.
	do Essex, Kent and Lambton.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Frontenac, Leeds and Addington.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Grenville, Dundas and Stormont.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Glengarry and Prescott.....	do 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides..	.....	.....	.....
	do Hamilton.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kingston.....	City of Hamilton.....	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain	Edward Adamson.....	Inspector.....
do do.....	Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying west of Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and east of the eastern boundaries of the Counties of Ontario, Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides..	James Brown.....	do	do
do do.....	City of Kingston.....	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain	Wm. Bletcher.....	do	Port Hope.
do do.....	Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.....	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides..	Peter McKinn.....	do	Kingston.
do do.....	do Lennox and Prince Edward.....	Sept. 27, 1873	Beef and pork.....	Wm. Gardner.....	do	Dalhousie.
do do.....	do Lincoln and Welland.....	do 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do.....	do Lincoln and Welland.....	do 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides..	Michael Cairns.....	Inspector.....	St. Catharines.
do do.....	All that territory lying south of the line of the Grand Trunk Railway and west of the line of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.....	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain	Simpson Thompson.....	Inspector.....	London.
do do.....	City of London.....	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides..	.....	.....	.....
do do.....	Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.....	Sept. 27, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

Northumberland and Hastings.....	do	Northumberland and Hastings.	do	27, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	John Hodge.	Inspector.	Belleville.	
Ontario and Durham.....	do	Ontario and Durham.	do	27, 1873	Flour and meal.	Wm. Blecher.	do	do	
Oxford and Norfolk.....	do	Oxford and Norfolk.	do	27, 1873					
Ottawa.....	do	Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying east of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.	do	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain.	W. J. McNeil.	Inspector.	Kingston.	
do	do	City of Ottawa.	do	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	Francis McCullough.	do	Ottawa.	
Perth and Huron.....	do	Counties of Perth and Huron.	do	Sept. 27, 1873	do	John Meyers.	do	Stratford.	
Peterborough and Victoria.....	do	Comprising all that territory lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and Sarnia, and west of the western boundary of the Toronto Division; also all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension between Stratford and Warton.	do	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain.				
Stratford.....	do	Beginning at the western boundary of the Kingston Division, thence westerly along the north shore of Lake Ontario to Burlington, thence northerly along the route of the Hamilton and North-western Railway to Georgetown, thence westerly to Guelph, along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence north-westerly by the western-most route of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Kincardine, excepting thereout all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension, which shall be deemed to be within the Inspection Division of Stratford.	do	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain.	Edward Adamson.	Inspector.	Toronto.	
do	do	City of Toronto and Counties of York and Peel.	do	April 26, 1875	Flour and meal.	James Rough.	do	do	
Port Arthur.....	do	Town of Port Arthur and the territory adjacent thereto and comprised within a radius of 15 miles.	do	do	Leather and rawhides.	F. A. Thompson.	do	do	
Simcoe and Algoma.....	do	Counties of Simcoe and Algoma.	do	Sept. 11, 1885	Wheat and other grain.	Frank E. Gibbs.	do	Port Arthur.	
Wellington and Waterloo.....	do	do	do	27, 1873	Fish and fish oils.				
Wentworth and Halton.....	do	do	do	27, 1873					
<i>Quebec.</i>									
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	do	Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska.	do	13, 1877					
Gaspé and Bonaventure.....	do	do	do						
Magdalen Islands.....	do	Magdalen Islands.	do	Oct. 19, 1877					
Hochelega.....	do	County of Hochelega.	do	April 12, 1886	Leather and rawhides.	J. H. Mooney.	Inspector.	Hochelega.	

LIST of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—*Concluded.*

Districts.	Territory comprising Districts.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Names.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>						
Lévis.....	Countries of Lévis, Lotbinière, Bellechasse and Dorchester	March 15, 1886	Leather and rawhides.	Hospice Labelle.	Inspector.....	Montreal.
Montreal.....	City of Montreal	Aug. 29, 1873	Flour and meal.	W. E. Scott	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	29, 1873	Wheat and other grain	James Doherty	Inspector.....	do
do	do	29, 1873	Beef and pork	Edward J. Major	do	do
do	do	29, 1873	Ashes	Antoine Masson	Inspector.....	do
do	do	29, 1873	Fish and fish oils	D. Sikes	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	29, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	B. Simard	Inspector.....	Hull.
Ottawa, County of	County of Ottawa, including City of Hull.	Feb. 5, 1884	do	Philias Rousseau	Dep. Inspector	Quebec.
Quebec.	City of Quebec.	Aug. 29, 1873	Flour and meal.	David Nolan	Inspector.....	do
do	do	29, 1873	Beef and pork			
do	County of Quebec, Montmorcency, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Chicoutimi, for the purposes of inspection of fish and fish oils					
do	City of Quebec.					
do	do					
do	do					
do	do					
Témiscouata and Kamouraska	Countries of Témiscouata and Kamouraska.	Apr. 29, 1878	Fish and fish oils	Louis Côté	Dep. Inspector	do
		29, 1878	Leather and rawhides.	Aldéric Fortin	Inspector.....	do
		29, 1878	do	Joseph Légaré	Dep. Inspector	do
		29, 1878	Butter.	Pierre Patoiné	Inspector.....	do
		1, 1875				
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
Carleton	That portion of the County of St. John, including Town of Carleton, lying to the west of the river	March 18, 1876	Fish and fish oils	S. L. Brittain	Inspector.....	Carleton.
Gloucester.	County of Gloucester.	Oct. 12, 1875	do	Fred Witzel	do	Gloucester.
do	do	12, 1875	do	P. J. Commeau	Dep. Inspector	Petit Rocher.
Northumberland	do					
Restigouche	Northumberland.	Apr. 26, 1880	Fish and fish oils			
do	Restigouche	May 23, 1882	Fish and fish oils			
St. John	That portion of the City and County of St. John, lying to the east of the river	March 18, 1876	do	F. W. Thomson	Inspector.....	St. John.



# Inland Revenues—Excise.

do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
York	County of York	do do do	do do Dec 27, 1888	Leather and rawhides. do do	Geo. Murdock Chas. Clarke Israel Atherton	Dep. Inspector do Inspector	do do Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.							
Annapolis	do Annapolis	do	June 25, 1877	Fish and fish oils	Israel Letteny	do	Granville.
Antigonish	do Antigonish	do	Oct. 16, 1873	do			
Argyle	Township of Argyle for fish and fish oils only	do	April 25, 1879	do			
Barrington	Township of Barrington	do	do 20, 1876	do			
Cape Breton	County of Cape Breton	do	July 8, 1874	Fish and fish oils			
Colchester	County of Colchester	do	do	do			
GuySBorouqh.	do GuySBorouqh.	do	do	do			
Halifax	City and County of Halifax	do	Oct. 16, 1873	do	Jos. Reyno.	Dep. Inspector	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	do	Chas. Fuller.	do	Devil's Head.
Pictou	County of Pictou	do	Oct. 11, 1894	do	James Allen.	Inspector	Halifax.
do	do	do	Oct. 16, 1873	Leather	John Sutherland	do	Pictou.
do	do	do	do	do	Charles Wilson.	do	do
Shelburne	County of Queen's	do	Feb. 23, 1891	Fish and fish oils.			
Victoria	Township of Shelburne	do	April 20, 1876	do			
do	County of Victoria	do	Oct. 16, 1873	do	J. A. Matheson.	Inspector	S. Bay, Ingonish.
do	do	do	do	do	Geo. Pader	Dep. Inspector	English town.
do	do	do	do	do	John McNeil.	do	Ingonish
do	do	do	do	do	Hugh McQueen.	do	North Shore.
do	do	do	do	do	Isaac Roper.	do	Ingonish.
do	do	do	do	do	Murdock McDonald.	do	Neil's Harbour.
Isle Madame	County of Richmond	do	May 10, 1880	do	E. E. Binet.	Inspector	Arichat.
Lunenburg	Lunenburg	do	Aug. 29, 1892	do	Francis Smith	do	Lunenburg.
Inverness	County of Inverness	do	do	do			
Richmond	County of Richmond, exclusive of territory set apart as the District of Isle Madame.	do	do	do			
Yarmouth	County of Yarmouth.	do	do	Fish and fish oils.			
Windsor	Township of Windsor in County of Hants	do	do	do			
Prince Edward Island.							
Charlottetown	Provinces of Prince Edward Island	do	June 22, 1886	Leather and rawhides.			
Princo	County of Prince	do	do 19, 1886	Fish and fish oils.			
Manitoba.							
Winnipeg	City of Winnipeg	do	Aug. 20, 1884	Wheat and other grain	David Horn.	Inspector.	Winnipeg.
do	do	do	do 1884	do	James Massie.	D-p. Inspector	do
do	do	do	do 1884	Leather and rawhides.	W. J. Bird.	Inspector	do

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce inspected under provisions of 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the year ended 30th June, 1895, and the Fees accrued thereon as returned to the Department of Inland Revenue by the respective Inspectors.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.															
	Manitoba Hard.				American.		Northern.		Spring.		White Winter.					
	Extra.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Ctls.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	
Montreal	Ctls.	189,840	600			Ctls.	80,340	82,560				Ctls.	23,400	23,240		
Kingston		1,800											2,100	3,300		
Toronto		7,920	5,760			12,240						800	360	24,820	3,540	
Port Arthur		4,185,700	17,860	1,520								720	590,190			
Winnipeg		2,385,140	83,680									99,390				
Totals		6,740,400	606,090	20,900	1,520	12,210	80,340	82,560	653,120	19,700	40,560	1,520	690,170	25,860	51,900	3,540

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT—Concluded.											
	White Fife.		Mixed Winter.		Goose.		Red Winter.		No Grade.		Buckwheat.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.
Montreal	Ctls.											
Kingston												
Toronto												
Port Arthur												
Winnipeg												
Totals	221,880	6,440	2,160	136,400	1,080	53,260	6,000	76,320	47,480	203,888	6,184	23,328

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN—Continued.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

**STATEMENT showing the Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.**  
**WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN—Continued.**

DISTRICTS.	OTHER GRAIN.														
	Indian Corn.						Oats.								
	No. 2.	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 2 Yellow.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. Grade.	Steamer Grade.	No. 1.	No. 1 Mixed.	No. 2.	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 3.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 3 Feed.	Re-jected.
Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.
Montreal	504,504			2,800	2,808	1,120	23,744	27,660	331,510	59,624	19,992	2,688	1,904		15,640
Kingston								14,850	900						
Toronto								5,168	65,214						
Port Arthur	181,830		23,642					44,460	85,880					20,530	3,040
Winnipeg															
<b>Totals</b>	<b>504,504</b>	<b>181,830</b>	<b>23,642</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>23,744</b>	<b>47,678</b>	<b>483,554</b>	<b>19,992</b>	<b>62,312</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>20,530</b>	<b>18,680</b>	

**WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN—Continued.**

DISTRICTS.	OTHER GRAIN—Continued.												Fees.			
	Rye.						Barley.							Pease.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 3 Extra.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 3.	B. E. No. 2.	W. M.		Re-jected.	Re-jected.	\$
Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.
Montreal	3,080	24,136	8,928	18,632	4,032	864	1,152	18,960	770,180	46,080			18,300	2,588	65	
Kingston			53,800	33,100	2,400	300		10,600	21,680			800	1,500	2,337	50	
Toronto			10,080	118,618	78,288	3,310		1,800	300,320	34,200	7,760		2,520	168	90	
Port Arthur				3,040	760	6,080	9,500							12,711	45	
Winnipeg														4,669	90	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>24,136</b>	<b>72,808</b>	<b>173,390</b>	<b>85,480</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>10,652</b>	<b>31,360</b>	<b>1,092,180</b>	<b>80,280</b>	<b>19,960</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>22,320</b>	<b>22,480</b>	<b>50</b>	

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce inspected, &c.—Continued.  
FLOUR.

DISTRICT.	Straight Roller.		Extra.		Superfine.		Strong Bakers.		On Sample.		Sour.		Re-jected. Bags.	Fees.
	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.		
Quebec.....	3,530	12,219	3,503	2,958	1,074	400	1,040	710	122	766	1,587		\$ cts. 483 37	

BEEF AND PORK.

DISTRICT.	BEEF.			PORK.			Fees.
	Mess.	Brls.	202	Mess.	Extra Prime.	Rejected.	
Quebec.....		587	4		18		\$ cts. 202 75

PICKLED FISH.

DISTRICTS.	Salmon.		Sea Trout.		Herrings.		Newfound-land Her-ting.		Mackerel.		Gaspereaux and Alewives.		Codfish.		Other Fish. ½ Brls.	Fees.
	Tcs.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.		
Quebec.....	22	341	4	54	2,703	176	20						2,356	1	58	\$ cts. 325 08
Carleton, N.B.....					31											58 33
St. John.....					3,267	4,909							1,128			531 32
Victoria.....		5											4,350			11 85
Lunenburg.....					616											56 77
Arichat.....					681	338							14	1		71 06
Totals.....	22	346	4	54	7,267	5,454	20		16	5,492	1	2,356	1	58	1,064 41	

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce inspected, &c.—*Concluded.*

### FISH OIL.

DISTRICTS.	Seal Oil.			Cod Oil.						Herring Oil.		Porpoise Oil.	Hake Oil.	Fees.	
	No. 2 Pale.	No. 3 Straw	No. 4 Brown	A.				B.		A.	B.	No. 2 Straw	A.		
	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	P'inch's	Hds.	Tierces.	Brls.	P'inch's	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Brls.		Brls.
Quebec .....	50	488	23			301		4		2				\$ cts. 112 20	
St. John .....							289		9			2	147	68 05	
Lunenburg.....				24	30	251		1	24			3		66 60	
Totals.....	50	488	23	24	30	552	289	1	28	9	2	3	2	147	246 85

### LEATHER AND HIDES.

Districts.	Hides.				Calf Skins.			Fees.
	1	2	3	Sq. Ft.	1	2	3	
Montreal.....	19,313	4,630	2,110					\$ cts. 1,297 94
Quebec.....	14,635	6,325	744					1,570 49
Hamilton.....	19,864	9,371	1,130		1,409	419		1,609 65
Kingston.....	5,482	573	719					338 85
Ottawa.....	6,250	2,211	837					464 90
Toronto.....	33,635	19,286	3,028					2,780 45
Fredericton.....	396	22						20 85
St. John.....	7,946	1,515						472 25
Winnipeg.....	8,943	4,023	436		618	378		656 14
Hochelaga.....	33,570	11,052	3,758			2,196		2,462 40
Levis.....	1,549	205	2					87 80
Totals.....	151,583	59,213	12,764		2,027	2,993		11,761 72

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended  
30th June, 1895.

Divisions.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Ottawa.....	121	Victor Legault.....	5 00	July 20, 1894.	
	122	John Roos.....	0 55	Aug. 30, 1894.	Fined \$10.
	123	{ M. Lauzon..... } { Dr. F. Martin..... }	52 00	Sept. 6, 1894.	
	125	J. M. Lavoie.....	29 60	Mar. 20, 1895.	Fined \$25.
	126	L. Taillefer.....	22 50	do 29, 1895.	do \$10.
	12	P. H. Durocher.....	2 93	do 30, 1895.	do \$10.
	128	Jos. Grant.....	18 00	April 2, 1895.	do \$10.
	129	John Jounisse.....	9 60	do 15, 1895.	do \$10.
	130	Mrs. I. Potvin.....	0 60	do 15, 1895.	Confiscation sufficient.
	131	V. Landreville.....	0 80	do 19, 1895.	Fined \$10.
Owen Sound...	26	Unknown.....	15 00	May 20, 1895.	
St. Catharines..	15	Wm. Long.....	0 10	June 26, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	16	John Simpson.....	28 80	do 26, 1895.	do \$50.
	17	H. Winnett.....	4 00	do 26, 1895.	do \$50.
Joliette.....	119	E. Wadon.....	47 25	April 10, 1895.	do \$10.
	120	Bonenfant & Frères.....	0 91	May 3, 1895.	do \$50.
	121	Joseph Liard.....	0 50	do 3, 1895.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	122	M. Lafortune.....	2 15	do 4, 1895.	do do do
	123	D. Laliberté.....	0 20	do 4, 1895.	do do do
	124	Jos. Dugas.....	0 25	do 4, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	125	A. Bonenfant.....	5 75	June 20, 1895.	do \$50.
	126	C. Mageau.....	20 00	do 21, 1895.	do \$50.
Montreal.....	781	Pierre Larose.....	8 90	Aug. 4, 1894.	Fined \$50.
	782	D. Benoit.....	2 34	do 4, 1894.	do \$50.
	783	T. Monastesse.....	0 60	do 11, 1894.	do \$10.
	784	F. St. Aubin.....	5 00	Sept. 12, 1894.	Sentenced to fine of \$100.
	785	Sailors of the steamship "Slubenbuk"	16 00	do 24, 1894.	
	786	W. C. Tanner.....	18 10	do 28, 1894.	Fined \$200.
	787	Alphonse Legros.....	3 30	do 25, 1894.	do \$50.
	788	F. Dugas.....	1 80	Oct. 22, 1894.	do \$5.
	789	Noah Beaudoin.....	3 05	Nov. 17, 1894.	do \$35.
	790	Louis Desjardins.....	1 35	do 23, 1894.	
	791	{ P. A. La Rivière..... } { J. Bourbon..... }	12 25	Dec. 6, 1894.	{ Dismissed.
	792	Mad. Legault.....	2 70	do 12, 1894.	Fined \$10.
	793	François Desbiens.....	2 00	do 17, 1894.	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month in jail.
	794	I. Tétrault.....	0 40	do 21, 1894.	Fined \$25.
	795	P. Hamelin.....	5 00	do 29, 1894.	do \$105.
	796	E. J. Morin.....	1 00	Jan. 15, 1895.	Fined \$105.
	797	E. Brunet.....	10 00	do 16, 1895.	do \$50.
	798	S. Vallée.....	1 00	do 24, 1895.	do \$10.
	799	Eug. Dion.....	20 20	Feb. 2, 1895.	do \$110.
	800	A. Leblanc.....	41 80	do 14, 1895.	do \$50.
	801	A. Michaels.....	6 75	do 15, 1895.	do \$10.
	802	On property of L. Nadeau, belonging to — Durand.....	2 10	do 27, 1895.	
	803	Alex. Robidoux.....	1 20	April 13, 1895.	do \$10.
	804	O. Limoges.....	10 00	do 17, 1895.	do \$50.
	805	W. Gill.....	5 00	do 30, 1895.	do \$5.
	806	E. Dion.....	36 86	May 2, 1895.	Sentenced to 6 mos. imprisonment, with hard labour, and \$500 fine and costs, and in default further term of 2 mos. imprisonment.
	807	Joseph Burrelle.....	2 42	do 10, 1895.	Sentenced to \$50 fine, and in default 6 mos. in jail.
	808	O. Salvas.....	4 40	do 22, 1895.	Sentenced to \$100 fine and 1 month in jail, and in default 1 month extra.
	809	S. Brenner.....	3 00	June 4, 1895.	Fined \$10.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended  
30th June, 1895—Continued.

Divisions.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Montreal—Con..	810	L. Guertin.....	1 80	June 8, 1895.	If voluntary payment of \$10 is made, no proceedings; goods confiscated.
	811	J. Z. Gagnier.....	4 80	do 10, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	812	A. Masse.....	1 80	do 10, 1895.	do \$10.
	813	A. Fontaine.....	0 80	do 10, 1895.	do \$10.
	814	J. O. Vallée.....	1 20	do 10, 1895.	do \$10.
	815	G. Brossard.....	1 00	do 10, 1895.	do \$10.
	816	V. Demers.....	1 00	.....	Prisoner acquitted.
Quebec.....	348	F. Patry.....	2 60	Aug. 17, 1894.	Fined \$10.
	349	H. Tétu.....	55 50	Oct. 8, 1894.	Goods confiscated.
	350	P. Gagné.....	20 93	do 9, 1894.	do
	351	Capt. E. Boulanger.....	125 00	do 9, 1894.	do
	352	E. Tétu.....	75 00	do 9, 1894.	do
	353	P. Gagné.....	96 31	do 11, 1894.	do
	354	On beach at St. Thomas.	20 93	do 14, 1894.	do
	355	Wm. Readman.....	62 55	Dec. 17, 1894.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	356	do.....	609 14	do 18, 1894.	do
	357	J. Socquet.....	10 00	Mar. 22, 1895.	Fined \$100.
	358	N. Dussault.....	25 00	April 27, 1895.	do
	359	J. P. Dugal.....	6 00	May 9, 1895.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	360	Elie Guay.....	4 75	do 30, 1895.	do do
	361	Geo. E. Roy.....	31 02	do 30, 1895.	do do
	362	A. Couture.....	3 50	June 8, 1895.	do
	363	J. Corriveau.....	14 90	do 9, 1895.	do
Sherbrooke.....	98	R. Johnston.....	10 00	Mar. 26, 1895.	Fined \$5.
	99	J. S. Mitchell.....	100 00	do 26, 1895.	do
	100	T. Cowan.....	3 00	do 26, 1895.	do \$1.50.
Sorel.....	61	D. Faucher.....	20 20	Feb. 15, 1895.	Confiscation sufficient.
	62	C. Brissette.....	0 30	May 6, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	63	C. Daviau.....	0 75	do 7, 1895.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	64	F. Bernard.....	0 65	do 10, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	65	P. Malo.....	61 15	do 23, 1895.	do \$110.
St. Hyacinthe..	47	J. Blanchard.....	50 25	Dec. 6, 1894.	Fined \$10.
	48	L. Fontaine.....	1 00	Mar. 28, 1895.	do \$50.
	49	E. Thétreault.....	26 00	June 4, 1895.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
St. John's.....	75	A. Casavant.....	15 00	Aug. 14, 1894.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	76	Fred. Conley.....	7 50	Sept. 22, 1894.	Fined \$100; left the country.
	77	L. V. Beaudry.....	10 50	do 28, 1894.	do \$50.
	78	A. S. Streeter.....	1 00	Nov. 29, 1894.	do \$75 or 4 mos. in jail.
	79	F. H. Crowell.....	1 80	April 3, 1895.	do \$60.
Terrebonne.....	41	D. Clouthier.....	14 70	Jan. 5, 1895.	do \$50.
	42	F. Labelle.....	5 60	do 5, 1895.	do \$200 and 2 mos. in jail, but has appealed.
	43	B. Beaulne.....	0 60	April 8, 1895.	do \$50.
	44	F. Lalonde.....	1 00	do 8, 1895.	do \$50.
Three Rivers....	84	T. Frappier.....	13 00	Jan. 3, 1895.	do \$100 and 2 mos. in jail.
Cape Breton....	34	A. & J. Campbell.....	50 30	Nov. 1, 1894.	Fined \$200 each.
	35	A. B. Beaton.....	21 20	do 2, 1894.	do \$300 and 3 mos. in jail.
	36	John McIsaac.....	64 10	do 21, 1894.	do \$200 and 2 do
	37	A. B. Beaton.....	10 00	June 4, 1895.	Sentenced to \$100 and 1 month in jail; second offence, sentenced to fine of \$500 and 6 months in jail.
Halifax.....	139	Estate W. R. Spencer.....	6 65	Sept. 7, 1894.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	140	Angus Chisholm.....	16 80	April 23, 1895.	Case dismissed.
	141	F. Gastonguay.....	12 25	May 1, 1895.	Sentenced to fine of \$50.
	142	C. Aucoin.....	4 90	do 1, 1895.	do do \$50.
	143	Mrs. M. Wood.....	2 50	do 1, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	144	J. P. Wambolt.....	7 80	do 1, 1895.	do \$10.
	145	Dan. Walker.....	0 56	do 26, 1895.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	146	A. Allan.....	0 12	do 28, 1895.	do do
	147	Wm. Byng.....	0 28	do 28, 1895.	do do
	148	L. Rose.....	0 56	do 28, 1895.	do do
	149	Mrs. McIntyre.....	0 36	do 30, 1895.	Fined \$10.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Halifax— <i>Con.</i> ...	150	Thos. O'Malley.....	3 60	May 31, 1895.	Tobacco may be released on payment of duty, &c.
	151	John E. Hills.. ..	6 30	do 31, 1895.	Tobacco may be released on payment of duty, &c.
	152	J. Scott & Co.....	4 50	June 3, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	153	Wm. A. Adams. ....	10 05	do 7, 1895.	do \$10.
	154	G. E. Wallace & Co.....	6 30	do 7, 1895.	
	155	Peter Mihan.....	0 28	do 12, 1895.	do \$10.
	156	C. Clarke.....	1 20	do 25, 1895.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
Pictou.....	65	Hugh McInnes.....	30 00	Sept. 20, 1894.	Sentenced to fine of \$100.
	66	A. Chisholm.....	14 00	Oct. 27, 1894	
	67	{ Thos. Stewart..... } { Nancy McDonald.. }	28 00	June 1, 1895.	
Vancouver.....	1	T. G. O'Rourke .....	83 00	July 29, 1894.	} Purchased from J. W. Lang & Co., who were fined \$500.
	2	John Jervis .....	165 00	Aug. 13, 1894.	
	3	T. McNeely .....	134 06	Sept. 11, 1894.	
	4	Allan McLean.....	0 75	.....	
	5	{ P. Thibideau..... } { R. J. Baker..... }	40 00	Nov. 18, 1894.	} Fined \$100, or in default 1 month in jail. } Fined \$250, or in default 4 months in jail.
	6	{ John McDonald .....	25 00	Feb. 16, 1895.	
		{ James Bruce..... }			

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.





STATEMENT showing the Amount of Excise Revenues collected at each of the undermentioned Outoffices, &c.—Concluded.

Divisions.	Outoffices.	Licenses.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum	Manu- factures in Bond.	Other Receipts.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Catharines.	Niagara Falls			50 00	3,632 03		857 30				857 30
	Port Colborne										3,682 03
	Thorold		1,794 52								1,794 52
	Welland		2,183 64								2,183 64
Stratford	Goderich	170 00	3,806 34		1,157 00		438 60	150 80			5,133 34
	Lastowel	125 00			2,039 79						3,556 79
	Palmerston	200 00			16,588 58		1,392 00				16,768 58
	St. Mary's	20 00	3,771 96		2,081 63						5,873 59
Toronto	Barrie	332 50	3,523 89		4,859 87		809 55				9,516 81
	Hornby	100 00			3,513 57						3,613 57
	Orillia	100 00			503 25						603 25
	Whitby	37 50					146 85	61 20			245 55
Windsor	Chatham	135 00	6,098 54			3,706 49	2,609 55	10 30			12,559 88
	Leamington	37 50					206 10				243 60
	Valleyfield		20,610 37								20,610 37
	Gaspe										908 00
Quebec	Magdalen Islands										374 75
	Paspébiac										3,334 00
	Riviere du Loup		10,119 32								10,119 32
	Grandy	75 00									22,785 15
St. John's, Que. Three Rivers. Chatham	Arthabaskaville	120 00	10,845 86				22,710 15				11,865 05
	Barthurst	10 00	389 55			45 00	854 25				399 55
	Newcastle	20 00									10,270 26
	Andover	20 00	46 51			10,250 26					66 51
St. John, N. B.	Campo-Bello	40 00	1,985 13								2,025 13
	Fredericton	60 00						90 00			23,094 47
	Moncton	30 00						1,714 95			14,346 97
	St. Stephen	40 00						136 10			9,514 73
Cape Breton Halifax	Sackville	20 00						31 96			5,505 71
	Shediac	20 00									367 26
	Sussex	20 00									1,608 50
	Woodstock	20 00	536 91								556 91
Pictou	North Sydney										4,781 62
	Annerst.	40 00	3,593 75			2,295 37					5,929 12
	Truro	40 00	1,714 02			8,778 89					10,532 91
	Weymouth (to Nov. 30, 1894).	20 00				1,385 75					1,405 75
New Glasgow	Yarmouth (to Nov. 30, 1894).	115 00				4,618 88					5,036 58
	Antigonish	40 00				6,231 37	333 90	28 80			6,271 37
	New Glasgow	20 00				5,015 00					5,035 00

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

Yarmouth.....	110 00	14,145 39	.....	1,700 50	.....	.....	1,700 50
Winnipeg.....	170 00	2,329 95	.....	8,747 98	.....	.....	23,903 37
Brandon.....	20 00	3,034 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,318 10
Calgary (to Nov. 30, 1894).....	90 00	7,288 62	.....	2,814 63	.....	.....	3,054 91
Gretna.....	70 00	976 26	.....	143 63	.....	.....	10,322 64
Portage la Prairie.....	60 00	11,259 77	.....	466 89	.....	.....	1,471 40
Prince Albert.....	20 00	2,671 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,786 66
Rat Portage.....	20 00	5,437 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,691 47
Regina.....	20 00	2,188 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,457 38
Virden.....	20 00	2,188 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,208 91
West Selkirk.....	10 00	120 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 41
Anthroite.....	243 00	2,906 66	.....	423 47	.....	.....	2,981 13
Edmonton.....	20 00	2,530 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550 82
Lethbridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden.....	.....	.....	.....	66 50	.....	.....	66 50
Kamloops.....	107 50	7,539 24	.....	385 62	.....	345 75	9,628 11
Kaslo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 40
Nelson.....	160 00	13,577 40	.....	300 00	.....	.....	14,346 50
New Westminster.....	175 00	.....	.....	1,140 77	.....	2,700 60	4,196 37
Revelstoke.....	120 00	2,505 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,655 70
Revelstoke.....	25 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Rossland.....	75 00	.....	.....	31 50	.....	.....	56 50
Vernon.....	320 00	2,541 41	139 66	120 82	.....	.....	135 82
Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	6,933 39	.....	2,295 45	12,467 91
Totals.....	7,842 50	524,233 26	489 66	132,563 19	188,347 50	82,569 15	950,510 27

NOTE.—From 1st December, 1894, two new Divisions were established, viz.: Yarmouth and Calgary, the former including Weymouth and Yarmouth Outoffices, and the latter Calgary.

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895

Inland Revenues—Excise.

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1894-95



Inland Revenues—Excise.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	SERVICES.	Revenues of Previous Years not collected 1st July, 1894.	Revenues Accrued, 1894-95.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
95,706 20	7,804,965 90	29,569 22	7,834,535 12	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3.	24,389 99	7,810,145 13	7,834,535 12
.....	3,646 00	28,208 17	31,874 17	Hydraulic and other Rents, per Statement No. 5.	27,823 17	4,051 00	31,874 17
.....	997 25	18,673 41	19,670 66	Minor Public Works, per Statement No. 6.	13,838 41	5,832 25	19,670 66
.....	7,106 57	40,140 19	47,246 76	Culling Timber, per Statement No. 7.	38,912 06	8,334 70	47,246 76
.....	39,483 29	2,813 80	42,297 09	Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 19 A and 19 B.	2,617 06	39,680 03	42,297 09
.....	17,202 25	934 00	18,136 25	Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 21.	864 25	17,272 00	18,136 25
.....	291 25	110 25	401 50	Electric Light Inspection, per Statement No. 23.	.....	401 50	401 50
.....	6,408 60	.....	6,408 60	Law Stamps, per Statements Nos. 10 and 18.	.....	6,408 60	6,408 60
.....	.....	45 04	45 04	Bill Stamps, per Statement No. 9.	45 04	.....	45 04
.....	208 72	.....	208 72	Sundry Minor Revenues, per Statement No. 11.	.....	208 72	208 72
.....	19,703 33	.....	19,703 33	Methylated Spirits, net receipts.	.....	19,703 33	19,703 33
95,706 20	7,900,093 16	.....	8,020,587 24	..... Less—Refunds as per Statement No. 16.	.....	7,912,097 26	8,020,587 24
.....	95,706 20	.....	95,706 20	Totals.	108,489 98	7,916,391 06	95,706 20
.....	7,804,386 96	120,494 08	7,924,881 04				7,924,881 04

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

DR.

## No. 2.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1894.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.					Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Seizures.	Cullers' Fees.	Cullers' Annuities.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
49 08	309,340 08	82,581 56	756 37	.....	.....	343 98	393,071 07
.....	7,783 32	3,042 80	.....	6,606 37	5,866 67	75 00	23,374 16
.....	.....	.....	2,578 36	.....	.....	.....	2,578 36
.....	8,498 59	18,178 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,676 84
.....	40,955 00	4,796 23	.....	.....	.....	16 66	45,767 89
.....	55,316 46	15,675 22	49 25	.....	.....	193 26	71,234 19
.....	15,091 55	5,682 42	.....	.....	.....	212 88	20,986 85
.....	.....	6,358 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,358 77
49 08	436,985 00	136,315 25	3,383 98	6,606 37	5,866 67	841 78	590,048 13

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

ACCOUNT, 1894–95.

CR.

SERVICES.	Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1894.	Amounts disbursed by the Receiver General on requisition of the Department.	AMOUNTS DEDUCTED FROM SALARIES FOR		Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
			Superannuation.	Insurance.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and seizures, per statement No. 4.....	393 98	386,416 24	6,140 01	71 76	49 08	393,071 07
Culling timber, per statement No. 8.....	75 00	23,151 22	147 94			23,374 16
Excise seizures distributed, per statement No. 4, appendix B.....		2,578 36				2,578 36
Sundry minor expenditures, per statement No. 12.....		26,506 91	169 93			26,676 84
Departmental expenditure, per statement No. 17.....	16 66	45,080 01	671 22			45,767 89
Weights and measures, per statements Nos. 20A and 20B.....	193 26	69,815 53	1,068 02	157 38		71,234 19
Gas inspection, per statement No. 22.....	212 88	20,479 95	294 02			20,986 85
Electric light inspection, per statement No. 24.....		6,358 77				6,358 77
	891 78	580,386 90	8,491 14	229 14	49 08	590,048 13

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*



EXCISE,

No. 3.—COLLECTION Divisions,

(For Details, see

Dr.

Balances due 1st July, 1894.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.							
	Spirits.		Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
158 55	107,932 65	100 00	4,166 45	13,041 25	259 20	305 80		
220 25	17,114 97	150 00	7,174 89	12,625 13	19,815 15			10 00
	10,761 19			3,174 74		15 50		
157 80	267,094 11	450 00	60,427 71	14,122 35	22,914 90	24 90		
965 62	155,764 43	150 00	43,799 46	291,190 32	21,717 21	1,065 40	5,216 43	
212 34	52,527 20	100 00	37,987 03	37,327 62	16,857 33	1,914 30	2,442 30	
1,179 00	81,073 21	300 00	61,498 20	66,612 93	128,143 32	11,855 72		
	168,161 86	200 00	4,154 90	54,170 79	1,033 98	2,016 20		85 00
329 40	16,798 98	375 00	15,795 05	27,002 61	6,349 80	1 00		
32 40	60,156 33	50 00	385 25	12,931 38	2,191 98	202 60		
	36,467 37	200 00	18,320 01	4,070 02	1,242 30	362 60		
	7,381 36	50 00	195 33	1,896 02		224 15		
84 38	93,938 73	150 00	29,576 48		7,995 60	308 84	300 00	
30 60	24,220 33	100 00	14,464 70	3,733 76	11,185 80	158 60		
532 04	27,910 54	300 00	22,932 86	4,560 26	6,469 20	506 75		
1,284 51	519,573 99	650 00	167,330 03	241,568 93	34,947 03	5,516 10	19,939 13	1 25
1,863 34	237,604 41	246 20	30,129 34	4,557 25	7,667 55	198 17	62 83	
430 23								
7,480 46	1,884,481 66	3,571 20	518,337 69	792,585 36	288,790 35	24,676 63	27,960 69	96 25
	21,414 43	50 00	518 92	10,466 81	151 90			63 13
7,112 41	918,839 74	550 00	124,164 29	818,502 73	262,875 74	6,763 73	15,375 10	1,237 15
1,028 69	298,968 33	125 00	26,098 73	141,050 05	10,874 38	7 60	3,914 24	704 37
36 00	96,123 61	50 00	404 13	9,178 63	17,037 66		300 00	56 50
10 11	23,456 76			422 85			230 20	210 00
	44,142 55	50 00		107 50				60 00
	22,067 08				22,860 15	36 85		117 00
	4,379 26	50 00	344 19	851 48	181 50			50 00
304 29	62,230 16			1,745 25	4,747 94	251 10		
8,491 50	1,491,621 92	875 00	151,530 26	982,325 30	318,729 27	7,059 28	19,819 54	2,498 15
				4,761 62				
143 32	84,200 88	250 00	30,171 44	139,075 60	3,036 18	1,590 85		66 14
				23,888 12		0 45		
5,860 50				9,221 78	521 10	17 35		
6,003 82	84,200 88	250 00	30,171 44	176,947 12	3,557 28	1,608 65		66 14
	389 55			10,250 26				
1,084 12	116,494 23	150 00	13,448 15	125,971 98	12,368 55	4,123 90		10 00
1,084 12	116,883 78	150 00	13,448 15	136,222 24	12,368 55	4,123 90		10 00
468 37	49,733 95	650 00	8,393 04	32,092 25	5,904 15	1,211 60		610 09
364 67	79,799 79	489 66	19,736 65	43,178 83	10,044 45	1,305 63		
833 04	129,533 74	1,139 66	28,129 69	75,271 08	15,948 60	2,517 25		610 00
	3,927 35	50 00	1,200 00	43,614 50		352 40		
497 05	185,406 74	475 00	21,328 14	162,865 24	7,846 80	1,050 97		
	5,522 61	25 00	1,934 25					
24,389 99	3,901,578 68	6,535 86	766,079 62	2,369,830 84	647,240 85	41,389 08	47,780 23	3,289 54
	28,576 48	650 66	59,004 82	7,145 48	37 50		170 88	120 38
	3,873,002 20	5,885 20	707,074 80	2,362,685 36	647,203 35	41,389 08	47,609 35	3,160 16

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

1894-95.

in Account with Revenue.

Appendix A.)

CR.

Other Receipts.	Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	Divisions.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1895.	Total Credits.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
184 50	125,989 85	126,148 40	Belleville.....	125,925 95	222 45	126,148 40
60 00	56,950 14	57,170 39	Brantford.....	56,792 47	377 92	57,170 39
100 00	14,051 43	14,051 43	Cornwall.....	14,051 43		14,051 43
1,370 00	366,403 97	366,561 77	Guelph.....	366,387 27	174 50	366,561 77
949 38	519,852 63	520,818 25	Hamilton.....	518,494 77	2,323 48	520,818 25
545 05	149,700 83	149,913 17	Kingston.....	149,610 24	302 93	149,913 17
382 60	349,865 98	351,044 98	London.....	348,845 97	2,199 01	351,044 98
217 96	230,040 69	230,040 69	Ottawa.....	230,040 69		230,040 69
180 00	66,502 44	66,831 84	Owen Sound.....	66,372 38	459 46	66,831 84
180 00	76,097 54	76,129 94	Perth.....	76,117 54	12 40	76,129 94
160 00	60,822 30	60,822 30	Peterborough.....	60,822 30		60,822 30
110 00	9,856 86	9,856 86	Port Arthur.....	9,856 86		9,856 86
386 40	132,656 05	132,740 43	Prescott.....	132,458 30	282 13	132,740 43
120 00	53,983 19	54,013 79	St. Catharines.....	53,802 59	211 20	54,013 79
100 00	62,779 61	63,311 65	Stratford.....	63,064 15	247 50	63,311 65
4,903 60	994,430 06	995,714 57	Toronto.....	994,312 79	1,401 78	995,714 57
10,060 15	290,525 90	292,389 24	Windsor.....	291,329 88	1,059 36	292,389 24
		430 23	Suspense Account.....		430 23	430 23
20,009 64	3,560,509 47	3,567,989 93	Ontario.....	3,558,285 58	9,704 35	3,567,989 93
60 00	32,725 19	32,725 19	Joliette.....	32,662 34	62 85	32,725 19
2,737 32	2,151,045 80	2,158,158 21	Montreal.....	2,150,966 24	7,191 97	2,158,158 21
1,010 00	482,752 70	483,781 39	Quebec.....	482,522 02	1,259 37	483,781 39
93 47	123,244 00	123,280 00	Sherbrooke.....	122,690 27	589 73	123,280 00
220 00	24,539 81	24,549 92	Sorel.....	24,443 33	106 59	24,549 92
60 00	44,420 05	44,420 05	St. Hyacinthe.....	44,420 05		44,420 05
40 00	45,121 08	45,121 08	St. Johns.....	45,121 08		45,121 08
20 00	5,876 43	5,876 43	Terrebonne.....	5,876 43		5,876 43
80 00	69,054 45	69,358 74	Three Rivers.....	69,054 45	304 29	69,358 74
4,320 79	2,978,779 51	2,987,271 01	Quebec.....	2,977,756 21	9,514 80	2,987,271 01
20 00	4,781 62	4,781 62	Cape Breton.....	4,781 62		4,781 62
430 00	258,821 09	258,964 41	Halifax.....	258,421 78	542 63	258,964 41
70 00	23,958 57	23,958 57	Pictou.....	23,958 57		23,958 57
	9,760 23	9,760 23	Yarmouth.....	9,536 28	223 95	9,760 23
		5,860 50	Suspense Account.....		5,860 50	5,860 50
520 00	297,321 51	303,325 33	Nova Scotia.....	296,698 25	6,627 08	303,325 33
30 00	10,669 81	10,669 81	Chatham.....	10,669 81		10,669 81
470 00	273,036 81	274,120 93	St. John.....	273,303 38	817 55	274,120 93
500 00	283,706 62	284,790 74	New Brunswick.....	283,973 19	817 55	284,790 74
270 00	98,864 99	99,333 36	Vancouver.....	97,547 66	1,785 70	99,333 36
140 00	154,695 03	155,059 70	Victoria.....	154,847 62	212 08	155,059 70
410 00	253,560 02	254,393 06	British Columbia.....	252,395 28	1,997 78	254,393 06
40 00	49,184 25	49,184 25	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	49,174 25	10 00	49,184 25
609 00	379,581 89	380,078 94	Winnipeg, Man.....	379,181 28	897 66	380,078 94
20 00	7,501 86	7,501 86	Calgary, N. W. T.....	7,501 86		7,501 86
26,429 43	7,810,145 13	7,834,535 12	Totals.....	7,804,965 90	29,569 22	7,834,535 12
	95,706 20		Less—Refunds, as per Statement No. 16.			
26,429 43	7,714,438 93		Net Revenue.			

E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

## EXCISE,

## No. 4.—COLLECTION Divisions

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1894.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Collectors, 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	Divisions.
		Super-annuation.	Insurance.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
43 98	6,435 54	122 47			6,601 99	Belleville .....
	6,144 53	107 12			6,251 65	Brantford .....
	1,002 30	18 70			1,021 00	Cornwall .....
	15,266 84	290 30			15,557 14	Guelph .....
	21,040 52	403 80			21,444 32	Hamilton .....
	10,427 41	196 59			10,624 00	Kingston .....
	17,419 19	345 90			17,765 09	London .....
	5,914 78	117 32			6,032 10	Ottawa .....
	3,873 34	52 95			3,926 29	Owen Sound .....
	4,732 54	61 91			4,794 45	Perth .....
	4,518 00	85 84			4,603 84	Peterborough .....
	1,031 46	20 00			1,051 46	Port Arthur .....
	10,665 45	209 82			10,875 27	Prescott .....
	6,961 79	119 88			7,081 67	Stratford .....
	4,668 21	84 92			4,753 13	St. Catharines .....
	38,415 53	756 47			39,172 00	Toronto .....
	19,830 58	390 35		49 08	20,270 01	Windsor .....
	9,005 41	150 00			9,155 41	District Inspectors .....
43 98	187,353 42	3,534 34		49 08	190,980 82	Ontario .....
	2,199 94	37 48			2,237 42	Joliette .....
	44,189 84	820 64	71 76		45,082 24	Montreal .....
	10,806 76	191 28			10,998 04	Quebec .....
	2,824 13	26 40			2,850 53	Sherbrooke .....
	1,050 23	18 20			1,068 43	Sorel .....
	1,065 50	20 00			1,085 50	St. Hyacinthe .....
	2,251 04	36 16			2,287 20	St. Johns .....
	1,067 76	16 44			1,084 20	Terrebonne .....
	2,337 64	44 72			2,382 36	Three Rivers .....
	5,130 84	46 00			5,176 84	District Inspectors .....
	72,923 68	1,257 32	71 76		74,252 76	Quebec .....
	1,212 72	24 00			1,236 72	Chatham .....
	8,761 97	168 84			8,930 81	St. John .....
	2,300 64	40 00			2,340 64	District Inspector .....
	12,275 33	232 84			12,508 17	New Brunswick .....
	930 10	15 00			945 10	Cape Breton .....
	11,486 32	221 31			11,707 63	Halifax .....
	1,095 95	17 99			1,113 94	Pictou .....
	1,213 77	19 57			1,233 34	Yarmouth .....
	3,320 83	50 00			3,370 83	District Inspector .....
	18,046 97	323 87			18,370 84	Nova Scotia .....
100 00	2,252 23	43 96			2,396 19	Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....
200 00	15,217 53	255 47			15,673 00	Winnipeg, Man. ....
	2,530 48	27 06			2,557 54	Calgary, N. W. T. ....
	4,272 94	50 00			4,322 94	District Inspector .....
200 00	22,020 95	332 53			22,553 48	Manitoba and N. W. T. ....

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

1894-95.

in account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.)

CR.

Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1894.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors, 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Seizures Expenditure.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	6,123 76				226 35	207 90	43 98	6,601 99
	5,360 00			50 00	406 10	435 55		6,251 65
	935 00					86 00		1,021 00
	14,525 00			48 00	502 46	481 68		15,557 14
	20,435 81		624 97		133 62	249 92		21,444 32
	9,837 50		13 00	270 00	40 20	463 30		10,624 00
	16,852 50		98 00	150 00	129 90	534 69		17,765 09
	5,870 00	26 00			53 15	82 95		6,032 10
	2,650 00	6 00	403 84	125 00	606 10	135 35		3,926 29
	4,345 72			99 96	95 70	253 07		4,794 45
	4,300 00				85 87	217 97		4,603 84
	1,000 00				5 90	45 56		1,051 46
	10,496 66		100 00		6 00	272 61		10,875 27
	6,000 00		500 05	77 00	302 05	202 57		7,081 67
	4,250 00		180 00		207 15	115 98		4,753 13
	37,911 03		30 00		589 65	641 32		39,172 00
49 08	19,396 28		25 00		202 20	597 45		20,270 01
	7,500 00			99 96	1,383 70	171 75		9,155 41
49 08	177,789 26	32 00	1,974 86	919 92	4,976 10	5,195 62	43 98	190,980 82
	1,990 00	53 99			58 05	135 38		2,237 42
	40,300 07	54 65	3,440 38		618 15	668 09		45,082 24
	9,107 50	147 72	999 84	20 00	346 27	376 71		10,998 04
	2,119 92	1 00	489 09		113 95	126 57		2,850 53
	910 00	43 15			14 30	100 98		1,068 43
	1,000 00	13 75			5 75	66 00		1,085 50
	1,975 00	17 00		144 00	17 50	133 70		2,287 20
	900 00	29 30		24 00	31 15	99 75		1,084 20
	2,144 00	44 45			104 10	89 81		2,382 36
	4,700 00				404 82	72 02		5,176 84
	65,146 49	405 01	4,929 31	188 00	1,714 04	1,869 91		74,252 76
	1,200 00					36 72		1,236 72
	8,561 20				144 75	224 86		8,930 81
	2,000 00				329 89	10 75		2,340 64
	11,761 20				474 64	272 33		12,508 17
	750 00	63 56			75 99	55 55		945 10
	11,202 83	18 24			215 20	271 36		11,707 63
	900 00	37 47			12 39	164 08		1,113 94
	979 18				33 51	220 65		1,233 34
	2,500 00	48 89			707 69	114 34		3,370 83
	16,332 01	168 16			1,044 69	825 98		18,370 84
	2,200 00			30 00		66 19	100 00	2,396 19
	12,115 53		957 46	330 00	1,529 15	540 86	200 00	15,673 00
	1,466 67			70 00	530 65	490 22		2,557 54
	2,500 00			320 00	1,409 80	93 14		4,322 94
	16,082 20		957 46	720 00	3,469 60	1,124 22	200 00	22,553 48

EXCISE,

No. 4.—COLLECTION Divisions

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1894.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Collectors, 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	Divisions.
		Super-annuation.	Insurance.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	6,466 99	106 18			6,573 17	... Vancouver .....
	4,832 19	78 80			4,910 99	... Victoria .....
	3,195 10	50 00			3,245 10	... District Inspector .....
	14,494 28	234 98			14,729 26	... British Columbia .....
	3,577 03	56 00			3,633 03	... Inspector of Distilleries .....
	2,941 88	56 00			2,997 88	... Chief Inspector of Inland Revenue .....
	197 58				197 58	... Inspector of Tobacco Factories .....
	196 20				196 20	... Inspector of Bonded Factories .....
	20,336 97				20,336 97	... General Expenditure .....
	2,378 21				2,378 21	... Legal Expenses .....
	3,760 75				3,760 75	... Printing .....
	1,011 65				1,011 65	... Stationery .....
	1,822 82				1,822 82	... Lithographing, Engraving, &c. ....
50 00	9,299 91	68 17			9,418 08	... Preventive Service .....
	5,394 13				5,394 13	... Commission to Customs Officers .....
	92 26				92 26	... Commission on sale of Stamps for Canada Twist .....
	6,039 99				6,039 99	... Duty-pay to officers in charge of most important establishments .....
393 98	386,416 24	6,140 01	71 76	49 08	393,071 07	... Grand Totals .....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

1894-95.

in Account with Expenditure—*Concluded.*

*Appendix B.)*

CR.

Balances due to Collectors, 1st July 1894.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors, 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Seizures Expenditure.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	4,866 66	151 20	199 18	320 00	557 10	479 03	.....	6,573 17
.....	3,462 26	.....	1,021 58	120 00	174 10	133 05	.....	4,910 99
.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	745 10	.....	.....	3,245 10
.....	10,828 92	151 20	1,220 76	440 00	1,476 30	612 08	.....	14,729 26
.....	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....	774 95	58 08	.....	3,633 03
.....	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....	178 10	19 78	.....	2,997 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 58	35 00	.....	197 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 20	.....	.....	196 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,336 97	.....	20,336 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378 21	.....	2,378 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,760 75	.....	3,760 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011 65	.....	1,011 65
.....	3,600 00	.....	2,746 57	.....	1,606 14	1,822 82	.....	1,822 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,465 37	.....	9,418 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,394 13	.....	5,394 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 26	.....	92 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,039 99	.....	6,039 99
49 08	309,340 08	756 37	11,828 96	2,297 92	16,073 34	52,381 34	343 98	393,071 07

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

**HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.**  
**No. 5.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LESSEES' ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.**  
*(For Details, see Appendix A.)*

CR.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1894.	Accrued during the Year ended 30th June, 1894.	Totals.		Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,207 84	3,589 00	5,796 84	Chaudière Falls and Ottawa River.....	3,535 00	2,261 84	5,796 84
.....	26 00	26 00	St. Lawrence River.....	26 00	40 00	26 00
.....	40 00	60 00	St. Maurice River.....	20 00	50 00	60 00
.....	10 00	50 00	Rivière du Lièvre.....	.....	50 00	50 00
507 00	386 00	893 00	Sundry properties.....	85 00	808 00	893 00
<i>Land Sales.</i>						
			Principal accounts.....	.....	15,573 50	15,573 50
			Interest do.....	.....	9,474 83	9,474 83
15,573 50		15,573 50		.....		.....
9,474 83		9,474 83		.....		.....
27,823 17	4,051 00	31,874 17	Totals.....	3,646 00	28,208 17	31,874 17

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

DR.

No. 6.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1894-95.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1894.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	Works.	Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	<i>Bridges.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,600 62		2,600 62	Dunnville.....		2,600 62	2,600 62
			<i>Ferries.</i>			
30 00	10 00	40 00	Bristol .....		40 00	40 00
	20 00	20 00	Buckingham and Cumberland.....		20 00	20 00
50 00		50 00	Buffalo and Navy Island.....	50 00		50 00
	25 00	25 00	Buffalo and Point Albinot.....		25 00	25 00
100 00	50 00	150 00	Buffalo to point near Point Albinot.....		150 00	150 00
50 00	50 00	100 00	Buffalo and Shisler's Point.....		100 00	100 00
10 00	10 00	20 00	Cardinal and Ogdensburg.....	10 00	10 00	20 00
	50 00	50 00	Chippewa and Schlosser's Landing.....	50 00		50 00
	10 00	10 00	Cross Point and Campbellton.....		10 00	10 00
20 00		20 00	Edmundston and Maine.....		20 00	20 00
	50 00	50 00	Fitzroy and Onslow.....	50 00		50 00
	100 00	100 00	Fort Erie and Buffalo.....	100 00		100 00
	20 00	20 00	Gower Point and Lapasse.....	20 00		20 00
100 00	100 00	200 00	Hull (new lease).....	100 00	100 00	200 00
1,736 79		1,736 79	Hull (old lease).....		1,736 79	1,736 79
	20 00	20 00	Morrisburg and Waddington.....	20 00		20 00
	75 00	75 00	New Edinburgh and Gatineau.....		75 00	75 00
	100 00	100 00	Niagara and Youngstown.....		100 00	100 00
	1 00	1 00	Ouellette Street, Detroit.....	1 00		1 00
	12 00	12 00	Papineauville and Brown's Wharf.....	12 00		12 00
	51 00	51 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (new lease).....	51 00		51 00
1 00		1 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (old lease).....		1 00	1 00
	200 00	200 00	Prescott and Ogdensburg.....	200 00		200 00
	10 00	10 00	Queenston.....	10 00		10 00
50 00	50 00	100 00	Queenston and Lewiston.....		100 00	100 00
	50 00	50 00	Rocklife and Gatineau.....	50 00		50 00
50 00	50 00	100 00	Sault Ste. Marie.....	100 00		100 00
20 00	10 00	30 00	St. Leonard and Van Buren.....		30 00	30 00
50 00	50 00	100 00	Victoria and Black Rock.....	50 00	50 00	100 00
			<i>Sundries.</i>			
8,000 00		8,000 00	Dundas and Waterloo Road.....		8,000 00	8,000 00
840 00	4,342 00	5,182 00	Government Telegraph Lines.....	2 00	5,180 00	5,182 00
	31 25	31 25	Part of building, Portland, N. B. (new lease).....	31 25		31 25
130 00	260 00	390 00	Part of building, Portland, N. B. (old lease).....	65 00	325 00	390 00
	25 00	25 00	Warton Docks.....	25 00		25 00
13,838 41	5,832 25	19,670 66	Totals.....	997 25	18,673 41	19,670 66

E. MIALI,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



No. 7.—CULLERS' REVENUE, 1894-95.  
(For Details, see Appendix A.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1894.	Amounts accrued for measuring and culling Timber during the year ended 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	Offices.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7,614 40	306 37	7,920 77	Montreal .....	12 18	7,908 59	7,920 77
*31,007 89	8,023 33	39,036 22	Quebec .....	7,094 39	31,941 83	39,036 22
289 77		289 77	M. A. Planondon .....		289 77	289 77
38,912 06	8,334 70	47,246 76	Totals .....	7,106 57	40,140 19	47,246 76

\*This amount includes \$330.57 due by persons in Three Rivers officer's jurisdiction, which office has been abolished.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALI,  
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

No. 8.—CULLERS' EXPENDITURE, 1894-95.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Balance due 1st July, 1894.	Received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Totals.	AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE.				Balance due 3rd June, 1895.	Totals.
				Salaries.	Con-tingencies.	Cullers' Fees.	Annuities.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
75 00	15,342 60	128 28	15,470 88	6,750 00	2,420 88	6,300 00	.....	15,470 88	
.....	1,457 88	18 00	1,550 88	900 00	269 51	306 37	.....	1,550 88	
.....	158 41	1 66	160 07	133 32	26 75	.....	.....	160 07	
.....	5,866 67	.....	5,866 67	.....	.....	5,866 67	.....	5,866 67	
.....	282 50	.....	282 50	.....	282 50	.....	.....	282 50	
.....	19 11	.....	19 11	.....	19 11	.....	.....	19 11	
.....	21 62	.....	21 62	.....	21 62	.....	.....	21 62	
.....	2 43	.....	2 43	.....	2 43	.....	.....	2 43	
75 00	23,151 22	147 94	23,374 16	7,783 32	3,042 80	6,606 37	75 00	23,374 16	

E. MIAILL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

DR. No. 9.—BILL STAMPS Distributors in account with the Inland Revenue Department. CR.

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1894.		BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1895.		Totals.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,372 77	11 54	1,372 77	11 54	1,372 77	1,372 77
160 00	33 50	160 00	33 50	160 00	33 50
1,532 77	45 04	1,532 77	45 04	1,532 77	45 04
Totals					
Post Office Department.....					
Belleville, ex-collector E. R. Benjamin.....					
Three Rivers, ex-collector B. Lassalle.....					
Colonel J. F. McLeod, Fort McLeod.....					
Totals.....					

DR. No. 10.—LAW STAMPS Distributors in Account with Inland Revenue Department. CR.

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1894.		BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1895.		Totals.	
Stamps received from Department.	Commission of 5 per cent allowed by Department on Stamps sold.	Stamps received from Department.	Commission of 5 per cent allowed by Department on Stamps sold.	Stamps received from Department.	Commission of 5 per cent allowed by Department on Stamps sold.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,640 00	132 00	2,640 00	132 00	2,640 00	132 00
4,105 90	205 30	4,105 90	205 30	4,105 90	205 30
6,745 90	337 30	6,745 90	337 30	6,745 90	337 30
Totals					
R. Cassels, Registrar Supreme Court.....					
L. A. Audette, Registrar Exchequer Court.....					
Totals.....					

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895. E. MIALI, Commissioner.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

DR.      No. 11.—SUNDRY MINOR REVENUES, 1894-95.      CR.

Accrued during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.	Totals.		Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
242 87	242 87	Fertilizers' Inspection Fees .....	242 87	242 87
25 85	25 85	.. Adulteration of Food Fees .....	25 85	25 85
268 72	268 72	.....Totals.....	268 72	268 72

## No. 12.—SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES, 1894-95.

DR.      (*For Details see Appendix B.*)      CR.

Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deduction from salaries for super-annuation.	Totals.		Salaries.	Contingencies.	Printing.	Stationery.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
37 67	.....	37 67	.. Minor Public Works ..	.....	34 43	3 24	.....	37 67
2,354 73	.....	2,354 73	.. Inspection of Staples ..	.....	2,343 96	10 77	.....	2,354 73
24,114 51	169 93	24,284 44	.. Adulteration of Food ..	8,498 59	15,116 33	427 79	241 73	24,284 44
26,506 91	169 93	26,676 84	.....Totals.....	8,498 59	17,494 72	441 80	241 73	26,676 84

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to  
1893, 1894 and 1895, and

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXCISE DUTY.	1893.			Duty.
	QUANTITIES.			
	Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex- Warehouse.	Totals.	
Spirits.....	Gallons. 15,701	Gallons. 2,731,896 71,817 imported	Gallons. 2,819,414	\$ cts. 4,139,306 78
Malt Liquor, the duty being paid on Malt.....	17,175,356	.....	17,175,356	428 70
Malt.....	Lbs. 84,074	Lbs. 49,998,677	Lbs. 50,082,751	1,001,655 02
Cigars.....	No. 65,484,904	No. 49,183,905	No. 114,668,809	681,628 31
Cigarettes.....	32,252,100	10,618,000	42,870,100	64,305 15
Tobacco from Foreign Leaf.....	Lbs. 1,082,327½	Lbs. 8,150,300	Lbs. 9,232,627½	2,308,156 88
do Canadian Leaf.....	330,501½	106,084	436,585½	21,829 44
Snuff.....	251,620	.....	251,620	45,664 50
Canadian Twist.....	78,427½	.....	78,427½	3,921 38
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign.....	.....	802	802	240 60
do Canadian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection Fees on Petroleum.....	1,742,876½	8,257,186	10,000,062½	2,379,812 80
Manufactures in Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	46,343 07
Licenses, Spirits.....	.....	.....	.....	34,900 21
do Malt Liquor.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750 00
do Malt.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200 00
do Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	6,475 00
do Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	10,637 50
do Manufactures in Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	2,012 00
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00
				8,377,604 54

\* Spirits imported for use in the manufacture of crude fulminate on which duty at the rate of

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise

Excise Duty taken for Consumption, during the years ended 30th June, the Duty accrued thereon.

1894.				1895.			
QUANTITIES.			Duty.	QUANTITIES.			Duty.
Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Totals.		Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Totals.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.
1,206	2,753,401 *44,809	2,799,416 imported.	4,131,387 76	36,035 imported	2,509,019 *95,255	2,545,054 95,255	3,870,752 20 28,576 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,035	2,604,274	2,640,309	3,899,328 68
18,299,636	.....	18,299,636	150 20	17,628,815	.....	17,628,815	285 86
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
8,078	51,303,128½	51,311,206½	950,815 74	15,658	50,643,969	50,659,627	759,929 62
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
65,995,537	49,397,320	115,392,857	689,184 52	56,242,965	49,285,805	105,528,770	635,028 35
44,450,560	10,692,940	55,143,500	82,715 25	54,493,440	12,135,000	66,628,440	99,943 11
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
989,859	8,209,120	9,198,979	2,299,744 75	870,921	7,914,967	8,785,888	2,196,472 25
281,994	20,842	302,836	15,141 82	227,781	244,862	472,643	23,632 20
246,985	.....	246,985	44,809 47	244,085	.....	244,085	44,314 95
.....	88,110	88,110	4,405 50	.....	65,710	65,710	3,285 53
.....	174	174	52 20	.....	111	111	33 30
1,518,838	8,318,246	9,837,084	2,364,153 74	1,342,787	8,225,650	9,568,437	2,267,738 23
.....	.....	.....	41,268 89	.....	.....	.....	41,389 08
.....	.....	.....	36,341 46	.....	.....	.....	46,405 23
.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00
.....	.....	.....	5,975 00	.....	.....	.....	6,250 00
.....	.....	.....	5,875 00	.....	.....	.....	6,150 00
.....	.....	.....	11,350 00	.....	.....	.....	12,212 50
.....	.....	.....	2,088 00	.....	.....	.....	2,149 50
.....	.....	.....	1,350 00	.....	.....	.....	1,375 00
.....	.....	.....	8,324,905 56	.....	.....	.....	7,780,435 16

30 cents per gall. was collected and afterwards refunded on the exportation of the fulminate.

**E. MIALI,**  
*Commissioner.*

No. 14.—Amounts deposited monthly, to the Credit of the Honourable the Receiver General, on account of Inland Revenues, during the Fiscal Year ended 31st June, 1895.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
<b>JULY :—</b>								
Excise.....	241,689 62	209,775 89	20,703 02	19,469 90	3,907 28	28,096 49	23,572 23	547,214 43
do Seizures.....		50 00						50 00
Cullers.....		1,246 68						1,246 68
Hydraulic Rents.....	220 00	21 00			9 30	37 65	12 80	3,053 63
Weights and Measures.....	1,986 53	784 72	58 88	163 75	39 25	46 00	83 25	924 25
Gas Inspection.....	638 00			117 75				107 31
Other Revenues.....	107 31							
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>244,641 46</b>	<b>211,878 29</b>	<b>20,761 90</b>	<b>19,751 40</b>	<b>3,955 83</b>	<b>28,180 14</b>	<b>23,668 28</b>	<b>552,837 30</b>
<b>AUGUST :—</b>								
Excise.....	285,871 65	257,390 47	23,461 28	23,162 64	3,161 11	30,339 11	23,387 59	646,773 85
do Seizures.....		132 25	10 00					142 25
Cullers.....		1,194 71					5 00	1,194 71
Hydraulic Rents.....	250 00							250 00
Minor Public Works.....	250 00							250 00
Weights and Measures.....	1,109 35	1,338 15	138 45	318 19	48 35	41 10	51 70	3,045 29
Gas Inspection.....	575 50	422 50	14 50	23 75		24 25	21 75	1,082 25
Other Revenues.....	139 00							139 00
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>288,195 50</b>	<b>260,478 08</b>	<b>23,654 23</b>	<b>23,504 58</b>	<b>3,209 46</b>	<b>30,404 46</b>	<b>23,466 04</b>	<b>652,882 35</b>
<b>SEPTEMBER :—</b>								
Excise.....	297,963 45	253,517 08	23,645 52	25,535 78	3,766 22	27,772 80	18,968 27	651,169 21
do Seizures.....		20 42						20 42
Cullers.....		689 61						689 61
Hydraulic Rents.....	200 00	25 00					13 00	238 00
Weights and Measures.....	2,217 34	1,463 44	229 65	394 83	92 20	67 60	27 45	4,492 51
do Seizures.....		385 75	13 75	41 75	5 00	6 00	14 75	5 00
Gas Inspection.....	617 00							1,089 00
Other Revenues.....	832 60							832 60
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>301,830 39</b>	<b>256,111 30</b>	<b>23,888 92</b>	<b>25,972 36</b>	<b>3,863 42</b>	<b>27,846 49</b>	<b>19,023 47</b>	<b>638,536 35</b>
<b>OCTOBER :—</b>								
Excise.....	335,668 15	283,778 42	30,376 92	28,480 11	4,466 77	46,311 69	23,101 85	754,183 91
do Seizures.....	10 00	397 86					10 00	417 86

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

Cullers .....	258 22																			258 22
Hydraulic Rents .....	1 00																			6 00
Minor Public Works .....	10 00																			10 00
Weights and Measures .....	2,782 08																			4,883 13
do do Seizures .....	10 00																			10 00
Gas Inspection .....	651 25																			1,208 25
Other Revenues .....	1,243 55																			1,243 55
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>340,376 03</b>	<b>286,268 35</b>	<b>30,546 87</b>	<b>28,876 51</b>	<b>4,513 87</b>	<b>48,378 99</b>	<b>23,260 30</b>	<b>762,220 92</b>												
<b>NOVEMBER:—</b>																				
Excise .....	321,227 73	273,536 82	28,266 77	32,389 79	4,144 70	36,416 08	19,968 61	715,950 50												
do Seizures .....	1 25	70 80					500 00	572 05												
Cullers .....		620 05						620 05												
Hydraulic Rents .....		1 00						6 00												
Minor Public Works .....		1 00						2 00												
Weights and Measures .....		1,422 72						3,119 17												
do Seizures .....		495 25						5 00												
Gas Inspection .....		898 25						1,516 50												
do Penalty .....		20 00						20 00												
Other Revenues .....		1,297 60						1,297 60												
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>324,842 80</b>	<b>276,146 64</b>	<b>28,381 22</b>	<b>32,478 09</b>	<b>4,191 80</b>	<b>36,556 91</b>	<b>20,511 41</b>	<b>723,108 87</b>												
<b>DECEMBER:—</b>																				
Excise .....	323,844 18	305,544 03	29,091 27	33,894 31	4,471 26	37,810 37	19,487 95	754,143 37												
do Seizures .....		210 00						210 00												
Cullers .....		580 64						580 64												
Hydraulic Rents .....		301 00						301 00												
Minor Public Works .....		100 00						100 00												
Weights and Measures .....		1,718 31						2,710 62												
do Seizures .....		820 57						5 00												
Gas Inspection .....		5 00						5 00												
do Penalty .....		911 00						1,548 00												
Other Revenues .....		213 75						213 75												
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>327,088 24</b>	<b>307,561 74</b>	<b>29,141 87</b>	<b>33,976 66</b>	<b>4,520 26</b>	<b>37,880 36</b>	<b>19,654 25</b>	<b>750,832 38</b>												
<b>JANUARY:—</b>																				
Excise .....	274,716 35	227,766 84	20,935 49	18,744 25	3,818 54	24,268 41	19,446 18	589,036 06												
do Seizures .....		60 00						60 00												
Hydraulic Rents .....								26 00												
Minor Public Works .....		125 00						125 00												
Weights and Measures .....		2,137 92						2,742 60												
Gas Inspection .....		1,336 50						1,973 25												
do Penalty .....		655 54						705 41												
Other Receipts .....																				
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>278,971 31</b>	<b>223,655 59</b>	<b>21,025 77</b>	<b>18,904 22</b>	<b>3,866 59</b>	<b>24,317 56</b>	<b>19,597 28</b>	<b>595,338 32</b>												



No. 14.—Amounts deposited monthly to the Credit of the Honourable the Receiver General, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>FEBRUARY:—</b>								
Excise	237,754 21	217,454 40	17,100 55	18,207 18	3,260 45	24,339 61	15,304 04	533,420 44
do Seizures		586 37						536 37
Hydraulic Rents	558 00							558 00
Minor Public Works	51 00							51 00
Weights and Measures	1,261 84	589 76	52 95	33 67	12 65	6 70	15 65	1,973 22
do Seizures	5 00							5 00
Gas Inspection	816 25	282 25	23 50	26 75			21 75	1,170 50
Other Receipts	263 50			9 00				272 50
<b>Totals</b>	<b>240,709 80</b>	<b>218,862 78</b>	<b>17,177 00</b>	<b>18,276 60</b>	<b>3,273 10</b>	<b>24,346 31</b>	<b>15,341 44</b>	<b>537,987 03</b>
<b>MARCH:—</b>								
Excise	278,312 30	219,338 28	20,342 03	21,820 51	3,968 87	25,334 90	19,903 88	590,020 77
do Seizures		120 78					100 00	220 78
Hydraulic Rents	351 00							351 00
Minor Public Works	1,272 96	736 80	30 30	48 45	14 50	101 87	15 95	2,220 83
Weights and Measures		10 00						10 00
do Seizures	892 50	296 25	9 50	30 00		10 50	42 75	1,281 50
Gas Inspection							10 00	10 00
do Penalty		296 25						296 25
Other Receipts	329 10			9 00				338 10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>281,157 86</b>	<b>220,514 11</b>	<b>20,381 83</b>	<b>21,907 96</b>	<b>3,983 37</b>	<b>25,447 27</b>	<b>20,072 58</b>	<b>594,464 98</b>
<b>APRIL:—</b>								
Excise	325,476 45	228,930 96	21,824 00	23,027 35	4,725 55	34,246 95	19,228 53	637,459 80
do Seizures	55 00	436 59						491 59
Cutters		36 66						36 66
Minor Public Works	10 00							10 00
Weights and Measures	1,894 10	1,246 70	41 58	92 75	16 05	74 80	2 75	3,368 73
Gas Inspection	865 50	405 50	82 75	79 00		27 00	84 00	1,543 75
Other Receipts	340 25	18 00						358 25
<b>Totals</b>	<b>328,641 30</b>	<b>231,074 41</b>	<b>21,948 33</b>	<b>23,199 10</b>	<b>4,741 60</b>	<b>34,348 75</b>	<b>19,315 28</b>	<b>663,268 78</b>
<b>MAY:—</b>								
Excise	381,522 47	277,752 67	24,142 03	27,023 19	3,967 91	31,751 70	20,535 95	766,695 92
do Seizures	20 00	252 13						272 13
Cutters		266 15						266 15

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Minor Public Works.....	290 00	51 00	.....	79 80	17 45	224 10	.....	28 50	941 00
Weights and Measures.....	1,463 87	1,280 34	.....	46 00	.....	.....	.....	24 75	3,131 31
Gas Inspection.....	850 25	419 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371 25
Electric Light Inspection.....	28 75	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 25
Other Receipts.....	620 70	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625 70
Totals.....	384,796 04	280,044 04	24,215 18	27,148 99	3,985 36	31,975 80	20,589 30	772,754 71	
JUNE :—									
Excise.....	254,152 77	220,433 40	24,074 31	24,892 48	5,515 50	36,994 93	28,880 20	594,943 68	
do Seizures.....	.....	249 75	.....	50 76	.....	.....	.....	300 51	
Cullers.....	.....	2,213 85	.....	.....	1 00	.....	26 00	2,213 85	
Hydraulic Rents.....	1,657 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,684 00	
Minor Public Works.....	.....	.....	96 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 25	
Weights and Measures.....	2,272 25	1,827 74	276 83	132 24	42 85	93 44	46 80	4,492 25	
do Seizures.....	10 00	870 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	
Gas Inspection.....	1,342 50	140 00	78 25	12 50	44 00	.....	86 50	2,433 75	
Other Receipts.....	643 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783 55	
Totals.....	260,078 07	225,734 74	24,525 74	25,087 98	5,603 44	37,088 37	29,039 50	607,157 84	
Grand Totals.....	3,601,328 80	3,003,330 07	285,618 86	299,084 45	49,717 10	387,771 42	253,539 13	7,880,389 83	
Methylated Spirits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,703 33	
Total, agreeing with Statement No. 1, page 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900,093 16	

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

**DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,**  
**OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.**

## EXCISE

## No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Monthly

—	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits..... { 1893-94.....	301,853 89	338,529 73	362,538 39	392,599 08	411,150 12
{ 1894-95.....	262,728 07	308,419 20	341,802 66	364,784 95	383,996 38
Increase, 1894-95.....	39,125 82	30,110 53	20,735 73	27,814 13	27,153 74
Decrease, 1894-95.....					
Malt liquor..... { 1893-94.....	5,050 00	480 40	100 00	100 00	100 00
{ 1894-95.....	5,400 00	200 00	117 16	200 00	150 00
Increase, 1894-95.....	350 00		17 16	100 00	50 00
Decrease, 1894-95.....		280 40			
Malt..... { 1893-94.....	67,850 92	75,852 80	80,836 58	90,088 22	109,012 85
{ 1894-95.....	46,321 06	50,246 45	54,673 04	77,953 85	74,588 08
Increase, 1894-95.....	21,529 86	25,606 35	26,163 54	12,134 37	34,424 77
Decrease, 1894-95.....					
Tobacco..... { 1893-94.....	207,851 11	213,281 57	210,255 19	237,167 78	226,063 04
{ 1894-95.....	209,721 00	214,026 64	207,370 49	227,636 79	212,447 19
Increase, 1894-95.....	1,869 89	745 07			
Decrease, 1894-95.....			2,884 70	9,530 99	13,615 85
Cigars..... { 1893-94.....	68,568 10	68,197 32	62,387 15	63,099 93	58,205 61
{ 1894-95.....	65,595 74	60,077 01	58,299 17	58,525 50	54,845 17
Increase, 1894-95.....	2,972 36	8,120 31	4,087 98	4,574 43	3,360 44
Decrease, 1894-95.....					
Petroleum..... { 1893-94.....	1,907 09	2,578 17	4,926 40	6,243 28	5,420 69
{ 1894-95.....	1,806 00	2,746 44	4,513 51	6,750 65	5,758 96
Increase, 1894-95.....		168 27		507 37	338 27
Decrease, 1894-95.....	101 09		412 89		
Manufactures in bond { 1893-94.....	2,795 74	2,834 57	3,547 16	3,285 45	3,268 84
{ 1894-95.....	3,388 20	3,764 09	5,099 31	6,217 91	4,482 65
Increase, 1894-95.....	592 46	929 52	1,552 15	2,932 46	1,213 81
Decrease, 1894-95.....					
Seizures..... { 1893-94.....	220 31	71 87	433 00	200 00	310 00
{ 1894-95.....	10 00	142 25	10 42	417 86	572 05
Increase, 1894-95.....		70 38		217 86	262 05
Decrease, 1894-95.....	210 31		422 58		
Other receipts..... { 1893-94.....	6,381 79	1,711 39	1,054 26	2,469 77	1,097 30
{ 1894-95.....	6,700 25	1,404 75	1,014 00	2,680 79	1,824 30
Increase, 1894-95.....	318 46			211 02	727 00
Decrease, 1894-95.....		306 64	40 26		
Total revenue, 1893-94.....	662,478 95	703,537 82	726,078 13	795,253 51	814,628 45
do 1894-95.....	601,670 32	641,026 83	672,899 76	745,168 30	738,664 78
Total increase, 1894-95.....					
Total decrease, 1894-95.....	60,808 63	62,510 99	53,178 37	50,085 21	75,963 67

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### REVENUE.

Statement, 1893-94 and 1894-95.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
447,541 08	319,690 61	272,645 36	704,319 98	129,449 94	221,672 37	231,647 21	4,133,637 76
421,023 80	293,343 94	282,909 17	278,151 43	399,247 91	319,398 19	245,772 98	3,901,578 68
26,517 28	26,346 67	10,263 81	426,168 55	269,797 97	97,725 82	14,125 77	232,059 08
50 00		50 00	25 00	25 00	75 00	69 80	6,125 20
196 20			50 00	75 00	97 50	50 00	6,535 86
146 20			25 00	50 00	22 50		410 66
		50 00				19 80	
77,424 34	83,152 26	68,915 86	93,015 87	84,122 12	75,538 78	50,880 14	956,690 74
67,400 77	61,970 72	55,765 98	73,514 94	71,157 50	71,189 09	61,298 14	766,079 62
10,023 57	21,181 54	13,149 88	19,500 93	12,964 62	4,349 69	10,418 00	190,611 12
174,335 00	185,007 66	170,558 24	245,576 99	167,786 87	214,496 00	196,577 54	2,448,956 99
178,929 60	169,623 85	155,367 30	187,324 71	209,045 55	223,843 47	174,494 25	2,369,830 84
4,594 60				41,258 63	9,347 47		
	15,383 81	15,190 94	58,252 28			22,083 29	79,126 15
53,823 51	48,020 54	44,722 44	75,211 20	44,826 42	56,659 17	56,813 13	700,534 52
50,420 22	47,003 63	39,045 87	46,406 28	57,637 98	52,054 87	57,329 41	647,240 85
				12,811 56		516 28	
3,403 29	1,016 91	5,676 57	28,804 92		4,604 30		53,293 67
4,154 51	4,028 16	3,303 31	2,411 05	2,293 10	2,143 07	1,860 06	41,268 89
4,138 56	3,688 07	3,342 83	2,725 86	2,442 31	1,797 06	1,678 83	41,389 08
		39 52	314 81	149 21			120 19
15 95	340 09				346 01	181 23	
2,190 20	1,935 65	2,218 80	4,554 78	3,646 11	3,929 00	3,535 16	37,691 46
3,528 75	2,264 82	3,129 99	3,797 17	3,973 55	3,987 11	4,146 68	47,780 23
1,338 55	329 17	911 19		327 44	58 11	611 52	10,088 77
			757 61				
271 18	864 39	76 28	248 46	260 00	65 00	265 06	3,285 55
210 00	60 00	686 37	112 38	466 99	255 13	337 09	3,280 54
		610 09		206 99	190 13	72 03	
61 18	804 39		136 08				5 01
1,488 40	1,845 56	2,062 75	1,657 77	1,482 05	1,528 45	1,547 80	24,377 29
1,497 85	1,444 63	2,148 90	3,111 58	945 74	2,190 54	1,466 10	26,429 43
9 45		86 15	1,453 81		662 09		2,052 14
	400 93			536 31		81 70	
761,278 22	644,544 83	564,553 04	1,127,021 10	433,891 61	576,106 84	543,195 90	8,352,568 40
727,345 75	579,399 66	542,396 41	595,194 35	744,992 53	674,812 96	546,573 48	7,810,145 13
				311,100 92	98,706 12	3,377 58	
33,932 47	65,145 17	22,156 63	531,826 75				542,423 27

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.

EXCISE.							Amounts.	Totals.
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.		\$	cts.	
Spirits.	J. J. Heney	1894. Nov. 5.	Prescott.	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 29, sec. 78.		2,957	85	
	A. L. Howard	1895. Jan. 17.	Sherbrooke.	do	29 do 78.	4,106	80	
	J. J. Heney	Apr. 26.	Prescott.	do	29 do 78.	6,178	33	
	do	May 7.	do	do	29 do 78.	4,980	23	
	A. L. Howard	do 17.	Sherbrooke.	do	29 do 78.	6,175	37	
	J. J. Heney	do 17.	Prescott.	do	29 do 78.	4,177	90	
							28,576 48	
Malt Liquor.	T. H. Carling	1894. Oct. 23.	London.	do	29 do 78.	79	61	
	Prescott Brew. & Malt. Co.	Nov. 7.	Prescott.	do	29 do 78.	118	46	
	do							
Malt.	Walkerville B. & M. Co.	1895. Jan. 17.	do	do	29 do 78.	157	66	
	Wulffsohn & Bewicke.	do 17.	Windsor	do	29 do 78.	269	93	
		do 6.	Vancouver.	do	29 do 78.	25	00	
	J. C. Oland.	1894. July 25.	Halifax.	do	34 do 178.	1,070	08	
	W. N. Wickwire.	do 25.	do	do	34 do 178.	661	53	
	John Lindberg	do 25.	do	do	34 do 178.	36	34	
	H. S. Fairall.	do 25.	Victoria.	do	34 do 178.	49	71	
	John Lawson.	do 25.	do	do	34 do 178.	83	95	
	James A. Roy	Aug. 1.	Belleville.	do	29 do 78.	268	50	
	Joseph Luke.	do 1.	Brantford	do	29 do 78.	96	30	
Louis Bernhardt.	do 1.	do	do	29 do 78.	30	40		
Arthur Bixel	do 1.	do	do	29 do 78.	288	87		
Martin N. Todd	do 1.	Guelph.	do	29 do 78.	142	55		
							650 66	

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

Mary Reu	do	1	do	do	78	126 94
Harry Murton	do	1	do	do	78	145 80
Jos. E. Seagran	do	1	do	do	78	210 00
C. Huether	do	1	do	do	78	170 25
Adam Cranston	do	1	do	do	78	237 48
Thos. Holliday	do	1	do	do	78	233 91
Peter Bernhardt	do	1	do	do	78	178 30
Frank Bauer	do	1	do	do	78	384 50
Geo. Sleeman	do	1	do	do	78	2,056 17
Cronmiller & White	do	1	do	do	78	211 21
Henry J. Taylor	do	1	St. Catharines	do	78	519 91
Lionel H. Clarke	do	1	do	do	78	1,753 97
Arthur Roth	do	1	Kingston	do	78	78 22
Joseph Martini	do	1	Stratford	do	78	37 40
Geo. T. Labatt	do	1	do	do	78	668 14
Robert Bowie	do	1	Prescott	do	78	413 47
D. J. McCarthy	do	1	do	do	78	804 10
Christopher Eaton	do	1	Owen Sound	do	78	369 71
David Schwan	do	1	Stratford	do	78	69 52
Henry Huether	do	1	Owen Sound	do	78	149 25
F. X. Messner	do	1	Stratford	do	78	138 06
The Ottawa B. & M. Co.	do	1	Ottawa	do	78	87 93
Proteau & Carignan	do	1	do	do	78	274 08
Boswell & Bros.	do	1	Quebec	do	78	1,343 13
C. S. Reinhardt	do	1	do	do	78	513 15
Chas. Straunguan	do	1	Montreal	do	78	365 57
John Atkin	do	1	do	do	78	30 00
H. A. Ekers	do	1	do	do	78	18 00
J. H. R. Molson	do	1	do	do	78	1,438 32
Francis Barton	do	1	do	do	78	40 00
Andrew J. Dawes	do	1	do	do	78	1,998 28
James Philip Scott	do	1	do	do	78	3,803 47
Louis Greisinger, jun.	do	1	Windsor	do	78	457 00
T. H. Carling	do	1	London	do	78	2,155 37
Cyrus Bixel	do	1	do	do	78	231 20
Henry Rudolph	do	1	do	do	78	280 68
Peter Heuser	do	1	do	do	78	52 85
John Labatt	do	1	do	do	78	1,356 08
Lionel H. Clarke	do	1	Kingston	do	78	150 00
John Fisher	do	1	do	do	78	150 05
Thos. Stevenson	do	1	do	do	78	117 29
Lionel H. Clarke	do	1	do	do	78	581 83
James J. Steele	do	1	Hamilton	do	78	357 80
M. S. Wilson	do	1	do	do	78	1,336 86
C. J. O'dell	do	1	Sherbrooke	do	78	79 54
James Ready	do	1	St. John	do	78	444 28
Simeon Jones	do	1	do	do	78	524 82
Edward L. Drewry	do	1	do	do	78	895 50
Wm. Blackwood	do	1	Winnipeg	do	78	66 78
	do	1	do	do	78	

No. 16.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—Continued.

		EXCISE—Continued.				Totals.	
es.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.	
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Malt—(Continued).		1894		Refunded under Revised Statutes, Cap.			
	James Bell.....	Aug. 1..	Winnipeg .....	29, Sec. 78.....	48 87		
	P. Shea.....	do 1..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	250 00		
	A. E. Cross.....	do 1..	Calgary .....	do 29 do 78.....	186 60		
	Chas. A. Hyndman.....	do 1..	Charlottetown .....	do 29 do 78.....	67 00		
	W. N. Wickwire.....	do 1..	Halifax.....	do 29 do 78.....	821 75		
	C. W. Hayward.....	do 1..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	184 05		
	J. Lindberg.....	do 1..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	254 85		
	J. C. Oland.....	do 1..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	473 84		
	J. C. O'Mullin.....	do 1..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	178 50		
	T. H. Carling.....	do 9..	London.....	do 29 do 78.....	634 06		
	D. Macpherson.....	do 14..	Peterborough.....	do 29 do 78.....	200 50		
	Wm. H. Haslam.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	25 74		
	Henry Calcutt.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	202 43		
	Albert Winslow.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	537 44		
	Jas. M. Lottridge.....	do 14..	Hamilton.....	do 29 do 78.....	1,062 90		
	John Bott.....	do 14..	Windsor.....	do 29 do 78.....	1,393 29		
	John Leahy.....	do 14..	Victoria.....	do 29 do 78.....	28 00		
	H. S. Farsall.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	27 00		
	John Lawson.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	20 00		
	E. L. Drewry.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	69 75		
	W. A. Anderton.....	do 14..	Toronto.....	do 29 do 78.....	161 13		
	Graham & Co.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	18 16		
	T. W. Simpson.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	157 00		
	Toronto Brew. & Mltg. Co.	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	1,197 04		
	Robert Davies.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	2,608 44		
	Eugene O'Keefe.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	2,284 99		
	W. J. Thomas.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	1,420 43		
	L. J. Cosgrave.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	1,616 37		
	Edwin Brain.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	1,221 85		
	Thomas Davies.....	do 14..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	718 62		
	Wm. Wilson.....	do 21..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	126 88		
	Fred. Langston.....	do 21..	Windsor.....	do 29 do 78.....	127 18		
	R. F. Blake.....	do 21..	Ottawa.....	do 29 do 78.....	197 82		
	Hergott Bros.....	do 21..	do .....	do 29 do 78.....	131 82		
	Felix Devlin.....	do 21..	Stratford.....	do 29 do 78.....	16 52		

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

George Sleeman.....	Sept.	26	Guelph.....	do	do	97 66
A. F. Cross.....	do	26	Calgary.....	do	do	21 76
J. C. Oland.....	Oct.	3	Halifax.....	do	do	1,083 67
W. N. Wickwire.....	do	3	do	do	do	792 88
J. Lindberg.....	do	3	do	do	do	35 08
Victoria Phoenix B. Co.....	do	3	Victoria.....	do	do	27 13
John Leahy.....	do	3	do	do	do	34 59
John Lawson.....	do	3	do	do	do	95 90
G. H. L. Verrellmann.....	do	3	do	do	do	41 97
H. S. Fairall.....	do	3	do	do	do	27 81
Wm. Wilson.....	do	30	Toronto.....	do	do	82 78
John Bott.....	Nov.	5	Windsor.....	do	do	3 54
Carling Bros.....	Dec.	14	Ottawa.....	do	do	101 99
1895.						
J. C. Oland.....	Jan.	4	Halifax.....	do	do	796 88
W. N. Wickwire.....	do	5	do	do	do	441 12
John Lindberg.....	do	5	do	do	do	77 05
C. W. Hayward.....	do	5	do	do	do	172 64
Victoria Phoenix B. Co.....	do	5	Victoria.....	do	do	52 90
John Leahy.....	do	5	do	do	do	78 93
G. H. L. Verrellmann.....	do	5	do	do	do	75 30
John Bott.....	do	7	Windsor.....	do	do	4 83
The Walkerville B. Co.....	Feb.	12	do	do	do	56 92
The Ottawa B. & M. Co.....	do	12	Ottawa.....	do	do	425 70
John Bott.....	do	22	Windsor.....	do	do	7 35
Geo. Sleeman.....	Mar.	1	Guelph.....	do	do	63 84
T. H. Carling.....	do	18	London.....	do	do	747 50
John Bott.....	do	18	Windsor.....	do	do	131 56
Geo. Sleeman.....	do	21	Guelph.....	do	do	235 46
W. N. Wickwire.....	do	21	Halifax.....	do	do	453 56
John C. Oland.....	April	2	do	do	do	624 93
John Lindberg.....	do	2	do	do	do	44 10
John Leahy.....	do	2	Victoria.....	do	do	86 24
G. H. L. Verrellmann.....	do	2	do	do	do	39 43
Victoria Phoenix B. Co.....	do	2	do	do	do	17 74
John Bott.....	do	8	Windsor.....	do	do	273 38
Wm. Wilson.....	do	29	Toronto.....	do	do	285 52
Walkerville Brew. Co.....	May	6	Windsor.....	do	do	71 23
Ottawa Malt & Brew. Co.....	June	6	Ottawa.....	do	do	73 01
Copeland Brewing Co.....	do	6	Toronto.....	do	do	42 23
F. X. Mattman.....	do	26	Perth.....	do	do	*21 68
W. N. Wickwire.....	do	29	Halifax.....	do	do	408 31
J. C. Oland.....	do	29	do	do	do	507 17
John Lindberg.....	do	29	Victoria.....	do	do	28 59
G. H. L. Verrellmann.....	do	29	do	do	do	76 49
John Leahy.....	do	29	do	do	do	67 74
Victoria Phoenix B. Co.....	do	29	do	do	do	2 80
T. H. Carling.....	July	22	London.....	do	do	1,543 21

59,004 82



No. 16.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—Continued.

Articles.		To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
						\$ cts.	\$ cts.
EXCISE—Continued.							
1894.							
Tobacco.	J. Lemesurier.	July 25	Quebec	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 34, sec. 259	7 62		
	B. Houde & Co.	do 25	do	do	34 do 259	89 94	
	Eli Griffith	do 25	London	do	34 do 259	3 44	
	James Henry.	do 25	Montreal	do	34 do 270	32 00	
	George T. Tuckett.	do 25	Hamilton	do	29 do 78	68 51	
	do	do 25	do	do	34 do 259	39 48	
	E. A. McAlpin.	do 25	Toronto	do	34 do 259	3 05	
	do	do 25	do	do	29 do 78	70 82	
	H. N. Bate & Sons.	do 25	Ottawa	do	29 do 78	73 62	
	J. Lemesurier	Aug. 1	Quebec	do	34 do 270	13 10	
	Empire Tobacco Co.	do 14	Montreal	do	34 do 259	3 59	
	do	do 14	do	do	29 do 78	87 45	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 14	do	do	34 do 259	90 85	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 14	Quebec	do	34 do 259	112 01	
	B. Goldstein	do 14	Montreal	do	34 do 259	42 65	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 14	do	do	34 do 259	6 30	
	Eli Griffith.	do 14	London	do	34 do 259	1 10	
	Honore Pepin	do 14	Quebec	do	29 do 78	7 76	
	J. Lemesurier	do 22	do	do	34 do 259	13 64	
	Geo. T. Tuckett.	do 27	Hamilton	do	34 do 259	44 50	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 27	Montreal	do	34 do 259	24 19	
	B. Goldstein.	do 27	do	do	34 do 259	29 26	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 27	do	do	34 do 259	49 11	
	B. Goldstein.	Sept. 5	do	do	34 do 270	43 00	
	J. Lemesurier.	do 10	Quebec	do	34 do 259	9 32	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 10	do	do	34 do 259	98 33	
	Eli Griffith	do 12	London	do	34 do 259	1 36	
	George T. Tuckett	do 12	Hamilton	do	34 do 259	51 50	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 19	do	do	34 do 259	114 87	
	B. Goldstein	do 19	Montreal	do	29 do 78	4 25	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 19	do	do	34 do 259	18 78	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co	do 19	do	do	34 do 259	52 35	
	B. Goldstein	do 19	do	do	29 do 78	3 75	
	George T. Tuckett	do 26	Hamilton	do	34 do 259		

Inland Revenues—Excise.

James Henry.....	do	28	Montreal.....	do	34 do 270.....	10 00
E. A. McAlpin.....	Oct.	3	Toronto.....	do	34 do 259.....	6 82
do	do	3	do	do	29 do 78.....	68 30
J. Lemessurier.....	do	5	Quebec.....	do	34 do 259.....	8 26
B. Houde & Co.....	do	5	do	do	34 do 259.....	95 95
George T. Tuckett.....	do	5	Hamilton.....	do	34 do 259.....	45 50
do	do	5	do	do	29 do 78.....	211 30
B. Goldstein.....	do	22	Montreal.....	do	34 do 259.....	49 47
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co	do	22	do	do	34 do 259.....	17 05
D. Ritchie & Co	do	22	do	do	34 do 259.....	182 87
do	do	22	do	do	29 do 78.....	9 75
Empire Tobacco Co.	do	22	do	do	34 do 259.....	2 16
do	do	22	do	do	29 do 78.....	76 00
D. Ritchie & Co	Nov.	5	Hamilton.....	do	34 do 270.....	313 77
George T. Tuckett.....	do	7	do	do	34 do 259.....	90 25
B. Houde & Co.....	do	8	Quebec.....	do	34 do 259.....	109 18
J. Lemessurier.....	do	8	do	do	34 do 259.....	11 41
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co	do	26	Montreal.....	do	34 do 259.....	17 83
D. Ritchie & Co	do	26	do	do	34 do 259.....	163 86
B. Goldstein.....	do	26	do	do	34 do 259.....	53 80
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	26	Hamilton.....	do	34 do 270.....	84 60
James Henry.....	Dec.	5	Montreal.....	do	34 do 270.....	31 80
B. Goldstein.....	do	5	do	do	34 do 270.....	88 00
J. Lemessurier.....	do	5	Quebec.....	do	34 do 259.....	10 95
B. Houde & Co.	do	5	do	do	34 do 259.....	82 85
Eli Griffith.....	do	5	London.....	do	34 do 259.....	0 42
D. Ritchie & Co	do	5	Montreal.....	do	34 do 259.....	180 91
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co	do	5	do	do	34 do 259.....	19 74
B. Goldstein.....	do	5	do	do	34 do 259.....	56 16
George T. Tuckett.....	do	5	Hamilton.....	do	34 do 259.....	45 00
do	do	24	do	do	34 do 270.....	48 00
1895.						
D. Ritchie.....	Jan.	4	Montreal.....	do	34 do 270.....	30 00
E. A. McAlpin.....	do	7	Toronto.....	do	29 do 78.....	55 70
do	do	7	do	do	34 do 259.....	2 82
George T. Tuckett.....	do	17	Hamilton.....	do	29 do 78.....	74 62
J. Lemessurier.....	do	21	Quebec.....	do	34 do 259.....	6 75
B. Houde & Co.	do	21	do	do	34 do 259.....	76 08
George T. Tuckett.....	do	21	Hamilton.....	do	29 do 78.....	109 81
do	do	21	do	do	34 do 259.....	43 08
Eli Griffith.....	do	21	London.....	do	34 do 259.....	0 26
D. Ritchie & Co	do	21	Montreal.....	do	34 do 259.....	162 43
do	do	21	do	do	29 do 78.....	26 35
B. Goldstein.....	do	21	do	do	34 do 259.....	36 65
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do	21	do	do	34 do 259.....	17 26
D. Ritchie & Co	do	21	do	do	34 do 270.....	9 29
Empire Tobacco Co.	do	24	do	do	34 do 259.....	3 31
do	do	24	do	do	29 do 78.....	51 95

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue—Concluded.

EXCISE—Concluded.						
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
		1895.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Tobacco—Continued	George T. Tuckett	Feb. 11.	Hamilton.	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 34, sec. 259.	18 25	
	John Lemesurier	do 11.	Quebec.	do do	34 do 259.	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 11.	do	do do	6 14	
	B. Goldstein.	do 16.	Montreal.	do do	88 00	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 16.	do	do do	34 do 259.	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 16.	do	do do	34 do 259.	
	James Henry	do 18.	do	do do	145 55	
	B. Houde & Co.	Mar. 1.	Quebec.	do do	4 80	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 4.	Montreal.	do do	7 80	
	George T. Tuckett.	do 7.	Hamilton	do do	27 60	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 8.	Quebec.	do do	44 50	
	J. Lemesurier.	do 8.	do	do do	59 51	
	James Henry	do 13.	Montreal.	do do	7 47	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 13.	do	do do	34 do 270.	
	B. Goldstein	do 13.	do	do do	10 56	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 13.	do	do do	24 96	
	A. McKenna	do 15.	Pictou.	do do	105 17	
	George T. Tuckett.	do 18.	Hamilton	do do	0 80	
	D. Ritchie & Co	April 3.	Montreal.	do do	54 25	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 4.	Quebec.	do do	31 83	
	George T. Tuckett.	do 4.	Hamilton	do do	68 10	
	do	do 4.	do	do do	61 18	
	A. McKenna	do 6.	do	do do	49 58	
	J. Lemesurier.	do 8.	Pictou.	do do	1 57	
	E. A. McAlpin.	do 8.	Quebec	do do	6 54	
	do	do 8.	Toronto	do do	8 83	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 22.	Montreal.	do do	26 02	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 22.	do	do do	13 58	
	do	do 22.	do	do do	162 46	
	The Empire Tobacco Co.	do 22.	do	do do	24 50	
	do	do 22.	do	do do	48 25	
	B. Goldstein	do 22.	do	do do	1 32	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 23.	do	do do	51 54	
	Geo. T. Tuckett	May 9.	Hamilton	do do	80 90	
				do do	45 75	

## Inland Revenues—Excise

A. McKenna.....	9	Pictou..	do	34	do	259	1	10
J. Lemesurier.....	11	Quebec.....	do	34	do	259	9	08
B. Houde & Co.....	11	do	do	34	do	259	84	79
J. Lemesurier.....	11	do	do	34	do	270	28	00
James Henry.....	11	Montreal	do	34	do	270	25	00
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	11	do	do	34	do	259	11	00
D. Ritchie & Co.....	11	do	do	34	do	259	200	62
B. Goldstein.....	11	do	do	34	do	259	59	66
B. Houde & Co.....	June	Quebec.....	do	34	do	259	86	10
J. Lemesurier.....	7	do	do	34	do	259	12	00
A. McKenna.....	7	Pictou..	do	34	do	259	0	67
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	11	Montreal	do	34	do	259	11	58
D. Ritchie & Co.....	11	do	do	34	do	259	179	84
B. Goldstein.....	11	do	do	34	do	259	55	39
George T. Tuckett.....	11	Hamilton	do	34	do	259	69	27
Eli Griffith.....	29	London.....	do	34	do	259	0	56
A. McKenna.....	29	Pictou..	do	34	do	259	0	12
E. A. McAlpin.....	29	Toronto	do	34	do	259	21	81
do	29	do	do	29	do	78	57	91
George T. Tuckett.....	29	Hamilton	do	29	do	78	108	88
do	29	do	do	34	do	259	43	00
do	29	do	do	34	do	270	533	63
Cigars.....	Mar.	Owen Sound.....	do	29	do	78	7,145	48
Mrs. Geo. Runstadler.....	do	Toronto.....	do	29	do	78	37	50
Bonded manufacturer's Wm. Wilson.....	do	Quebec.....	do	29	do	78	170	88
Seizures.....	June	do	do	29	do	78	120	38
Willbrod Rousseau.....	do	do	do	29	do	78	95,706	20

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALLI,  
*Commissioner.*

No. 17.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1894-95.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1894.	Disbursed by the Receiver General.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Totals.		Salaries.	Contingen- ctes.	Due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00	.....	5,000 00			5,000 00
35,283 78	35,283 78	671 22	35,955 00	.....	35,955 00			35,955 00
344 00	344 00		344 00	.....		344 00		344 00
1,455 54	1,455 54		1,455 54	.....		1,455 54		1,455 54
357 83	357 83		357 83	.....		357 83		357 83
735 80	735 80		735 80	.....		735 80		735 80
97 95	97 95		97 95	.....		97 95		97 95
644 72	644 72		644 72	.....		644 72		644 72
126 25	126 25		126 25	.....		126 25		126 25
29 22	29 22		29 22	.....		29 22		29 22
1,004 92	1,004 92		1,004 92	.....		1,004 92		1,004 92
16 66				.....			16 66	
16 66	45,080 01	671 22	45,767 89	.....	40,955 00	4,796 23	16 66	45,767 89

E. MIALLI,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND LAW STAMPS.

Dr. No. 18.—STATEMENT showing amount of Revenue accrued during Year ended 30th June, 1895. Cr.

	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Electric Light Stamps.	LAW STAMPS.		Totals.	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Electric Light Stamps.	LAW STAMPS.		Totals.
				Su- preme Court.	Exche- quer Court.					Su- preme Court.	Exche- quer Court.	
—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To amount of stamps destroyed or returned by distributors.	2,327 29	1,159 50				3,486 79						
To commission allowed				132 00	205 30	337 30						
To amount of stamps remaining in hands of distributors, 30th June, 1895.	39,854 11	28,710 80	30,048 50			98,613 41						
To balance, being the revenue accrued during 1894-95.	39,530 08	17,207 50	401 50	2,508 00	3,900 60	63,547 68						
Totals.	81,711 48	47,077 80	30,450 00	2,640 00	4,105 90	165,985 18	81,711 48	47,077 80	30,450 00	2,640 00	4,105 90	165,985 18

By amount of stamps in the hands of distributors on 1st July, 1894. . . . . 45,098 98  
 24,765 30  
 By stamps issued by Inland Revenue Department during the year . . . . . 36,612 50  
 22,312 50  
 30,450 00  
 2,640 00  
 4,105 90

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
 OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
 Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1894-95.

CR.

No. 19 (A).—Inspection Divisions in Account with Revenue.

DR.

BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 1ST JULY, 1894.		BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 30TH JUNE, 1895.		Totals.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
932 72	2 80	1,398 50	151 05	3,116 52	
3,594 60	1,756 60	2,622 69	1,383 93	12,661 20	
1,188 70	0 93	1,380 20	.....	2,830 63	
1,862 97	1 35	1,600 83	47 20	3,589 32	
2,934 21	.....	1,652 12	12 15	4,772 71	
1,250 25	.....	1,071 07	.....	2,490 25	
3,630 61	.....	2,797 61	336 40	6,534 56	
1,649 57	.....	1,389 36	.....	3,636 57	
16,962 63	1,761 68	13,912 47	1,930 73	39,631 76	
9,974 37	427 72	10,139 03	565 75	19,782 09	
3,120 93	254 66	3,598 00	.....	7,215 59	
2,224 98	.....	1,914 69	151 15	2,974 98	
15,320 28	682 38	15,651 72	716 90	29,972 66	
1,250 58	.....	955 98	.....	1,280 58	
2,015 70	28 88	1,992 01	.....	2,774 58	
3,266 28	28 88	2,947 90	.....	4,055 16	
1,172 62	.....	929 69	.....	1,172 62	
837 75	70 00	317 11	69 85	907 75	
1,482 53	13 75	1,168 30	.....	1,476 28	
358 36	.....	394 14	.....	988 36	
3,831 26	13 75	2,809 33	69 85	4,525 01	

Stamps returned or destroyed.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Totals.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
5 00	1,561 88	1,398 50	151 05	3,116 52
.....	8,654 58	2,622 69	1,383 93	12,661 20
.....	1,450 43	1,380 20	.....	2,830 63
.....	1,941 29	1,600 83	47 20	3,589 32
1,838 50	1,269 94	1,652 12	12 15	4,772 71
0 75	1,418 43	1,071 07	.....	2,490 25
405 79	2,994 76	2,797 61	336 40	6,534 56
.....	2,247 21	1,389 36	.....	3,636 57
2,250 04	21,538 52	13,912 47	1,930 73	39,631 76
.....	9,077 31	10,139 03	565 75	19,782 09
75 00	3,542 59	3,598 00	.....	7,215 59
.....	909 14	1,914 69	151 15	2,974 98
75 00	13,523 04	15,651 72	716 90	29,972 66
.....	324 60	955 98	.....	1,280 58
.....	782 57	1,992 01	.....	2,774 58
.....	1,107 17	2,947 90	.....	4,055 16
.....	242 93	929 69	.....	1,172 62
.....	520 79	317 11	69 85	907 75
2 25	305 64	1,168 30	.....	1,476 28
.....	574 22	394 14	.....	988 36
2 25	1,643 58	2,809 33	69 85	4,525 01

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

630 01	.....	310 00	5 00	.....	945 01	.....	532 91	.....	945 01
4,470 83	37 05	.....	.....	.....	4,508 48	.....	3,594 35	3 60	4,508 48
617 69	.....	130 00	.....	.....	747 69	.....	405 34	.....	747 69
45,098 98	2,524 34	36,612 50	50 00	99 95	84,385 77	2,327 29	39,483 29	2,721 08	84,385 77
				.....Grand Totals.....					

E. MIALI,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1894-95.

No. 19 (B).—Deputy Inspectors of the Old Divisions in account with Revenue. CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1894. — Cash on hand.	Totals.	Divisions.	Balances due 30th June, 1895. — Cash on hand.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87 10	87 10	..... Essex.....	87 10	87 10
87 10	87 10	..... Ontario.....	87 10	87 10
5 62	5 62	..... Hull.....	5 62	5 62
5 62	5 62	..... Quebec.....	5 62	5 62
92 72	92 72	..... Totals.....	92 72	92 72

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1894-95.

No. 20 (A).—INSPECTION DIVISIONS in Account with Expenditure.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Cr.

Dr.

Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		DIVISIONS.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Totals.										
	Superannuation.	Insurance.		Salaries.	Seizures Expenses.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.											
										\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
3,363 37	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
6,585 29	51	93	Belleville	2,600	00	29	25	75	00	395	83	255	22	3,355	30				
3,095 47	86	07	Hamilton	5,699	92	..	..	..	..	799	75	171	69	6,671	36				
3,247 20	47	00	Kingston	2,350	00	..	..	90	00	456	06	246	41	3,142	47				
2,730 86	54	00	London	2,700	00	..	..	..	..	479	37	121	83	3,301	20				
4,033 37	51	00	Ottawa	2,299	92	..	..	..	..	432	45	59	75	2,792	12				
4,088 38	58	25	Toronto	3,100	00	..	..	208	34	673	68	109	60	4,091	62				
2,610 36	67	96	Windsor	3,400	00	..	..	..	..	667	18	89	16	4,156	34				
16 25	37	03	District Inspector	1,850	00	..	..	..	..	730	22	67	17	2,647	39				
29,710 55	453	24	Ontario	23,999	84	29	25	373	34	15	00	1	25	30,174	05				
8,100 22	147	10	Montreal	7,100	00	..	..	..	..	873	58	273	74	8,247	32				
6,573 85	76	36	Quebec	4,600	00	20	00	150	00	1,717	81	162	40	6,650	21				
2,359 31	50	32	Three Rivers	2,200	00	..	..	..	..	324	82	31	93	2,556	75				
17,083 38	273	78	Quebec	13,900	00	20	00	150	00	2,916	21	468	07	17,454	28				
1,577 49	28	04	King's	1,400	00	..	..	..	..	193	47	12	06	1,605	53				
2,659 08	40	97	St. John	2,500	00	..	..	..	..	181	13	18	92	2,700	05				
4,236 57	69	01	New Brunswick	3,900	00	..	..	..	..	374	60	30	98	4,305	58				

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1894-95—Concluded.**  
**No. 20 (A).—INSPECTION Divisions in Account with Expenditure.**  
*(For Details, see Appendix B.)*

CR.

DR.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Totals.	DIVISIONS.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Totals.
	Superannuation.	Insurance.			Salaries.	Seizures Expenses.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
958 38	16 00		974 38	Cape Breton	800 00		141 23		33 15	974 38
2,144 09	31 96		2,176 05	Halifax	1,640 00		124 48		151 57	2,176 05
1,584 81	30 00		1,614 81	Picton	1,500 00	300 00	83 21		31 60	1,614 81
1,351 23	20 00		1,371 23	Yarmouth	1,000 00		347 43		23 80	1,371 23
6,088 51	97 96		6,186 47	Nova Scotia	4,900 00	300 00	696 35		240 12	6,186 47
2,047 61	36 00		2,083 61	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	1,800 00		243 67		39 94	2,083 61
5,122 58	96 95		5,219 53	Winnipeg	4,766 62		215 43		129 48	5,219 53
127 90			127 90	District Inspector			127 90			127 90
5,250 48	96 95		5,347 43	Manitoba	4,766 62		343 33		129 48	5,347 43
1,915 72	23 08		1,938 80	Victoria	1,150 00		415 55		73 25	1,938 80
1,254 63	18 00		1,272 63	Inspector of Scale Factories					9 38	1,272 63
1,933 69			1,933 69	General Contingencies	900 00		363 25		1,933 69	1,933 69
290 71			290 71	Printing					290 71	290 71
103 68			103 68	Stationery					103 68	103 68
69,815 53	1,068 02	187 38	71,040 93	Grand Totals	55,316 46	49 25	10,002 50	1,231 34	4,441 38	71,040 93

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1894-95.

No. 20 (B).—Inspection Divisions in account with Expenditure.

DR.

(Old Divisions.)

CR.

Balances due by sun- dry persons, 1st July, 1894.	Totals.	Divisions.	Balances due by sun- dry persons, 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
39 56	39 56	Essex .....	39 56	39 56
33 53	33 53	Waterloo .....	33 53	33 53
73 09	73 09	..... Ontario .....	73 09	73 09
0 33	0 33	..... Drummond .....	0 33	0 33
41 45	41 45	..... Laval .....	41 45	41 45
26 88	26 88	..... Montmorency .....	26 88	26 88
27 51	27 51	..... Richelieu .....	27 51	27 51
96 17	96 17	..... Quebec .....	96 17	96 17
24 00	24 00	..... Lunenburg, Nova Scotia .....	24 00	24 00
193 26	193 26	..... Totals .....	193 26	193 26

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



Inland Revenues—Excise.

877 25	877 25	877 25	Fredericton.....	79 75	79 75	79 75	79 75	79 75	877 25
1,428 75	1,428 75	1,428 75	Moncton .....	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	1,428 75
470 75	1,095 75	1,095 75	St. John.....	345 50	345 50	345 50	345 50	345 50	1,095 75
2,776 75	3,401 75	3,401 75	New Brunswick .....	428 25	428 25	2,973 50	2,973 50	2,973 50	3,401 75
512 25	1,655 00	1,655 00	Halifax.....	700 75	700 75	871 00	871 00	83 25	1,655 00
110 25	110 25	110 25	Pictou.....			110 25	110 25		110 25
622 50	1,765 25	1,765 25	Nova Scotia.....	700 75	700 75	981 25	981 25	83 25	1,765 25
408 75	1,948 00	1,948 00	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	120 75	120 75	1,218 25	1,218 25		1,348 00
688 25	804 25	804 25	Winnipeg, Man .....	177 75	177 75	608 50	608 50	18 00	804 25
1,167 00	1,197 00	1,197 00	Nanaimo .....	158 75	158 75	1,020 25	1,020 25	18 00	1,197 00
1,283 25	1,283 25	1,283 25	New Westminster.....	75 00	75 00	1,218 25	1,218 25		1,283 25
1,394 50	1,429 00	1,429 00	Vancouver.....	294 50	294 50	1,134 50	1,134 50		1,429 00
386 75	717 50	717 50	Victoria.....	197 25	197 25	502 25	502 25	18 00	717 50
4,181 50	4,636 75	4,636 75	British Columbia.....	725 50	725 50	3,875 25	3,875 25	36 00	4,636 75
24,765 30	48,006 55	48,006 55	Grand Totals.....	17,202 25	17,202 25	28,710 80	28,710 80	934 00	48,006 55
	6,745 90	6,745 90	Law Stamps.....	6,408 60	6,408 60				6,745 90

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

**GAS INSPECTION.**  
**No. 22.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure.**  
*(For details, see Appendix B.)*

DR.

CR.

Amounts due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1894.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Totals.	Districts.										Totals.	Amounts due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1895.												
				Barrie.	Belleville.	Berlin.	Brockville.	Cobourg.	Cornwall.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	Listowel.			London.	Napanee.	Ottawa.	Owen Sound.	Peterborough.	Sarnia.	Stratford.	Toronto.	District Inspector.	Ontario.	Montreal.	Quebec.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	103 15	2 00	105 15	Barrie.....	100 00		5 15	105 15																			
	337 55	5 00	342 55	Belleville.....	250 00	50 00	42 55	342 55																			
	111 50	2 00	113 50	Berlin.....	100 00		13 50	113 50																			
	115 39	1 76	117 15	Brockville.....	91 63		1 00	117 15																			
	176 52	2 00	178 52	Cobourg.....	100 00		29 75	178 52																			
	148 40	2 00	150 40	Cornwall.....	100 00		50 40	150 40																			
	111 03	2 00	113 03	Guelph.....	100 00		13 03	113 03																			
	1,821 97	33 93	1,855 90	Hamilton.....	1,700 00	56 00	78 30	1,855 90																			
	503 01	8 00	511 01	Kingston.....	400 00	60 00	66 01	511 01																			
	158 75	1 25	160 00	Listowel.....	100 00	60 00		160 00																			
	1,680 15	20 00	1,700 15	London.....	1,000 00	110 00	362 70	1,700 15																			
	104 00	2 00	106 00	Napanee.....	100 00		6 00	106 00																			
	1,845 40	18 00	1,863 40	Ottawa.....	900 00	225 00	738 40	1,863 40																			
	321 00	4 00	325 00	Owen Sound.....	200 00	125 00		325 00																			
	214 05	4 00	218 05	Peterborough.....	200 00		7 55	218 05																			
	21 75		21 75	Sarnia.....		20 00		21 75																			
	147 00	3 00	150 00	Stratford.....	150 00			150 00																			
	2,223 94	28 04	2,251 98	Toronto.....	2,199 92		10 00	2,251 98																			
	10 00		10 00	District Inspector.....				10 00																			
	10,154 56	138 98	10,293 54	Ontario.....	7,791 55	671 00	492 25	10,293 54																			
	2,526 88	56 08	2,582 96	Montreal.....	2,200 00	230 00		2,582 96																			
	1,520 15	25 96	1,546 11	Quebec.....	1,300 00	150 00		1,546 11																			
	98 00	2 00	100 00	Sherbrooke.....	100 00			100 00																			
	4,145 03	84 04	4,229 07	Quebec.....	3,600 00	380 00	15 50	4,229 07																			

**Inland Revenues—Excise.**

211 82	2 50	214 32	Fredericton.....	200 00	12 00	2 32	214 32
340 83	6 00	346 83	Moncton.....	300 00	26 76	20 07	346 83
1,014 40	20 00	1,034 40	St. John.....	1,000 00	34 40	34 40	1,034 40
1,567 05	28 50	1,595 55	New Brunswick.....	1,500 00	38 76	56 79	1,595 55
2,161 18	26 00	2,187 18	Halifax.....	1,300 00	470 90	116 28	2,187 18
12 88		12 88	Pictou.....	300 00			12 88
2,161 18	26 00	2,200 06	Nova Scotia.....	1,300 00	470 90	116 28	2,200 06
224 00	2 50	226 50	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	200 00		26 50	226 50
332 00	4 00	336 00	Winnipeg, Man.....	200 00		28 00	336 00
103 50	2 00	105 50	Nanaimo.....	100 00		5 50	105 50
122 50	2 00	124 50	New Westminster.....	100 00		24 50	124 50
167 00	2 00	169 00	Vancouver.....	100 00	11 50	57 50	169 00
498 95	4 00	502 95	Victoria.....	200 00		2 95	502 95
60 00		60 00	District Inspector.....	300 00	60 00		60 00
951 95	10 00	961 95	British Columbia.....	500 00	71 50	90 45	961 95
200 00		840 99	General expenses.....		161 45	479 54	840 99
250 73		250 73	Printing.....			250 73	250 73
52 46		52 46	Stationery.....			52 46	52 46
212 88	294 02	20,986 85	Grand Totals.....	15,001 55	1,250 36	2,673 06	20,986 85

**E. MIALI,**  
*Commissioner.*

**INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.**



## ELECTRIC LIGHT STAMPS.

No. 23.— STAMP Distributors in Account with Inland Revenue Department.

DR.

CR.

Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Totals.	Districts.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances, 30th June, 1895.		Totals.
				Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,175 00	2,175 00	.. Hamilton .....		2,130 75	44 25	2,175 00
2,175 00	2,175 00	.. London .....		2,175 00		2,175 00
6,525 00	6,525 00	.. Ottawa .....	128 75	6,396 25		6,525 00
6,525 00	6,525 00	.. Toronto .....		6,525 00		6,525 00
17,400 00	17,400 00	..... Ontario .....	128 75	17,227 00	44 25	17,400 00
6,525 00	6,525 00	.. Montreal .....	53 75	6,405 25	66 00	6,525 00
2,175 00	2,175 00	.. Quebec .....	108 75	2,066 25		2,175 00
8,700 00	8,700 00	..... Quebec .....	162 50	8,471 50	66 00	8,700 00
2,175 00	2,175 00	.. St. John, N.B. ....		2,175 00		2,175 00
2,175 00	2,175 00	.. Halifax, N.S. ....		2,175 00		2,175 00
30,450 00	30,450 00	..... Grand Totals....	291 25	30,048 50	110 25	30,450 50

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

No. 24.—ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.

DR.

(For details see Appendix B.)

CR.

Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure	Total.	—	Printing.	Stationery	Sundries.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6,358 77	6,358 77	Authorized expenditure.....	221 12	74 60	6,063 05	6,358 77

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Dr. No. 25.—STATEMENT showing the Transactions in connection with the Manufacture of Methylated Spirits. Cr.

	Amounts.	Totals.	Amounts.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
To Stock on hand 1st July, 1894				
Wood naphtha	9,471 60	13,316 78	89,633 36	99,638 15
Methylated spirits	2,837 81		419 79	
Alcohol	1,191 32		9,585 00	
Drums and barrels	1,822 00			
Articles purchased during the year		72,804 84		17,403 34
Alcohol	44,685 98		11,234 38	
Wood naphtha	18,484 67		3,259 85	
Drums and barrels	9,634 19		1,426 61	
Other expenses, as follows		7,129 98		
Freight	2,187 00			
Rent of warehouse	800 00			
do motor power	156 23			
Heating	166 00			
Lighting	21 43			
Salaries	3,280 23			
Printing	12 36			
Sundries	516 73			
Balance, being net profit over expenditure		21,789 89		
		117,041 49		117,041 49

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

No. 26.—STATEMENT showing the amount voted and the Expenditure authorized for each Service for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Services.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Over- Expended.	Under- Expended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Controller's Salary.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Departmental Salaries.....	39,962 50	35,955 00		4,007 50
do    Contingencies.....	7,000 00	4,796 23		2,203 77
Excise Salaries.....	308,791 25	305,723 75		3,067 50
do    Contingencies.....	47,500 00	47,343 44		156 56
do    do    stamps.....	25,000 00	17,892 59		7,107 41
Commission to Customs Officers.....	5,500 00	5,394 13		105 87
Duty-Pay.....	6,000 00	5,289 99		710 01
do    other than special surveys.....	1,000 00	750 00		250 00
Cullers' Salaries.....	7,650 00	7,783 32	133 32	
do    Contingencies.....	6,000 00	3,042 80		2,957 20
do    Fees.....	8,300 00	6,606 37		1,693 63
do    Annuities.....	6,000 00	5,866 67		133 33
Preventive Service.....	15,800 00	9,419 15		6,380 85
Minor Revenues.....	800 00	37 67		762 33
Tobacco Stamps Commission.....	100 00	92 26		7 74
Weights and Measures Salaries.....	56,100 00	55,316 46		783 54
do    Contingencies.....	16,013 19	15,724 47		288 72
Gas Inspection Salaries.....	15,050 00	15,091 55	41 55	
do    Contingencies.....	8,000 00	5,682 42		2,317 58
Electric Light Inspection.....	6,359 46	6,358 77		0 69
Inspection of Staples.....	3,000 00	2,354 73		645 27
Adulteration of Food.....	25,000 00	24,284 44		715 56
Methylated Spirits.....	85,000 00	74,736 86		10,263 14
Totals.....	704,926 40	660,543 07	174 87	44,558 20

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



APPENDIX A

STATISTICS

APPENDIX A—SPIRITS.

No. 1.—RETURN of Manufactures for

DIVISIONS.	GRAIN, &c., USED FOR DISTILLATION.					
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Oats and other grain.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belleville, Ont. ....	160,755	2,941,600	870,575	30,680	109,145	.....
Guelph " .....	207,480	3,518,600	720,220	53,300	63,600	.....
Hamilton " .....	142,806	2,683,800	531,448	42,350	155,596	.....
Perth " .....	225,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott " .....	216,707	3,504,140	746,639	45,094	.....	.....
Toronto " .....	515,155	9,671,020	3,148,150	162,075	.....	14,750
Windsor " .....	1,352,030	10,442,500	2,692,570	130,500	11,050	.....
Halifax, N.S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	2,820,716	32,761,660	8,709,602	463,999	339,391	14,750

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Total Grain used for Distillation.	LICENSESES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.50, \$1.52, \$1.70 and \$1.72 per gall.		Duty Collected ex-Distillery, on Deficiencies and Assessments.		Total Duty Collected on Assessments, Deficiencies, and on License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.					
Lbs.		\$	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,112,755	1	250	244,523·27	378,866 32	.....	.....	250 00
4,563,200	1	250	265,414·60	408,319 17	9·97	14 96	264 96
3,556,000	1	250	201,235·34	305,151 61	2,951·40	4,427 11	4,677 11
225,783	2	500	11,657·18	18,555 00	268·32	407 85	907 85
4,512,580	1	250	258,153·93	403,718 60	9,377·04	14,065 57	14,315 57
13,511,150	1	250	772,921·48	1,187,584 40	22,076·99	32,111 55	32,361 55
14,628,650	1	250	851,881·47	1,323,800 63	1,350·89	2,894 09	3,144 09
.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
45,110,118	9	2,250	2,605,787·27	4,025,995 73	36,034·61	53,921 13	56,171 13

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*



## APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

## No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Spirits manufactured

PROVINCES.	GRAIN, &c., USED FOR DISTILLATION.					
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Oats and other grain.	Wheat.	Barley.
1894.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario .....	1,171,224	18,596,320	5,807,361	244,240	232,025	.....
Nova Scotia .....	238,200	1,478,600	.....	23,400	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,409,424	20,074,920	5,807,361	267,640	232,025	.....
1895.						
Ontario .....	2,820,716	32,761,660	8,709,602	463,999	339,391	14,750
Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,820,716	32,761,660	8,709,602	463,999	339,391	14,750

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

during the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

Total Grain used for Distillation.	LICENSES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.50, \$1.52, \$1.70 and \$1.72 per gall.		Duty collected ex-distillery, on Deficiencies and Assessments.		Total Duty collected on Assessments, Deficiencies, and on License Fees.
	No.	Fees.					
Lbs.		\$	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
26,051,170	8	2,000	1,512,998 72	2,269,498 15	1,205 81	1,823 60	3,823 60
1,740,200	1	250	95,345 21	144,924 73	.....	.....	250 00
27,791,370	9	2,250	1,608,343 93	2,414,422 88	1,205 81	1,823 60	4,073 60
45,110,118	8	2,000	2,605,787 27	4,025,995 73	36,034 61	53,921 13	55,921 13
.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
45,110,118	9	2,250	2,605,787 27	4,025,995 73	36,034 61	53,921 13	56,171 13

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SPIRITS.

## No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the transactions in the Distilleries

DIVISIONS.	Spirits in process, including deficiencies brought forward.	Spirits manufactured during the year.	Spirits Returned to Distillery for Re-distillation.	Spirits charged back on account of amended Tests.	Spirits received from other sources.	
					Duty paid.	In bond.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Belleville, Ont.	7,098·85	244,523·27	330·00	1,855·79	449·96	5·43
Guelph “	21,954·85	265,414·60	14,155·99	4,352·41	561·20	6·68
Hamilton “	7,352·04	201,235·34	{ 582·19* 15,973·19 }	3,326·67	156·58	.....
Perth “	127·29	11,657·18	.....	273·46	.....	.....
Prescott “	17,678·88	258,153·93	.....	.....	708·36	.....
Toronto “	91,936·94	772,921·48	70,306·66	.....	4,243·98	.....
Windsor “	73,644·45	851,881·47	119,689·31	17,505·45	584·88	.....
Halifax, N.S...	404·07	.....	11,568·10	.....	.....	.....
Totals... ..	220,197·37	2,605,787·27	{ 582·19 232,023·25 }	27,313·78	6,704·96	12·11

\*Duty paid spirits.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Totals.	Spirits Warehoused during the Year.	Fusel Oil written off.	Spirits Written off on account of amended Tests.	Deficiencies on which duty was collected.	Spirits in process, including de- ficiencies carried forward.	Totals.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
254,263·30	242,608·35	2,261·11	6,693·53	.....	2,700·31	254,263·30
306,445·73	281,911·30	1,283·42	8,205·70	9·97	15,035·34	306,445·73
228,626·01	217,372·82	547·69	6,544·27	2,951·40	1,209·83	228,626·01
12,057·93	11,334·67	.....	48·61	268·32	406·33	12,057·93
276,541·17	245,307·16	80·36	7,639·95	9,377·04	14,136·66	276,541·17
939,409·06	844,335·47	232·69	58,702·35	22,076·99	14,061·56	939,409·06
1,063,305·56	949,103·77	1,971·38	30,043·73	1,350·89	80,835·79	1,063,305·56
11,972·17	11,436·72	.....	.....	.....	535·45	11,972·17
3,092,620·93	2,803,410·26	6,376·65	117,878·14	36,034·61	128,921·27	3,092,620·93

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 4.—WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Imported	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Entered for Consumption at \$1.50, \$1.52, \$1.70 and \$1.72 per Gallon.	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	\$ cts.
622,884 88	242,608 35		13,746 34	879,239 57	Belleville, Ont.	71,328 21	107,682 65
1,519 10			11,733 77	13,252 87	Brantford "	11,250 68	17,114 97
531 95			7,378 74	7,910 69	Cornwall "	7,071 66	10,761 19
833,107 82	281,911 30		68,922 11	1,183,941 23	Guelph "	175,251 83	266,829 15
518,906 23	217,372 82		64,871 75	801,150 80	Hamilton "	98,856 52	151,087 32
6,219 78			41,433 02	47,652 80	Kingston "	34,500 08	52,527 20
10,991 82			52,106 31	63,098 13	London "	53,192 16	81,073 21
10,491 58			110,742 36	121,233 94	Ottawa "	111,705 70	168,161 86
6,882 67			86,929 61	93,812 28	do Govt. W'se		
			87 70	87 70	do Dept. Lab.		
2,188 86			9,900 03	12,088 89	Owen Sound, Ont.	11,042 55	16,798 98
50,907 47	11,334 67		33,251 16	95,493 30	Perth "	38,871 10	59,248 48
2,970 23			22,002 10	24,782 33	Peterborough "	23,946 51	36,467 37
1,817 92			4,250 14	6,068 06	Port Arthur "	4,823 73	7,381 36
991,762 69	245,307 16	60,981 05	66,914 70	1,364,965 60	Prescott "	40,312 08	79,623 16
2,508 69			16,061 79	18,570 48	St. Catharines "	15,900 82	24,220 33
3,871 25			16,801 34	20,672 59	Stratford "	18,324 15	27,910 54
4,130,064 62	844,335 47		93,850 68	5,068,250 77	Toronto "	323,164 41	487,212 44
4,186,441 77	949,103 77		1,032 78	5,136,578 32	Windsor "	153,815 90	234,460 32
11,383,879 33	2,791,973 54	60,981 05	722,016 43	14,958,850 35	..... Totals.....	1,193,358 09	1,828,560 53
1,814 41			15,048 00	16,862 41	Joliette, Que.	14,120 82	21,414 43
85,567 11		137 32	686,201 40	771,905 83	Montreal "	602,276 77	918,839 74
22,667 98		3,149 93	212,911 70	238,729 61	Quebec "	197,168 91	298,968 33
1,422 88			31,491 64	32,914 52	St. Hyacinthe "	29,044 57	44,142 55
2,755 12			14,674 53	17,429 65	St. John's "	14,462 51	22,067 08
3,528 15		34,273 89	58,639 10	96,441 14	Sherbrooke "	56,357 35	96,123 61
2,927 79			16,317 69	19,245 48	Sorel "	15,427 07	23,456 76
4,910 35			3,356 18	3,356 18	Terrebonne "	2,850 96	4,379 26
			40,684 12	45,594 47	Three Rivers "	40,969 43	62,230 16
125,593 79		*137 32	1,079,324 36	1,242,479 29	..... Totals.....	972,678 39	1,491,621 92
127 71			156 02	283 73	Chatham, N. B.	251 67	389 55
8,214 51			76,562 66	84,777 17	St. John "	75,718 73	116,494 23
8,342 22			76,718 68	85,060 90	..... Totals.....	75,970 40	116,883 78
326,665 43	11,436 72		24,767 04	362,869 19	Halifax, N.S.	54,597 61	83,950 88
178 46			2,467 97	2,646 43	Charl'tet'n, P. E. I.	2,551 61	3,927 35
24,947 10			126,940 64	151,887 74	Winnipeg, Man.	121,523 53	185,406 74
			4,876 34	4,876 34	Calgary, N. W. T.	3,572 58	5,522 61
13,049 96			32,904 01	45,953 97	Vancouver, B.C.	32,536 99	49,733 95
15,557 15			52,248 80	67,805 95	Victoria "	52,229 57	79,799 79
28,607 11			85,152 81	113,759 92	..... Totals.....	84,766 56	129,533 74
8,612 54				8,612 54	Sundries.....		
		*137 32			..... Grand Totals.....	2,509,018 77	3,845,407 55

\* Seized.

† Duty collected at \$1.50 and \$1.52 per gallon..... \$ ,351,882 31  
do do 1.70 and \$1.72 do ..... 464,948 76  
do at 30c. p. gall. on imported spirits, used in bonded factories, 28,576 48

Total.... \$3,845,407 55

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

CR.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
To other Divisions.	To Distillery for Re-distillation.	Legal Allowance.	Other.				
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
187,127·02	330·00	7,361·12	363·91	318·08		612,411·23	879,239·57
						2,002·19	13,252·87
						839·03	7,910·69
127,031·23	14,155·99	16,466·42	1,545·24	1,373·30		848,117·22	1,183,941·23
128,070·34	15,973·19	4,880·60	4,039·33	387·47	15,231·88	533,711·47	801,150·80
				17·84	7,342·24	5,792·64	47,652·80
				990·02		8,915·95	63,098·13
382·86			64·35			9,081·03	121,233·94
						3,396·69	93,812·28
			87·70				87·70
634·38		963·08	1,292·48			1,046·34	12,088·89
						53,732·26	95,493·30
						835·82	24,782·33
						1,244·33	6,068·06
275,546·13		4,949·07	567·87	2,682·96	60,981·05	979,926·44	1,364,965·60
				162·06		2,507·60	18,570·48
						2,348·44	20,672·59
726,841·61	70,306·66	77,138·72	4,356·18	8,346·57	58,490·79	3,799,605·83	5,068,250·77
582,517·38	119,689·31	40,069·42	12,706·48	100,477·35		4,127,302·48	5,136,578·32
						90,415·59	
2,028,150·95	220,455·15	151,828·43	25,023·54	114,755·65	142,045·96	10,992,816·99	14,958,850·35
						2,741·59	16,862·41
42,086·06				137·60	54,265·32	73,140·08	771,905·83
					12,406·61	29,154·09	238,729·61
1,090·61						2,779·34	32,914·52
319·80						2,647·34	17,429·65
						34,273·89	96,441·14
1,159·98						430·66	19,245·48
						505·22	3,356·18
						4,625·04	45,594·47
44,656·45				137·60	101,376·48	123,630·37	1,242,479·29
						32·06	283·73
312·16				13·06		8,733·22	84,777·17
312·16				13·06		8,765·28	85,060·90
41,546·59	11,568·10	4,971·11		829·71		249,356·07	362,869·19
						94·82	2,646·43
4,990·42						25,373·79	151,887·74
						1,303·76	4,876·34
				327·91		13,689·07	45,953·97
2,607·70				1,154·23		11,814·45	67,805·95
2,607·70				1,482·14		24,903·52	113,759·92
						8,612·54	8,612·54
						90,415·59	
2,122,264·27	232,023·25	156,799·54	*25,023·54	117,218·16	243,422·44	11,434,857·14	16,931,042·70

\* Of this quantity, 6,934·12 gallons is spirits allowed distillers, free of duty, as compensation for duty paid spirits taken into distilleries.

18,025·07 do written off by authority.

64·35 do for use of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Total.. 25,023·54 do †Used in the manufacture of methylated spirits at Government Warehouse, Ottawa.

E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse	Imported	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	Provinces.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	
						—	Duty.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	1894.	Galls.	\$ cts.
12,944,157·12	1,813,906·10	30,250·80	716,001·41	15,504,315·43	Ontario . . . . .	1,344,313·27	2,023,923 28
159,762·39		{ *199·56 14,567·57 }	1,089,324·79	1,263,854·31	Quebec . . . . .	1,030,376·04	1,542,489 65
10,223·91			81,968·37	92,192·28	New Brunswick..	83,637·35	126,203 74
323,247·95	97,560·52	36·09	28,125·49	448,970·05	Nova Scotia . . . . .	63,170·38	95,436 62
174·21			3,801·81	3,976·02	Prince Edwa'd Is'd	3,797·56	5,772 77
34,205·34			131,444·40	165,649·74	Manitoba . . . . .	139,388·97	209,099 90
31,042·65		54·32	86,562·12	117,659·09	British Columbia.	84,425·79	126,638 20
13,502,813·57	1,911,466·62	{ *199·56 44,908·78 }	2,137,228·39	17,596,616·92	..... Totals . . . . .	2,749,109·36	4,129,564 16
					1895.		
11,392,491·87	2,791,973·54	60,981·05	722,016·43	14,967,462·89	Ontario . . . . .	1,193,358·09	1,828,560 53
125,593·79		{ *137·32 37,423·82 }	1,079,324·36	1,242,479·29	Quebec . . . . .	972,678·39	1,491,621 92
8,342·22			76,718·68	85,060·90	New Brunswick..	75,970·40	116,883 78
326,665·43	11,436·72		24,767·04	362,869·19	Nova Scotia . . . . .	54,597·61	83,950 88
178·46			2,467·97	2,646·43	Prince Edwa'd Is'd	2,551·61	3,927 35
24,947·10			126,940·64	151,887·74	Manitoba . . . . .	121,523·53	185,406 74
			4,876·34	4,876·34	Alberta, N.W.T..	3,572·58	5,522 61
28,607·11			85,152·81	113,759·92	British Columbia..	84,766·56	129,533 74
11,906,825·98	2,803,410·26	{ *137·32 98,404·87 }	2,122,264·27	16,931,042·70	..... Totals . . . . .	2,509,018·77	3,845,407 55

\* Seized.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

CR.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
To other Divisions.	To Distillery for Re- distillation.	Legal Allowance.	Other.				
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
2,050,260·47	266,336·90	159,407·58	6,484·95	73,708·94	{ *93,351·62 117,959·83 }	11,392,491·87	15,504,315·43
28,559·72			520·54	274·70	78,529·52	125,593·79	1,263,854·31
209·65				3·06		8,342·22	92,192·28
53,230·61		4,764·00		1,139·63		326,665·43	448,970·05
1,313·67						178·46	3,976·02
3,654·27				971·92		24,947·10	165,649·74
						28,607·11	117,659·09
2,137,228·39	266,336·90	164,171·58	7,005·49	76,098·25	{ *93,351·62 196,489·35 }	11,906,825·98	17,596,616·92
2,028,150·95	220,455·15	151,828·43	25,023·54	114,755·65	{ *90,415·59 142,045·96 }	11,001,429·53	14,967,462·89
44,656·45				137·60	101,376·48	123,630·37	1,242,479·29
312·16				13·06		8,765·28	85,060·90
41,546·59	11,568·10	4,971·11		829·71		249,356·07	362,869·19
4,990·42						94·82	2,646·43
2,607·70				1,482·14		25,373·79	151,887·74
						1,303·76	4,876·34
						24,903·52	113,759·92
2,122,264·27	232,023·25	156,799·54	25,023·54	117,218·16	{ *90,415·59 243,422·44 }	11,434,857·14	16,931,042·70

	1894.	1895.
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse.....	\$4,131,387 76	\$3,899,328 68
do do on Licenses.....	2,250 00	2,250 00
Totals..	<u>\$4,133,637 76</u>	<u>\$3,901,578 68</u>

\* Used in the manufacture of methylated spirits at Government Warehouse, Ottawa.

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*



## APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 6.—RETURN of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1½ cts per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactury.	Ware-housed.	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactury, and on Licenses.
	Number.	Fees.					
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Belleville, Ont.....	2	50	347,688	269,979	.....	269,979	50 00
Brantford ".....	3	150	555,173	440,730	.....	440,730	150 00
Guelph ".....	8	725	6,144,064	4,859,029	.....	4,859,029	725 00
Hamilton ".....	3	500	4,529,801	3,694,022	.....	3,694,022	500 00
Kingston ".....	2	250	1,340,637	1,057,988	.....	1,057,988	250 00
London ".....	3	450	5,496,352	4,442,581	.....	4,442,581	450 00
Ottawa ".....	1	50	153,548	117,090	.....	117,090	50 00
Owen Sound ".....	2	100	461,172	366,288	.....	366,288	100 00
Perth ".....	2	100	190,903	174,156	.....	174,156	100 00
Peterborough, Ont....	3	300	1,886,470	1,482,265	.....	1,482,265	300 00
Prescott ".....	3	300	1,906,840	1,500,143	.....	1,500,143	300 00
St. Catharines ".....	2	100	957,129	779,845	.....	779,845	100 00
Stratford ".....	1	200	4,084,700	3,303,694	.....	3,303,694	200 00
Toronto ".....	11	1,400	11,809,678	9,306,900	.....	9,306,900	1,400 00
Windsor ".....	1	200	1,828,000	1,540,050	.....	1,540,050	200 00
Totals.....	47	4,875	41,692,155	33,334,760	.....	33,334,760	4,875 00
Montreal, Que.....	5	700	9,457,623	7,634,767	6,106	7,628,661	791 59
Quebec ".....	1	150	1,357,630	1,076,205	.....	1,076,205	150 00
Totals.....	6	850	10,815,253	8,710,972	6,106	8,704,866	941 59
Winnipeg, Man.....	6	425	1,736,861	1,414,588	4,934	1,409,654	499 01
Calgary, N. W. T.....	.....	.....	233,748	183,196	4,618	180,578	69 27
Grand Totals..	59	6,150	54,478,017	43,645,516	15,658	43,629,858	6,384 87

E. MIALI,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 7.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt manufactured for the Years ended  
30th June, 1894 and 1895.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1½ and 2cts. per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactury.	Warehoused.	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactury, and on Licenses.
	Number.	Fees.					
1894.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	42	4,575	46,143,924	36,775,825	4,625	36,771,200	4,667 50
Quebec .....	6	850	10,216,904	8,198,898	3,453	8,195,445	919 06
Nova Scotia .....	1	100	392,146	318,234	.....	318,234	100 00
Prince Edward Island	1	50	17,200	13,282	.....	13,282	50 00
Manitoba.....	3	300	1,924,277	1,500,119	.....	1,500,119	300 00
Totals.....	53	5,875	58,694,451	46,806,358	8,078	46,798,280	6,036 56
1895.							
Ontario.....	47	4,875	41,692,155	33,334,760	.....	33,334,760	4,875 00
Quebec .....	6	850	10,815,253	8,710,972	6,106	8,704,866	941 53
Manitoba .....	6	425	1,736,861	1,414,588	4,934	1,409,654	499 01
Alberta, N.W.T.....	.....	.....	233,748	185,196	4,618	180,578	69 27
Totals.....	59	6,150	54,478,017	43,645,516	15,658	43,629,858	6,384 87

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 8.—WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Totals.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
78,373	269,979	1,141			349,493	.. Belleville, Ont.....
283,010	440,730	8,083			731,823	.. Brantford ".....
1,977,447	4,859,029	115,092	525,552		7,477,120	.. Guelph ".....
2,077,618	3,694,022	54,254	144,385		5,970,279	.. Hamilton ".....
5,965,774	1,057,988	18,484			7,042,246	.. Kingston ".....
1,729,455	4,442,581	46,343	236,400	18,745	6,473,524	.. London ".....
57,012	117,090	300	152,000		326,402	.. Ottawa ".....
273,227	366,288	12,610	608,288	9,051	1,269,464	.. Owen Sound ".....
	174,156	1,079	87,600		262,835	.. Perth ".....
481,225	1,482,265	31,815	108,000		2,103,305	.. Peterborough ".....
			13,022		13,022	.. Port Arthur ".....
1,283,789	1,500,143	42,701	82,800		2,909,433	.. Prescott ".....
234,024	779,845	6,151			1,020,020	.. St. Catharines ".....
394,078	3,303,694	14,742	812,590		4,525,104	.. Stratford ".....
7,852,603	9,306,900	133,224	392,318	20,769	17,705,814	.. Toronto ".....
2,145,547	1,540,050	11,195	506,000		4,202,792	.. Windsor ".....
24,833,182	33,334,760	497,214	3,668,955	48,565	62,382,676	..... Totals.....
24,000			30,000		54,000	.. Joliette, Que.....
3,233,820	7,623,661	173,294	635,600	3,316	11,674,691	.. Montreal ".....
172,414	1,076,205	4,853	584,424		1,837,896	.. Quebec ".....
		600	26,342		26,942	.. Sherbrooke ".....
			24,000		24,000	.. Terrebonne ".....
3,430,234	8,704,866	178,747	1,300,366	3,316	13,617,529	..... Totals.....
155,962		11,482	768,944		936,388	.. St. John, N. B.....
162,483		1,632	2,033,714		2,197,829	.. Halifax, N. S.....
			92,000		92,000	.. Charlottetown, P. E. I.....
487,729	1,409,654	20,899	138,369		2,056,651	.. Winnipeg, Man.....
	180,578	194	89,749		270,521	.. Calgary, N. W. T.....
43,082			81,000	490,798	614,880	.. Vancouver, B. C.....
			39,000	1,283,573	1,322,573	.. Victoria ".....
29,112,672	43,629,858	710,168	8,212,097	1,826,252	83,491,047	..... Grand totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1½ cents per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
274,430	4,116 45				75,063	349,493
468,326	7,024 89	36,000			227,497	731,823
3,980,180	59,702 71	1,533,552	72,000	1,069	1,870,319	7,477,120
2,886,630	43,299 46	1,062,734	84,396		1,936,519	5,970,279
2,515,802	37,737 03	2,535,440	138,000	6,325	1,846,679	7,042,246
4,069,828	61,048 20	420,000		1,655	1,982,041	6,473,524
273,660	4,104 90				52,742	326,402
*1,044,055	15,695 05	13,022		915	211,472	1,269,464
19,017	285 25			225,783	18,035	262,835
1,201,334	18,020 01	360,000			541,971	2,103,305
13,022	195 33					13,022
1,951,761	29,276 48				957,672	2,909,433
957,650	14,364 70				62,370	1,020,020
1,515,524	22,732 86	1,269,200			1,740,380	4,525,104
11,062,000	165,930 03	716,400	37,800	17,830	5,871,784	17,705,814
1,995,289	29,929 34	36,000	241,050	722,000	1,208,453	4,202,792
34,228,508	513,462 69	8,002,348	573,246	975,577	18,602,997	62,382,676
34,595	518 92				19,405	54,000
8,224,842	123,372 70				3,449,849	11,674,691
1,729,917	25,948 73				107,979	1,837,896
26,942	404 13					26,942
22,946	344 19				1,054	24,000
10,039,242	150,588 67				3,578,287	13,617,529
896,543	13,448 15				39,845	936,388
2,011,429	30,171 44			7,200	179,200	2,197,829
80,000	1,200 00				12,000	92,000
1,388,610	20,829 13	183,749		369	483,923	2,056,651
124,332	1,864 98	2,000			144,189	270,521
559,523	8,393 04	24,000		8,317	23,040	614,880
1,315,782	19,736 65				6,791	1,322,573
50,643,969	759,694 75	8,212,097	573,246	991,463	23,070,272	83,491,047

\* Of this amount 6,845 paid duty at 2c. per lb.

**E. MIALI,**  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 9.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Totals.	PROVINCES.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1894.
26,745,732	36,771,200	477,161	2,962,149	52,660	67,008,302	.. Ontario .....
4,332,039	8,195,445	145,999	1,416,410	1,636	14,091,529	.. Quebec .....
109,708	.....	10,958	1,070,625	3,242	1,194,533	.. New Brunswick .....
120,136	318,234	.....	1,966,000	8,454	2,412,824	.. Nova Scotia .....
25,809	13,282	912	36,000	.....	76,003	.. Prince Edward Island .....
588,104	1,500,119	17,618	66,000	.....	2,171,841	.. Manitoba .....
117,620	.....	.....	157,600	1,729,604	2,004,824	.. British Columbia .....
32,039,148	46,798,280	652,648	7,674,784	1,794,996	88,959,856	..... Totals .....
						1895.
24,833,182	33,334,760	497,214	3,668,955	48,565	62,382,676	.. Ontario .....
3,430,234	8,704,866	178,747	1,300,366	3,316	13,617,529	.. Quebec .....
155,962	.....	11,482	768,944	.....	936,388	.. New Brunswick .....
162,483	.....	1,632	2,033,714	.....	2,197,829	.. Nova Scotia .....
.....	.....	.....	92,000	.....	92,000	.. Prince Edward Island .....
487,729	1,409,654	20,899	138,369	.....	2,056,651	.. Manitoba .....
.....	180,578	194	89,749	.....	270,521	.. Alberta, N. W. T. ....
43,082	.....	.....	120,000	1,774,371	1,937,453	.. British Columbia .....
29,112,672	43,629,858	710,168	8,212,097	1,826,252	83,491,047	..... Totals .....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1½ and 2 cents per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
34,014,440	628,089 53	7,567,584	394,951	198,145	24,833,182	67,008,302
10,647,542	198,390 15	3,600	.....	10,153	3,430,234	14,091,529
1,033,496½	19,492 92	.....	.....	5,074½	155,962	1,194,533
2,002,212	38,259 74	.....	.....	248,129	162,483	2,412,824
76,003	1,340 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,003
1,572,293	28,955 20	103,600	.....	8,219	487,729	2,171,841
1,957,142	36,126 58	.....	3,600	1,000	43,082	2,004,824
<b>51,303,128½</b>	<b>950,654 18</b>	<b>7,674,784</b>	<b>398,551</b>	<b>470,720½</b>	<b>29,112,672</b>	<b>88,959,866</b>
34,228,508	513,462 69	8,002,348	573,246	975,577	18,602,997	62,382,676
10,039,242	150,588 67	.....	.....	.....	3,578,287	13,617,529
896,543	13,448 15	.....	.....	.....	39,845	936,388
2,011,429	30,171 44	.....	.....	7,200	179,200	2,197,829
80,000	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	12,000	92,000
1,388,610	20,829 13	183,749	.....	369	483,923	2,056,651
124,332	1,864 98	2,000	.....	.....	144,189	270,521
1,875,305	28,129 69	24,000	.....	8,317	29,831	1,937,453
<b>50,643,969</b>	<b>759,694 75</b>	<b>8,212,097</b>	<b>573,246</b>	<b>991,463</b>	<b>23,070,272</b>	<b>83,491,047</b>

	1894.	1895.
Total duty collected ex-warehouse and ex-manufactory ...	\$ 950,815 74	\$ 759,929 62
do do on licenses .....	5,875 00	6,150 00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$ 956,690 74</b>	<b>\$ 766,079 62</b>

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

## No. 10.—RETURN of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Other commodities used.	Malt Liquor manufactured.	Malt Liquor exported and used by H.M. Army and Navy.	Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.					
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Belleville, Ont. ....	2	100	126,188		37,100		100 00
Brantford " .....	3	150	458,878		162,500		150 00
Guelph " .....	9	450	3,919,808		1,426,786	1,600	450 00
Hamilton " .....	3	150	2,183,895		905,817		150 00
Kingston " .....	2	100	318,633		100,125		100 00
London " .....	6	300	4,110,573		1,561,950		300 00
Ottawa " .....	4	200	637,837		231,426		200 00
Owen Sound " .....	8	400	1,159,600		466,390		400 00
Perth " .....	1	50	18,300		5,206		50 00
Peterborough, Ont. ....	4	200	974,247		331,725		200 00
Port Arthur " .....	1	50	13,201		5,575		50 00
Prescott " .....	3	150	1,689,774		565,031	1,055½	150 00
St. Catharines " .....	2	100	776,320		289,775		100 00
Stratford " .....	6	300	514,362		224,000		300 00
Toronto " .....	13	650	11,194,286		4,372,885		650 00
Windsor " .....	2	100	1,351,824	1,650	624,540		246 20
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>69</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>29,447,726</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>11,311,331</b>	<b>2,655½</b>	<b>3,596 20</b>
Joliette, Que. ....	1	50	34,275		11,450		50 00
Montreal " .....	12	550	10,412,211		3,487,175		550 00
Quebec " .....	8	125	1,709,853		547,300		125 00
Sherbrooke " .....	1	50	26,942		9,000		50 00
St. Hyacinthe, Que. ....	1	50	17,042		6,800		50 00
Terrebonne " .....	1	50	22,946		7,860		50 00
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>12,223,269</b>		<b>4,069,585</b>		<b>875 00</b>
St. John, N.B. ....	3	150	913,562		283,900		150 00
Halifax, N.S. ....	5	250	2,176,806		763,134	157,548½	250 00
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	1	50	80,000		34,000		50 00
Winnipeg, Man. ....	9	450	1,354,503		443,657		450 00
Calgary, N.W.T. ....	1	25	123,860		42,672		25 00
Vancouver, B.C. ....	14	650	578,935		237,870	164	650 00
Victoria " .....	7	350	1,343,804	4,000	442,666	23,203	489 66
<b>Grand Totals</b> .....	<b>128</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>48,242,465</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>17,628,815</b>	<b>*183,571</b>	<b>6,535 86</b>

\* Exported ..... 5,741½ gallons.  
Used by H.M. Army and Navy, 177,829½ do

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise

### APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 11.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured for  
the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Other commodities used.	Malt Liquor manufactured.	Malt Liquor exported and used by H. M. Army and Navy.	Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.					
1894.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Ontario .....	*70	3,425	30,603,084	.....	11,807,981	1,263½	3,431 60
Quebec .....	15	725	12,456,216	.....	4,223,705	.....	725 00
New Brunswick .....	2	100	1,030,746	.....	310,795	.....	100 00
Nova Scotia .....	5	250	2,162,318	.....	761,729	164,000½	250 00
Prince Edward Island ..	1	50	75,732	.....	24,100	.....	50 00
Manitoba .....	9	425	1,522,080	.....	492,149	.....	425 00
British Columbia .....	20	1,000	1,970,171	4,000	679,177	16,522	1,143 60
Totals .....	122	5,975	49,820,347	4,000	18,299,636	†181,785½	6,125 20
1895.							
Ontario .....	69	3,450	29,447,726	1,650	11,311,331	2,655½	3,596 20
Quebec .....	19	875	12,223,269	.....	4,069,585	.....	875 00
New Brunswick .....	3	150	913,562	.....	283,900	.....	150 00
Nova Scotia .....	5	250	2,176,806	.....	763,134	157,548½	250 00
Prince Edward Island ..	1	50	80,000	.....	34,000	.....	50 00
Manitoba .....	9	450	1,354,503	.....	443,657	.....	450 00
Alberta, N. W. T. ....	1	25	123,860	.....	42,672	.....	25 00
British Columbia .....	21	1,000	1,922,739	4,000	680,536	23,367	1,139 66
Totals .....	128	6,250	48,242,465	5,650	17,628,815	†183,571	6,535 86

\* One of these licenses is for the year 1893-94.

† Exported, 14,263½ gallons; used by H. M. Army and Navy, 167,522½ gallons.  
do 5,741½ do do 177,829½ do

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 12.—RETURN of Manufactures

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Total weight of Leaf Tobacco and all other materials used.	LICENSES.		TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU	
		No.	Fees.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused	At \$1.50 per M.	Paid Duty
Hamilton, Ont. . .	1,277,606	1	75 00	1,288,261	177,036½	1,111,224½	.....	.....
London " . . .	8,478	1	75 00	8,312½	1,123½	7,189	.....	.....
Toronto " . . .	152,962	1	75 00	148,384	36,603	111,781	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .	1,439,046	3	225 00	1,444,957½	214,762½	1,230,194½	.....	.....
Joliette, Que. . . .	193,147	2	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal " . . . .	7,072,789	13	825 00	6,238,416,¾	278,323,¾	5,960,092,¾	83,773,340 *100	54,412,340 *100
Quebec " . . . .	405,834	4	250 00	332,106	262,057½	70,048½	.....	.....
Sorel " . . . .	29,350	1	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers " . . .	10,774	2	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .	7,711,894	22	1,300 00	6,570,522,¾	540,381,¾	6,030,140,¾	83,773,340 *100	54,412,340 *100
Halifax, N.S. . . . .	152,280	2	150 00	155,415	15,789½	139,625½	.....	.....
Pictou " . . . .	62,805	1	75 00	70,436	14,921	55,515	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .	215,085	3	225 00	225,851	30,710½	195,140½	.....	.....
Chal'town, P.E.I	178,569	2	150 00	183,242	84,970	98,272	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C. . . .	121	1	37 50	97	97	.....	81,000	81,000
Grand Totals. . . . .	9,544,715	31	1,937 50	8,424,669,¾	870,921,¾	7,553,747,¾	83,854,340 *100	54,493,340 *100

\*Cigarettes at \$6 per M.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

FACTURED.	CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.					DUTY COLLECTED, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.	
Ware- housed.	At 5 cents per lb.	Paid Duty	Ware- housed.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	At 18 cents per lb.	Paid Duty	Ware- housed.	\$	cts.
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
										44,334 15
										355 77
										9,225 75
										53,915 67
										1,996 52
29,361,000	193,554½ 290,035	37,930½ 174,796	155,624 115,239	5,420	5,420	95,880	95,880		179,378	36
	2,428	2,428				144,785	142,785	2,000	91,587	05
	27,445	2,742	24,703						187	10
	9,885	9,885							569	25
29,361,000	523,347½	227,781½	295,566	5,420	5,420	240,665	238,665	2,000	273,718	28
									4,097	38
									3,805	25
									7,902	63
									21,392	50
									183	25
29,361,000	523,347½	227,781½	295,566	5,420	5,420	240,665	238,665	2,000	357,112	33

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

## No. 13.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Tobacco Manufactured

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of leaf tobacco and all other materials used.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU	
	No.	Fees.		At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Ware-housed.	At \$1.50 per M.	Paid Duty
1894.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Ontario.....	3	225 00	1,407,198	1,404,200 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	179,838 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,224,362	.....	.....
Quebec.....	20	1,175 00	8,620,485	7,774,882 <sup>42</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	698,533 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7,076,349 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	70,437,680	44,450,560
Nova Scotia....	3	225 00	210,469	224,123	43,438	180,685	.....	.....
P. E. Island....	2	150 00	180,191	183,506	68,049	115,457	.....	.....
Totals.....	28	1,775 00	10,418,343	9,586,712 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	989,859 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8,596,853 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	70,437,680	44,450,560
1895.								
Ontario.....	3	225 00	1,439,046	1,444,957 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	214,762 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1,230,194 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....
Quebec.....	22	1,300 00	7,711,894	6,570,522 <sup>42</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	540,381 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	6,030,140 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	83,773,340	54,412,340
Nova Scotia....	3	225 00	215,085	225,851	30,710 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	195,140 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	*100	*100
P. E. Island....	2	150 00	178,569	183,242	84,970	98,272	.....	.....
B. Columbia....	1	37 50	121	97	97	.....	81,000	81,000
Totals.....	31	1,937 50	9,544,715	8,424,669 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	870,921 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7,553,747 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	83,854,340	54,493,340
							*100	*100

\*Cigarettes at \$6 per M.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

FACTURED.	CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.						DUTY COLLECTED, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.	
Warehoused.	At 5 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At 18 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.		
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	cts.
25,987,120	322,581	281,994½	40,586½	5,025	5,020	5	241,980	241,965	15	45,184	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,392	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,084	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,162	25
25,987,120	322,581	281,994½	40,586½	5,025	5,020	5	241,980	241,965	15	374,824	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,915	67
29,361,000	523,347½	227,781½	295,566	5,420	5,420	.....	240,665	238,665	2,000	273,718	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,902	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,392	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	25
29,361,000	523,347½	227,781½	295,566	5,420	5,420	.....	240,665	238,665	2,000	357,112	33

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*



APPENDIX A--Continued--TOBACCO.

DR.

No. 14.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

CR.

Table with 31 main columns: REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR, PLACED IN WAREHOUSE (subdivided into Re-Warehoused and others), PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS, TOTAL WEIGHT TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS (listing various locations like Belleville, Brantford, etc.), EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY, EX-WAREHOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS, EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXPORTATION, WRITTEN OFF BY AUTHORITY, TAKEN FOR RE-WORKING, REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE, and TOTAL WEIGHT ACCOUNTED FOR. Each column contains detailed data in lbs. and no. units.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

Dr.

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

Cr.

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.			PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.						PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS.			TOTAL WEIGHTS TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.				PROVINCES.	EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.				EX-WAREHOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS.			EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXPORTATION.				WRITTEN OFF BY AUTHORITY.			TAKEN FOR RE-WORKING.		REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL WEIGHT ACCOUNTED FOR.																
Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Re-Warehoused.	Cigarettes.	Snuff.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Snuff.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco at 25c. per lb.		Cigarettes at \$1.50 per M.	Canadian Tobacco at 5c. p. lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Snuff.	Ships' Stores.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Snuff.	Canadian Tobacco.														
Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.														
586,178½	254,000	9,467½	1,224,362	281	25,987,120	20	40,586½	2,455,052½	191,293½	12,856½	4,265,592½	8,214,026½	26,241,120	20	62,910½	Ontario.....	2,984,582½	746,145 75	642,163	12,856½	10,680	2,218	34,997½	1,640	590,951½	5,265,000	27,571½	4,265,592½	8,214,026½	26,241,120	20	62,910½	Quebec.....	2,973,267	760,398 45	3,978,178	12,856½	207,666½	472	10,850	1,640	1,043,593½	5,265,000	27,571½	4,265,592½	8,214,026½	26,241,120	20	62,910½			
946,103	254,000	9,467½	7,076,349½	281	25,987,120	20	40,586½	517,130½	191,293½	12,856½	561,659	874,292	26,241,120	20	62,910½	New Brunswick.....	524,606	131,151 55	11,593	12,856½	37,227	1,053½	252	1,640	37,053	5,265,000	27,571½	561,659	874,292	26,241,120	20	62,910½	Nova Scotia.....	716,956½	179,239 25	11,593	12,856½	37,227	1,053½	252	1,640	107,462	5,265,000	27,571½	561,659	874,292	26,241,120	20	62,910½			
137,128½			180,685					556,478½	180,685		740,079	128,515				P. E. Island.....	112,957	28,239 25	4,718	12,856½	216				15,090	5,265,000	27,571½	128,515	740,079								15,090	77,910½	5,265,000	27,571½	128,515	740,079				15,090	77,910½					
13,058			115,457					656,828	115,457		740,079	324,251½				Manitoba.....	657,450½	164,362 61	4,718	12,856½	70	5,048			60,855½	5,265,000	27,571½	324,251½	740,079										60,855½	378,383½	5,265,000	27,571½	324,251½	740,079				378,383½	19,719½			
83,251								278,846½			19,719½					British Columbia.....	239,300½	59,825 17	18,977½	12,856½	70	5,048			19,719½	5,265,000	27,571½	19,719½										19,719½	19,719½	5,265,000	27,571½	19,719½				19,719½						
45,405																Sundry Collectors.....				12,856½							5,265,000	27,571½																								
19,719½																				12,856½							5,265,000	27,571½																								
1,875,371½	254,000	9,467½	8,596,853½	281	25,987,120	20	40,586½	4,655,629½	12,856½		15,128,135½	26,241,120	20	62,910½	Totals.....	8,209,120	10,692,940	20,842½	2,069,362 03	4,655,629½	12,856½			2,690	46,099½	1,640	1,952,635½	5,265,000	27,571½	15,128,135½	26,241,120	20	62,910½																			
590,951½	5,265,000	27,571½	1,230,194½	1½	50,000	29,861,000	2,000	295,566	180,039	15,309	4,268,648½	7,257,583½	34,676,000	4,000	338,446½	Ontario.....	2,954,534½	738,633 69	635,666			27,572½	228	48,464	602,183½	3,296,500	60,708	4,268,648½	7,257,583½	34,676,000	4,000	338,446½	Quebec.....	2,698,665½	12,135,000	244,862½			176,692½	19,244,500		20	2,000	30,694½	17,547	348,860	3,296,500	60,708	7,257,583½	34,676,000	4,000	338,446½
1,043,593½	5,265,000	27,571½	6,030,140½	3,810	50,000	29,861,000	2,000	295,566	540,153		577,206					New Brunswick.....	544,889	136,222 24	2,684							29,633	577,206	3,296,500	60,708	577,206																						
37,053			195,140½	1,015				546,673½	195,140½		849,276					Nova Scotia.....	676,178	169,044 49	4,966			35,710	1,727½	92		130,602½	5,265,000	27,571½	849,276																							
107,462			98,272					114,377			114,377					P. E. Island.....	88,888	22,222 00	7,447			1,015			16,246	5,265,000	27,571½	114,377																								
15,090								630,121			708,031½					Manitoba.....	651,461	162,865 24	7,672						48,898½	5,265,000	27,571½	708,031½																								
77,910½								317,528			378,383½					British Columbia.....	300,351½	75,087 83	910			70	7,225½			69,826½	5,265,000	27,571½	378,383½																							
60,855½											19,719½					Sundry Collectors.....											19,719½	5,265,000	27,571½	19,719½																						
19,719½																											5,265,000	27,571½																								
1,952,635½	5,265,000	27,571½	7,553,747½	4,826½	50,000	29,861,000	2,000	295,566	4,662,015½	15,309	2,000	14,173,225½	34,676,000	4,000	338,446½	Totals.....	7,914,967½	12,135,000	244,862½	2,009,187 68	4,662,015½	15,309	2,000	80,031½	17,547	1,265,969½	3,296,500	60,708	14,173,225½	34,676,000	4,000	338,446½																				

	1894.	1895.
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse on tobacco, including Canada Twist, and Raw Leaf.....	\$2,446,868 99	\$2,367,681 34
On licenses .....	2,088 00	2,149 50
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$2,448,956 99</b>	<b>\$2,369,830 84</b>

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, INCLUDING STEMS, SCRAPS AND CUTTINGS.

No. 16.—WAREHOUSE Return for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Remain- ing in Warehouse last Year.	Placed in Ware- house.	Placed in Ware- house from other Divisions.	Total Weights accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.		Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.	Ex-Warehoused for Remov- al to other Divi- sions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exporta- tion.	Written off by authority.	Taken for Horti- cultural pur- poses.	Ex-Warehoused for Manu- fac- ture.	Remain- ing in Warehouse.	Total Weights accounted for.
				Quant- ity.	Duty.								
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	32	578	610			32	32			345	233		610
1,706	8,949	6,482	17,137	Belleville, Ont.		1,959	1,959	5,308		9,870	9,870		17,137
15,926	13,974	7,364	21,328	"		3,108	3,108	12,174		5,986	5,986		21,328
	1,447,123	1,429	1,464,478	"		10,818	10,818	77,809		839,351	839,351	536,500	1,464,478
3,359	2,919	3,187	6,106	Hamilton		3,399	3,399	931		1,776	1,776		6,106
	84,332	18,934	106,625	Kingston		2,971	2,971	71,979		31,875	31,875		106,625
	876	2,498	3,374	London		120	120			1,662	1,662		3,374
417	1,340	1,589	1,589	Ottawa						491	1,589		1,589
	4,400	5,807	7,564	Owen Sound						491	6,065	1,008	7,564
	9,069	4,236	4,236	Perth							4,236		4,236
	3,870	8,086	12,486	Peterborough							8,086		12,486
	22,277	3,07	12,939	Prescott			2,681	1,719			5,621		12,939
	12,880	3,07	4,005	St. Catharines			3,698	6,115			307		4,005
		7,353	29,630	Stratford			3,220	19,057			7,353		29,630
		6,245	19,125	Toronto			903	13,192			4,833		19,125
21,408	1,611,869	77,955	1,711,232	Windsor				208,284		2,498	928,266	538,012	1,711,232
				Totals			34,172						
643,546	771,043	21,800	1,436,389	Joliette, Que.		111	128,335	209,472	25		691,440	240	1,436,389
148	6,235	51,873	58,316	Montreal			6,295				51,861	170	58,316
	20,931	6,052	26,983	Quebec			16,470	4,461			768		26,983
			768	Sherbrooke							5,102		768
			5,102	St. Hyacinthe							304		5,102
			304	St. John's							7,484	178	304
314			7,929	Terrebonne			267				7,484		7,929
				Three Rivers									
644,248	798,269	93,514	1,536,031	Totals		111	151,967	213,933	25		703,001	407,593	1,536,031



APPENDIX A—Continued—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, &c.—Continued.

No. 16.—WAREHOUSE Return for the Year ended 30th June, 1895—Concluded.

Remain in g in Warehouse last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.		Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by authority.	Taken for Horticultural purposes.	Ex-Warehoused for Manufacture.	Remain in g in Warehouse.	Total Weights accounted for.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Quantity.	Duty.							
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
		400	400						400			400		400
		2,301	2,301	Chatham, N.B.					2,301			2,301		2,301
				St. John "										
				Totals										
				Halifax, N.S.								1,477		3,505
		2,028	1,477	Yarmouth "					2,028			1,471		1,471
				Totals										
												2,948		4,976
				Winnipeg, Man.				2,486				6,773		9,259
				Vancouver, B.C.				101				7,780		7,881
		214	101	Victoria				6,471				3,698		13,265
				Totals										
				Grand Totals			111	33 30		25	2,498	1,715,167 3/4	945,723	3,285,345
666,870	2,424,878	194,597	3,285,345					194,597	427,223 3/4			11,478	118	21,146

E. MIALD,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX A—Continued—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, &c.

No. 17.—COMPARATIVE WAREHOUSE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.		Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by authority.	Taken for Horticultural purposes.	Ex-Warehoused for Manufacture.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Weights accounted for.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.							
				1894.										
5,974	1,880,738	84,972	1,971,684	Ontario.....	174	52	32,889	260,181	81	3,400	1,653,806	21,408	1,971,684	
762,143	1,305,086	130,265	2,197,494	Quebec.....	.....	.....	200,368	501,288	.....	475	850,880	644,248	2,197,494	
.....	7,190	8,433	15,623	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	486	2,791	.....	.....	12,386	.....	15,623	
.....	.....	2,373	3,193	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	820	.....	.....	.....	2,373	.....	3,193	
.....	6,436	9,843	16,279	Manitoba.....	.....	.....	5,803	.....	.....	.....	10,476	.....	16,279	
.....	7,542	9,584	17,126	British Columbia.....	.....	.....	5,154	1,408	.....	.....	10,350	214	17,126	
768,117	3,207,812	245,470	4,221,399	Totals.....	174	52	245,470	765,668	81	3,875	2,540,261	665,870	4,221,399	
				1895.										
21,408	1,611,869	77,955	1,711,232	Ontario.....	.....	.....	34,172	208,284	.....	2,498	928,266	538,012	1,711,232	
644,248	798,269	93,514	1,536,031	Quebec.....	111	33	151,367	213,933½	25	.....	763,001½	407,593	1,536,031	
.....	.....	2,701	2,701	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,701	.....	2,701	
.....	2,028	2,948	4,976	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	.....	.....	2,948	.....	4,976	
.....	3,059	6,200	9,259	Manitoba.....	.....	.....	2,486	.....	.....	.....	6,773	.....	9,259	
.....	9,653	11,279	21,146	British Columbia.....	.....	.....	6,572	2,978	.....	.....	11,478	118	21,146	
665,870	2,424,878	194,597	3,285,345	Totals.....	111	33	194,597	427,223½	25	2,498	1,715,167½	945,723	3,285,345	

E. MIALLE,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 18.—STATEMENT of Revenue collected for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Canada Twist, at 5 cts. per lb.	Duty collected, including Fees.
	No.	Fees.		
		\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ottawa, Ont. ....	5	10	520	36 00
Joliette, Que. ....	23	40	27,040	1,392 00
Montreal " ....	35	70	22,801	1,210 05
Sorel " ....	1	2	20	3 00
St. Hyacinthe, Que. ....	1	2	60	5 00
Terrebonne " ....	44	88	15,269½	851 48
Totals .....	109	212	65,710½	3,497 53

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue collected for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Canada Twist, at 5 cts. per lb.	Duty collected including Fees.
		No.	Fees.		
			\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1894.....	Ontario.....	3	6	715	41 75
	Quebec.....	165	307	87,395	4,676 75
	Totals.....	168	313	88,110	4,718 50
1895.....	Ontario.....	5	10	520	36 00
	Quebec.....	104	202	65,190½	3,461 53
	Totals.....	109	212	65,710½	3,497 53

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

## No. 20.—RETURN of Manufactures

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used in production.	De-ficiencies paying duty.
	No.	Fees.		
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.
Belleville, Ont .....	1	75 00	467	
Brantford " .....	10	712 50	51,413	
Guelph " .....	11	825 00	58,776	
Hamilton " .....	14	975 00	65,727	
Kingston " .....	2	150 00	43,634	
London " .....	15	1,125 00	350,192	
Ottawa " .....	1	75 00	1,350	
Owen Sound, Ont .....	6	412 50	12,347	
Perth " .....	1	75 00	5,386½	
Peterborough " .....	1	75 00	3,449	
Prescott " .....	4	262 50	22,965	
St. Catharines " .....	9	637 50	42,871	
Stratford " .....	3	187 50	20,127	350
Toronto " .....	19	1,312 50	91,742	
Windsor " .....	6	375 00	19,119	
Totals .....	103	7,275 00	789,565½	350
Joliette, Que .....	1	25 00	929	
Montreal " .....	32	2,362 50	773,696½	6,036
Quebec " .....	5	287 50	29,488½	
Sherbrooke " .....	2	150 00	49,207	
St. John's " .....	1	75 00	58,890	
Three Rivers, Que .....	3	200 00	16,034	
Terrebonne " .....	1	37 50		
Totals .....	45	3,137 50	928,245	6,036
St. John, N.B. ....	2	150 00	35,369	
Halifax, N. S. ....	3	187 50	9,060	
Yarmouth " .....			2,886½	
Winnipeg, Man. ....	3	225 00	20,660	
Vancouver, B.C. ....	6	412 50	16,956	
Victoria " .....	11	825 00	31,504	400
Grand Totals .....	173	12,212 50	1,834,246½	6,786

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.		CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CANADIAN CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.		Total Duty Collected, including License Fees.
Produced.	Paid Duty	Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced.	Paid Duty	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
		30,700	22,700	8,000			211 20
		3,190,300	2,092,150	1,098,150			13,265 40
1,200	1,200	3,621,150	1,800,600	1,820,550			11,637 00
1,200	1,200	3,563,710	1,660,785	1,902,925			10,948 11
		2,698,455	1,138,955	1,559,500			6,983 73
		21,297,875	12,803,150	8,494,725			77,943 90
		83,170	15,550	67,620			168 30
		705,500	619,100	86,400			4,127 10
		331,230	141,290	189,940			922 74
		194,550	194,550				1,242 30
		1,311,100	961,800	349,300			6,033 30
		1,794,300	1,138,000	656,300			7,465 50
		1,065,900	814,600	251,300			5,077 20
		5,325,605	2,733,655	2,591,950			17,714 43
		1,138,425	558,725	579,700			3,727 35
2,400	2,400	46,351,970	26,695,610	19,656,360			167,467 56
					42,300	42,300	151 90
4,548	4,548	42,187,720	21,017,370	21,170,350			128,534 78
		1,577,130	914,480	662,650	153,190	153,190	6,233 95
		2,799,110	1,047,510	1,751,600			6,435 06
		3,516,700	2,608,000	908,700			15,723 00
		533,440	180,940	353,400	393,300	393,300	2,460 14
		24,000	24,000				181 50
4,548	4,548	50,638,100	25,791,400	24,846,700	588,790	588,790	159,720 33
		2,119,075	1,131,175	987,900			6,937 05
		490,330	168,280	322,050			1,197 18
		85,850	74,850	11,000			449 10
		1,079,550	145,600	933,950			1,098 60
		871,625	863,625	8,000			5,594 25
		1,600,150	1,372,425	227,725			9,061 95
6,948	6,948	103,236,650	56,242,965	46,993,685	588,790	588,790	351,526 02

**E. MIAILL,**  
*Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 21.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cigars Manufactured

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and other material actually used in production	Deficiencies Paying Duty.	CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.	
	No.	Free.			Produced.	Paid Duty.
1894.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario.....	87	6,187 50	840,765½	22,174	6,672	6,672
Quebec.....	46	3,362 50	1,116,523¾	19,499	12,840	12,840
New Brunswick.....	2	150 00	39,505			
Nova Scotia.....	2	150 00	11,253			
Manitoba.....	3	225 00	32,881			
British Columbia.....	17	1,275 00	43,314	2,950		
Totals.....	157	11,350 00	2,084,242¼	44,623	19,512	19,512
1895.						
Ontario.....	103	7,275 00	789,565¾	350	2,400	2,400
Quebec.....	45	3,137 50	928,245	6,036	4,548	4,548
New Brunswick.....	2	150 00	35,369			
Nova Scotia.....	3	187 50	11,946½			
Manitoba.....	3	225 00	20,660			
British Columbia.....	17	1,237 50	48,460	400		
Totals.....	173	12,212 50	1,834,246¼	6,786	6,948	6,948

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.				CANADIAN CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			Total Duty Collected, including License Fees.
Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Written off by Authority	Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
50,183,065	28,321,825	21,861,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,298 20
62,002,055	32,931,580	29,070,475	.....	1,150,240	949,390	200,850	204,007 02
2,291,165	1,216,130	1,075,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,446 78
572,550	200,600	371,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353 60
1,733,700	192,125	1,541,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377 75
2,392,850	{ *3,000 } 2,164,375	224,600	875	.....	.....	.....	14,278 95
119,175,385	*3,000 65,026,635	54,144,875	875	1,150,240	949,390	200,850	404,762 30
46,351,970	26,695,610	19,656,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,467 56
50,638,100	25,791,400	24,846,700	.....	588,790	588,790	.....	159,720 33
2,119,075	1,131,175	987,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,937 05
576,180	243,130	333,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646 28
1,079,550	145,600	933,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,098 60
2,471,775	2,236,050	235,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,656 20
103,236,650	56,242,965	46,993,685	.....	588,790	588,790	.....	351,526 02

\* Destroyed by fire.

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*



APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.  
No. 22.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

Dr.

No.	Remain- ing in Ware- house from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divis- ions.	Total Number to be Accounted for.	Inland Revenue Divisions.		EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Ex- portation.	Written off.	Remain- ing in Ware- house.	Total Number Ac- counted for.
					No.	No.	At \$6 per M.	\$ cts.					
8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000			8,000	48 00				8,000	
380,225	1,098,150	1,478,375		1,091,625			1,091,625	6,549 75				386,750	1,478,375
442,600	1,820,550	2,263,150		1,879,650			1,879,650	11,277 90	10,000			373,500	2,263,150
583,025	1,902,925	2,485,950		1,704,850			1,704,850	10,769 10				691,100	2,485,950
576,800	1,559,500	2,136,300		1,645,600			1,645,600	9,873 60				490,700	2,136,300
2,457,220	8,494,725	10,951,945		8,366,570			8,366,570	50,199 42	138,000	4,675		2,442,700	10,951,945
76,660	67,620	144,280		144,280			144,280	865 68				104,700	144,280
165,750	86,400	486,150	234,000	486,150			370,450	2,222 70	11,000			116,300	486,150
137,900	189,940	327,840		327,840			211,540	1,269 24				141,800	327,840
119,560	349,300	468,860		468,860			327,050	1,962 30				281,850	468,860
223,600	656,300	969,900	30,000	969,900			620,050	3,720 30	8,000			31,300	969,900
72,000	251,300	323,300		323,300			232,000	1,392 60				323,300	323,300
1,085,325	2,591,950	3,767,625	90,350	3,767,625			2,872,100	17,232 60	50	3,000		892,475	3,767,625
324,425	579,700	904,125		904,125			656,700	3,940 20	40,000			207,425	904,125
6,645,080	19,656,360	26,655,790	354,350	26,655,790			20,220,465	121,322 79	207,050	7,675		6,220,600	26,655,790
7,773,495	21,170,350	29,031,170	87,325	29,031,170			22,390,160	134,340 96	201,400	98,950		6,340,660	29,031,170
177,466	662,650	1,016,430	176,375	1,016,430			773,405	4,640 43	68,225			174,800	1,016,430
522,050	1,751,600	2,273,650		2,273,650			1,757,100	10,602 60	176,375			330,175	2,273,650
546,000	908,700	1,454,700		1,454,700			1,189,525	7,137 15				265,175	1,454,700
171,700	353,400	525,100		525,100			381,300	2,287 80				143,800	525,100
9,190,650	24,846,700	34,301,050	263,700	34,301,050			26,501,490	159,008 94	446,000	98,950		7,254,610	34,301,050
1,162,500	987,900	2,150,400		2,150,400			905,250	5,431 50				927,400	2,150,400
164,375	322,050	486,425		486,425			306,500	1,839 00	8,000	58,000	259,750	171,925	486,425
	11,000	19,000	8 000	19,000			1,124,700	72 00				7,000	19,000
389,525	933,950	1,333,475		1,333,475				6,748 20				208,775	1,333,475

Inland Revenues—Excise.

88,650	8,000	35,000	131,650	51,650	309 90	10,000	.....	70,000	131,650
23,500	227,725	10,000	261,225	163,750	982 50	.....	2,000	95,475	261,225
17,674,280	46,903,685	671,050	65,339,015	49,285,806	295,714 83	671,050	166,625	14,953,785	65,339,015
			..... Grand Totals						

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALLI,  
*Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A -Continued—CIGARS.

DR. No. 23.—COMPARATIVE WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Years

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.		PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Imported.	TOTAL NUMBER TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.		PROVINCES.
Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.			Foreign.	Canadian.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1894.
5,293,175		21,861,240		483,050		27,637,465		Ontario
6,563,950	3,050	29,070,475	200,850	50,000	8,000	35,692,425	203,900	Quebec
801,225		1,075,035		8,000		1,884,260		New Brunswick
253,925		371,950				625,875		Nova Scotia
179,975		1,541,575				1,721,550		Manitoba
111,400		224,600		100,000		436,000		British Columbia
13,203,650	3,050	54,144,875	200,850	641,050	8,000	67,997,575	203,900	Totals
								1895.
6,645,080		19,656,360		354,350		26,655,790		Ontario
9,190,650		24,846,700		263,700		34,301,050		Quebec
1,162,500		987,900				2,150,400		New Brunswick
164,375		333,050		8,000		505,425		Nova Scotia
399,525		933,950				1,333,475		Manitoba
112,150		235,725		45,000		392,875		British Columbia
17,674,280		46,993,685		671,050		65,339,015		Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

CR.

EX-WAREHOUSED FOR DUTY.			Ex-warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-warehoused for Exporta- tion.	Free and written off by au- thority.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.	TOTAL NUMBER ACCOUNTED FOR	
At \$6 per M.	Canadian, at \$3 per M.	Duty.				Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.
No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
20,827,835		124,967 01	156,050	8,500		6,645,080	27,637,465	
25,610,450	203,900	154,274 40	485,000	406,325		9,190,650	35,692,425	203,900
647,760		3,886 56		74,000		1,162,500	1,884,260	
461,500		2,769 00				164,375	625,875	
1,322,025		7,932 15				399,525	1,721,550	
323,850		1,943 10				112,150	436,000	
49,193,420	203,900	295,772 22	641,050	488,825		17,674,280	67,997,575	203,900
20,220,465		121,322 79	207,050	7,675		6,220,600	26,655,790	
26,501,490		159,008 94	446,000	98,950		7,254,610	34,301,050	
905,250		5,431 50		58,000	259,750	927,400	2,150,400	
318,500		1,911 00	8,000			178,925	505,425	
1,124,700		6,748 20				208,775	1,333,475	
215,400		1,292 40	10,000	2,000		165,475	392,875	
49,285,805		295,714 83	671,050	166,625	259,750	14,955,785	65,339,015	

	1894.	1895.
Total duty collected, ex-factory and ex-warehouse	\$689,184 52	\$635,028 35
do on licenses	11,350 00	12,212 50
Totals	<u>\$ 700,534 52</u>	<u>\$ 647,240 85</u>

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 24.—RETURN OF FEES for the Inspection of Petroleum for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	PACKAGES.						FEES COLLECTED.
	At 10 cts.			At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts.		
	Canadian.	Imported.	Mixed.	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
Belleville, Ont .....	1,789	1,269					305 80
Cornwall, " .....		155					15 50
Guelph, " .....	187	62					24 90
Hamilton, " .....	7,338	3,316					1,065 40
Kingston, " .....	16,199	2,944					1,914 30
London, " .....	105,262	3,349	192		39,017		11,855 72
Ottawa, " .....	15,287	4,875					2,016 20
Owen Sound, Ont .....		10					1 00
Perth, " .....	2,026						202 60
Peterborough, " .....	2,029	1,597					362 60
Port Arthur, " .....		2,154				350	224 15
Prescott, " .....	1,911	1,176				3	308 84
St. Catharines, " .....		1,586					158 60
Stratford, " .....	4,254	751			250		506 75
Toronto, " .....	37,423	17,737		2			5,516 10
Windsor, " .....		1,963		12		42	198 17
Totals .....	193,705	42,944	192	14	39,267	395	24,676 63
Montreal, Que .....	46,078	21,519				161	6,763 73
Quebec, " .....		76					7 60
St. John's, " .....		368					36 85
Three Rivers, Que .....	2,511			1			251 10
Totals .....	48,589	21,963		1		161	7,059 28
St. John, N. B. ....	9,318	31,639	146	34	3	470	4,123 90
Halifax, N. S. ....	1,224	12,437		3,845		1,300	1,590 85
Pictou, " .....						18	45
Yarmouth, N. S. ....		80				374	17 35
Totals .....	1,224	12,517		3,845		1,692	1,608 65
Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....		3,524					352 40
Winnipeg, Man. ....	2,661	6,605			334	4,640	1,050 97
Vancouver, B. C. ....		2,645		200		37,484	1,211 60
Victoria, " .....		21		450		51,242	1,305 65
Totals .....		2,666		650		88,726	2,517 25
Grand totals .....	255,497	121,858	338	4,544	39,604	96,084	41,389 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 25.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1894  
and 1895.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	PACKAGES.			FEES COLLECTED.
		At 10 cts.	At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts.	
		No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
1894.....	Ontario.....	240,798	35	51,458	25,368 42
	Quebec.....	65,460	300	868	6,582 71
	New Brunswick.....	34,877	9	71	3,490 03
	Nova Scotia.....	14,870	4,515	20	1,713 25
	Prince Edward Island.....	3,700			370 00
	Manitoba.....	11,485		6,000	1,298 50
	British Columbia.....	1,711		90,995	2,445 98
	Totals.....	372,901	4,859	149,412	41,268 89
1895.....	Ontario.....	236,841	14	39,662	24,676 63
	Quebec.....	70,552	1	161	7,059 28
	New Brunswick.....	41,103	34	473	4,123 90
	Nova Scotia.....	13,741	3,845	1,692	1,608 65
	Prince Edward Island.....	3,524			352 40
	Manitoba.....	9,266		4,974	1,050 97
	British Columbia.....	2,666	650	88,726	2,517 25
	Totals.....	377,693	4,544	135,688	41,389 08

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 26.—RETURN of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES		MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.		DUTY COLLECTED ON VINEGAR EX-MANUFACTORY.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.		Total Duties Collected including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.	Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine and Cider.	Other Materials.	Vinegar at 6 cts. per Gallon.	Crude Fulminate.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	
Hamilton, Ont.	2	100	15,231.88	218.88		83,023.57		24,771.97	1,486.31	58,251.60		1,586.31
Kingston "	1	150	7,342.24	199.61	*314.464	44,053.76		15,885.65	953.14	28,168.11		1,003.14
Prescott "	1	300	60,981.05		†30.663		37,866	327,735.20	19,664.13		37,866	300.00
Toronto "	6	275	58,490.79	1,858.12					12.83			19,939.13
Windsor "	1	50			†10.000							62.83
Montreal, Que.	4	200	54,265.32	2,466.50		267,614.36		235,678.68	14,140.72	31,935.68		14,340.72
Quebec "	1	50	12,406.61	461.00		61,099.27		52,902.47	3,174.19	8,106.80		3,224.19
Sherbrooke "	1	300	34,273.89		*153.883		22,769				22,769	300.00
Sorel. ....	1	50	480.66	10.50	†19.203			895.79	53.75			280.20
Totals.....	18	1375	243,422.44	5,214.61	†465.347 *49.866 †10.000	784,331.95	60,635	657,869.76	39,485.07	126,462.19	60,635	40,986.52

\*Lbs. of Nitric acid. †Lbs. of Mercury. ‡Lbs. of Malt.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND. No. 27.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES		MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.		Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.		Assessments.	Total Duties collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.	Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine and Cider.	Other Materials.	Vinegar at 6 cts. per Gall.	Crude Fulminate	Galls.	Lbs.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.		
1894.		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	9	700	117,959·83	2,023·67	145·534 14·585 18·000 189·50	475,203·73	18,590	355,445·66	18,590	119,758·07	18,590	18,019·38	18,019·38
Quebec.....	9	650	78,520·52	2,212·20	*60·774 { +7·625 }	287,344·61	9,058	265,114·94	9,058	22,229·67	9,058	13,505·12	13,505·12
Totals.....	18	1350	196,480·35	4,235·87	*206·308 122·210 18·000 169·50	762,548·34	27,648	620,560·60	27,648	141,987·74	27,648	31,524·50	31,524·50
1895.													
Ontario.....	11	775	142,045·96	2,276·61	*314·464 130·663 10·000	454,812·53	37,866	368,302·82	37,866	86,419·71	37,866	22,891·41	22,891·41
Quebec.....	7	600	101,376·48	2,988·00	*153·883 { +19·203 }	329,519·42	22,769	289,476·94	22,769	40,042·48	22,769	18,095·11	18,095·11
Totals.....	18	1375	243,422·44	5,214·61	*468·347 149·866 10·000	784,331·95	60,635	657,869·76	60,635	126,462·19	60,635	40,986·52	40,986·52

\*Lbs. of Nitric Acid. †Lbs. of Mercury. ‡Lbs. of Malt.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALLE,  
Commissioner.



## APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 28.—STATEMENT showing the transactions in Vinegar in the Bonded Manufactories, in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

On hand 1st July, 1894.	Manufactured during the year.	Brought in.	Totals.	DIVISIONS.	Removed from Factory.	On hand 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
69,687 70	83,023 57	39 00	152,700 27	..... Hamilton, Ont. ....	123,204 54	29,495 73	152,700 27
10,692 79	44,053 76	.....	54,746 55	..... Kingston " .....	39,308 43	15,438 12	54,746 55
.....	327,735 20	.....	327,735 20	..... Toronto " .....	327,735 20	.....	327,735 20
21,408 22	267,614 36	21,581 00	310,603 58	..... Montreal, Que. ....	271,790 53	38,813 05	310,603 58
3,394 08	61,009 27	.....	64,403 35	..... Quebec " .....	64,403 35	.....	64,403 35
282 41	895 79	157 90	1,286 10	..... Sorel " .....	1,286 10	.....	1,286 10
105,365 20	784,331 95	21,777 90	911,475 05	..... Totals.....	827,728 15	83,746 90	911,475 05

E. MIALLI,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 29.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.		REVENUE DIVISIONS.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		Crude Fulminate exported.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.	TOTALS.	
	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin- ate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin- ate.		Vinegar.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin- ate.
Vinegar.									Vinegar.		
Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Hamilton, Ont.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
36,109 25	58,251 60	.....	94,360 85	.....	Kingston "	60,502 07	3,630 12	.....	33,858 78	94,360 85	.....
9,275 42	28,168 11	.....	37,443 53	.....	Prescott "	23,985 65	1,439 16	.....	13,457 88	37,443 53	.....
.....	.....	37,866	.....	37,866	.....	.....	.....	37,866	.....	.....	37,866
14,322 85	31,935 68	.....	46,258 53	.....	Montreal, Que.	17,239 44	1,034 38	.....	29,019 69	46,258 53	.....
3,394 08	8,106 80	.....	11,500 88	.....	Quebec "	11,500 88	690 05	.....	.....	11,500 88	.....
.....	.....	22,769	.....	22,769	Sherbrooke "	.....	.....	22,769	.....	.....	22,769
63,101 60	126,462 19	60,635	189,563 79	60,635	Totals	113,228 04	6,793 71	60,635	76,335 75	189,563 79	63

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 30.—COMPARATIVE Warehouse Return for the Years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.		PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.		PROVINCES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		EXPORTED.		REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.			
Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin-ate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin-ate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin-ate.			Vinegar.	Duty.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin-ate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin-ate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulmin-ate.		
Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Lbs.	1894.		Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Lbs.		
59,442.01	7,208	119,758.07	18,590	179,200.08	18,590	Ontario.....	133,815.41	5,517.39	18,590	45,384.67	18,590	179,200.08	18,590	179,200.08	18,590		
7,372.29		22,229.67	9,058	29,601.96	16,266	Quebec.....	11,805.89	649.57	16,266	17,716.93	16,266	29,601.96	16,266	29,601.96	16,266		
66,814.30	7,208	141,987.74	27,648	208,802.04	34,856	Totals.....	145,621.30	6,166.96	34,856	63,10.60	34,856	208,802.04	34,856	208,802.04	34,856		
45,384.67		86,419.71	37,866	131,804.38	37,866	1895.		84,487.72	5,069.28		37,866	131,804.38	37,866	131,804.38	37,866		
17,716.93		40,042.48	22,769	57,759.41	22,769	Ontario.....	28,740.32	1,724.43	22,769		22,769	57,759.41	22,769	57,759.41	22,769		
63,101.60		126,462.19	60,635	189,563.79	60,635	Quebec.....	113,228.04	6,793.71	60,635		60,635	189,563.79	60,635	189,563.79	60,635		
<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align:top;">                     Total duty collected, ex Factory and ex-Warehouse ..... \$ 36,341.46                      do on Licenses..... 1,350.00                      Totals. . . . . \$ 37,691.46                 </td> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align:top;">                     1894.                      1895.                      \$46,405.23                      1,375.00                      \$47,780.23                 </td> </tr> </table>																Total duty collected, ex Factory and ex-Warehouse ..... \$ 36,341.46 do on Licenses..... 1,350.00 Totals. . . . . \$ 37,691.46	1894. 1895. \$46,405.23 1,375.00 \$47,780.23
Total duty collected, ex Factory and ex-Warehouse ..... \$ 36,341.46 do on Licenses..... 1,350.00 Totals. . . . . \$ 37,691.46	1894. 1895. \$46,405.23 1,375.00 \$47,780.23																

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALI,  
Commissioner.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX A—Continued—METHYLATED SPIRITS.

No. 31.—STATEMENT showing Quantity of Raw Material on hand at beginning and end of year and brought in and used during the Year 1894-95.

(A)							
Names of Articles.	Stock on hand 1st July, 1894.	Brought in during the Year.	Total to be accounted for.	Used in Manufacture of Methylated Spirits.	Sold or loss by Leakage.	Stock on hand 30th June, 1895.	Total accounted for.
	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.
Alcohol. ....	2,838·85	90,973·43	93,812·28	90,415·59	.....	3,396·69	93,812·28
Wood naphtha..	9,929·98	35,062·30	44,992·28	32,840·13	412·16	11,739·94	44,992·28

(B)							
STATEMENT showing quantity of Raw Material used and Methylated Spirits produced therefrom.							
Alcohol used (Statement A). Above.	Wood Naphtha used (Statement A). Above.	Methylated Spirits used (Statement C). Below.	Total to be accounted for.	Methylated Spirits produced.	Loss in Manufacture.		Total accounted for.
Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	p. c.	Pr'f galls.
90,415·59	32,840·18	.....	123,255·77	121,548·35	1,707·42	1·4	123,255·77

(C)								
STATEMENT showing quantity of Methylated Spirits on hand at beginning and end of year, and brought in, sold and otherwise accounted for during the year.								
Stock on hand 1st July, 1894.	Manu- factured as above (State- ment B).	Brought in.	Total to be accounted for.	Sold.	Used in Methylat- ed Spirits Ware- house.	Re-used in manu- facture of Methylated Spirits.	Stock on hand 30th June, 1895.	Total accounted for.
Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.
3,856·48	121,548·35	144·31	125,549·14	120,920·27	.....	.....	4,628·87	125,549·14

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 32.—STATEMENT of Lumber measured, culled and counted, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, at the Port of Quebec, during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, culled and counted.	Tons, standard.		Rate.	Office Fees.	Total accrued.	
			Tons.	Pts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
30,230	Waney white pine . . . . .	Stringed . . .	46,628	15				
7,112	“ ash . . . . .	“ . . . . .	5,042	22				
2,818	“ birch . . . . .	“ . . . . .	1,547	34				
77	“ maple . . . . .	“ . . . . .	88	12				
95	“ whitewood . . . . .	“ . . . . .	153	18				
783	“ walnut . . . . .	“ . . . . .	405	26				
72	“ hickory . . . . .	“ . . . . .	26	02				
17	“ elm . . . . .	“ . . . . .	11	23				
2	“ chestnut . . . . .	“ . . . . .	1	11				
448	“ cherry . . . . .	“ . . . . .	135	25				
14	“ butternut . . . . .	“ . . . . .	8	14				
			54,049	02	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	4,053	67	
10,778	White pine . . . . .	Measured . . .	11,442	21	5	572	12	
1,472	Red pine . . . . .	“ . . . . .	1,531	08				
18,355	Oak . . . . .	“ . . . . .	29,399	06				
14,060	Elm . . . . .	“ . . . . .	16,666	04				
71	Ash . . . . .	“ . . . . .	65	31				
17	Tamarack . . . . .	“ . . . . .	13	13				
8,043	Birch . . . . .	“ . . . . .	3,731	20				
1	Spruce . . . . .	“ . . . . .	1	31				
138	Hickory . . . . .	“ . . . . .	129	34				
29	Basswood . . . . .	“ . . . . .	16	19				
21	Cherry . . . . .	“ . . . . .	6	10				
			51,561	16	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	3,403	04	
	Deduct for fractions . . . . .						8,028	83
							0	50
	Total . . . . .						8,028	33

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 33.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, at the Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled and Counted.	Tons, Standard.	Rate.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Accrued.
			Tons. Pts.	Cents.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,069	Square pine.....	Measured ..	1,115·39			
1,565	Flat pine.....	do ..	836·27			
			1,952·26	5	97 63	
1,352	Flat tamarack .....	do .	597·12			
136	Hard wood.....	do ..	68·26			
			665·38	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	43 95	
467	Waney pine string.....	do ..	314·25	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	23 60	
5,257	Round timber.....	do ..	2,739·05			
1,043	do tamarack.....	do ..	746·31			
1,553	Flat pine.....	do ..	926·05			
13,442			4,412·01	80	141 19	306 37

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

APPENDIX

DR.

No. 34.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balances due on 1st July, 1894.		Rents and Interests accrued up to 30th June, 1895.		Totals.	Number.	Location.	Original Lessees.	Present Occupants.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
		300 00		300 00	1	Ottawa River	Perley & Pattee	J. R. Booth
		150 00		150 00	2	do	Thompson & Perkins	do
		450 00		450 00	3	do	Lyman Perkins	do
		300 00		300 00	4	do	R. Blackburn <i>et al</i>	McKay Milling Co. (Limited)
		100 00		100 00	5	do	J. & J. Petrie	Mrs. M. Petrie
		100 00		100 00	6	do	A. H. Baldwin	Ottawa Electric Co.
		300 00		300 00	7	do		Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
		400 00		400 00	8	do	Perley & Pattee	Ottawa Electric Co.
		100 00		100 00	9	do	J. M. Currier	N. S. Blaisdell
		600 00		600 00	10	do	Harris, Bronson & Co.	The Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.
		200 00		200 00	11	do	Levi Young	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
		104 00		104 00	12	do		J. R. Booth
20 00		10 00		30 00	13	do		Bronson & Weston
		100 00		100 00	14	do		do
96 00		96 00		192 00	15	do		J. R. Booth
		8 00		8 00	16	do	J. M. Coutlee	Mary Conroy
570 84		570 84		570 84	17	do		John Rochester
50 00	25 00	75 00		75 00	18	do		Nérée Tétreau
200 00		200 00		200 00	19	do	Hon. J. Skead	
96 00		96 00		96 00	20	do	do	
		1 00		1 00	21	do	G. A. Grier & Co.	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
730 00	40 00	820 00		820 00	22	do		D. Carmichael
380 00		380 00		380 00	23	do		John Rankin
		150 00		150 00	24	do	J. R. Booth	
15 00	5 00	20 00		20 00	25	do	Colin Dewar	
		50 00		50 00	26	do	Bronson & Weston	
		1 00		1 00	1	St. Lawrence R.	Que. Har. Commissioners	
		25 00		25 00	2	do	Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	
1 00	1 00	2 00		3 00	3	Quebec	Corp. of Quebec	
		5 00		5 00	4	Richibucto Har.	Wm. Hudson	
		1 00		1 00	5	Rondeau	School Trustees	
		1 00		1 00	6	Collingwood	do	Great North. Transit Co.
1 00	1 00	2 00		3 00	7	Ottawa	E. G. Laverdure	
		1 00		1 00	8	Walkerton, Ont.	David Robertson & John Rowland	
165 00		165 00		165 00	9	British Columbia	A. Peel	
90 00		90 00		90 00	10	do	Jonathan Maury	
		25 00		25 00	11	do	Roderick Finlayson	
		25 00		25 00	12	do	Joseph Spratt	
		50 00		50 00	13	do	Corp. New Westminster	
		1 00		1 00	14	do	Bank of British Columbia	
		1 00		1 00	15	do	W. Dodd	
		12 00		12 00	16	do	D. W. Gordon	
		5 00		5 00	17	do	S. Williams	
		5 00		5 00	18	do	George A. Huff	
		1 00		1 00	19	do	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	
250 00	250 00	500 00		500 00	20	do	John Wilson	

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1894-95.

Cr.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the account is made up.	Paid during the Fiscal Year.		Balances due on 30th June, 1895.		Totals.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Lots B and C, Chaudière St., service ground	1	June 30, 1895	300	00			300	00
Lot D do do	2	do	150	00			150	00
Lots E, F and G, South Head St.	3	do	450	00			450	00
Lots H, I and J, Grist Mill, South Head St.	4	Dec. 31, 1894	300	00			300	00
Lot K, Fanning Mill do	5	do	100	00			100	00
Lot L, service ground do	6	do	100	00			100	00
Lots Q, R and T, service ground, North Middle St.	7	do	300	00			300	00
Lots M, N, O and P, service ground (no water used)	8	do	400	00			400	00
Lot S, service ground	9	do				100	00	100
Lots U, V, W, X, Y and Z, ground service	10	June 30, 1895	600	00			600	00
Two strips of land	11	Jan. 1, 1896	200	00			200	00
Lumber yard at head of slides	12	Sept. 20, 1895	104	00			104	00
Bridge over slides	13	June 30, 1896	30	00			30	00
Strip of land, Amelia Island	14	Jan. 1, 1896	100	00			100	00
Reserve, head of Chaudière Island	15	do	192	00			192	00
Small island, Deschênes Rapids	16	do	8	00			8	00
Portion of lot 39, concession A, Nepean	17	Feb. 1, 1885				570	84	570
Excavated channel, slide and two dams, Little Chaudière	18	Mar. 1, 1895				75	00	75
Water lots, opposite lot 30, Concession A, Nepean	19	Dec. 1, 1891				200	00	200
Three small islands	20	May 1, 1882				96	00	96
Covering over portion of Ottawa slides	21	Nov. 10, 1895	1	00			1	00
Water lot, Calumet	22	July 1, 1895				820	00	820
East portion of Hawley's Island	23	June 30, 1881				380	00	380
Piece of land, south-west end of Union Bridge	24	Nov. 12, 1895	150	00			150	00
do on Victoria Island	25	June 15, 1896				20	00	20
do south side of Middle St., Victoria Is.	26	Aug. 31, 1895	50	00			50	00
Small lot of land near Custom House, Quebec	1	Sept. 1, 1895	1	00			1	00
Roadway from pier, at Coteau Landing	2	July 1, 1895	25	00			25	00
Old Provincial Gov. building lot, on Mountain Hill	3	June 25, 1896	1	00		1	00	2
Piece of land at North Beach	4	June 30, 1895	5	00			5	00
Use of old log house, formerly used as Custom House, Shrewsbury, Ont.	5	Sept. 11, 1894	1	00			1	00
Use of old breakwater for storing coal	6	Feb. 5, 1896	1	00			1	00
South-east half lot No. 8, Ottawa	7	Dec. 18, 1895				2	00	2
Right of way over strip of land	8	April 27, 1896	1	00			1	00
Portion of Assay Office, New Westminster	9	June 11, 1881				165	00	165
do do	10	do				90	00	90
Privilege to erect two bulkheads, Rock Bay, Victoria Harbour	11	June 1, 1896				25	00	25
Privilege to build a wharf opposite his own property, Victoria Harbour	12	do				25	00	25
Two lots of land for C. P. R. purposes	13	May 12, 1895	50	00			50	00
Right of drainage through Gov. property, Nanaimo	14	Dec. 1, 1895	1	00			1	00
Old Government House, Yale	15	July 24, 1894	1	00			1	00
Beach lots, A, C, E and F, front of Gov. Reserve and lots A, B, C and D, front of lots 7, 8 and 9, Nanaimo Harbour	16	Aug. 27, 1895	12	00			12	00
Frontage on lot No. 7, block M, Victoria	17	July 16, 1895	5	00			5	00
Permission to build a wharf on lot A, block 2, on Somas River, Alberni	18	Aug. 12, 1895	5	00			5	00
Portion of Custom House lot, New Westminster	19	April 14, 1896	1	00			1	00
Lot 1, block 13, corner Begbie and Columbia Sts., New Westminster	20	May 12, 1896				500	00	500



APPENDIX

DR.

No. 34.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balances due on 1st July, 1895.	Rents and Interests accrued up to 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	Number.	Location.	Original Lessees.	Present Occupants.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
40 00	10 00	50 00	21	Rivière du Lièvre	Dominion Phosphate Co.	
	1 00	1 00	22	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Rt. Rev. Bishop McIntyre	Rt. Rev. Bishop Mc-
20 00	20 00	40 00	23	Rivière St. Maurice, P.Q.	Laurentides Pulp Co. (Limited).	Donald.
	20 00	20 00	24	do	Jos. Ant. Gagnon.	
2,774 84	4,051 00	6,825 84				

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1894-95.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the account is made up.	Paid during the Fiscal Year.	Balances due on 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Permission to erect a landing at Little Rapids, Rivière du Lièvre.....	21	April 30, 1896.....		50 00	50 00
Leave to connect drain to main service of public buildings.....	22	May 6, 1896.....	1 00		1 00
Tract of land, Châte de la Grand'Mère, St. Maurice River.....	23	June 17, 1896.....	20 00	20 00	40 00
Water lot on St. Maurice River.....	24	Mar. 8, 1896.....		20 00	20 00
			2,666 00	3,159 84	6,825 84

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

No. 34.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balances due on 1st July, 1894.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1895.	Totals.	Number.	Location.	Name of Proprietors.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
12,092 83		12,092 83	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	LAND SALES—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.
433 34		433 34	2	Bonner's prop'rt'y, Quebec	Choat & Kern
333 34		333 34	3		Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
300 00		300 00	4		John Bailey, now Alex. Powell
147 80		147 80	5		Abraham Thompson
248 40		248 40	6		John Boomer
154 80		154 80	7		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan
600 00		600 00	8		N. H. Bowen
333 33		333 33	9		Estate Robert Reid
533 33		533 33	10		John Chevalier
333 33		333 33	11		Daniel Holden
63 00		63 00	12		George Creeley
					Thomas McAdam
15,573 50		15,573 50			LAND SALES—INTEREST ACCOUNT.
6,298 25		6,298 25	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern (matured)
558 00		558 00	2	Bonner's prop'rt'y, Quebec	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
120 00		120 00	3		John Bailey, now Alex. Powell
306 00		306 00	4		Abraham Thompson
155 22		155 22	5		John Boomer
275 82		275 82	6		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan
208 95		208 95	7		N. H. Bowen
828 00		828 00	8		Estate Robert Reid
190 00		190 00	9		John Chevalier
298 68		298 68	10		Daniel Holden
35 91		35 91	11		George Creeley
100 00		100 00	12		Thomas McAdam
100 00		100 00	13		Joseph Brook, tenant
9,474 83		9,474 83			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

Lessees' Accounts, 1894-95—*Concluded.*

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the account is made up.	Paid during the fiscal year.	Balances due on 30th June, 1895.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton and Port Dover Road & Caledonia Bridge.	1			12,092 83	12,092 83
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.	2			433 34	433 34
do 9 do	3			333 34	333 34
do 49 do	4			300 00	300 00
do 73 and 74, Tower street	5			147 80	147 80
do 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street	6			248 40	248 40
do 67 and 68, Monument street.	7			154 80	154 80
do 22 and 23, Wolfe street.	8			600 00	600 00
do 32, Wolfe street.	9			333 33	333 33
do 65 and 66, Wolfe street	10			533 33	533 33
do 31, Wolfe street.	11			333 33	333 33
do 135, Church street.	12			63 00	63 00
				15,573 50	15,573 50
.....	1	June 30, 1874.		6,298 25	6,298 25
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.	2	May 1, 1889.		558 00	558 00
do 9 do	3	do		120 00	120 00
do 49 do	4	do		306 00	306 00
do 73 and 74, Tower street	5	do		155 22	155 22
do 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street	6	do		275 82	275 82
do 67 and 68, Monument street.	7	do		208 95	208 95
do 22 and 23, Wolfe street.	8	do		828 00	828 00
do 32, Wolfe street.	9	Nov. 1, 1863.		190 00	190 00
do 65 and 66, Wolfe street.	10	do		298 68	298 68
do 31, Wolfe street.	11	do		35 91	35 91
do 135, Church street	12	do		100 00	100 00
Monument Hotel.	13	do		100 00	100 00
				9,474 83	9,474 83

E. MIALI,  
*Commissioner.*

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June, 1895.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts Paid.
<i>Bellerive.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McAllister, A. ....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Spereman, J. J. ....	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st July to 30th Sept. . . . .	7 50	367 50	
Dudley, W. H. ....	do do 1st Oct. to 30th June. . . . .	23 98	1,176 03	
Pole, C. W. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year. . . . .	24 00	1,176 00	
McCoy, W. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman do . . . . .	20 03	978 72	
McCuaig, A. F. ....	do Deputy Collector do . . . . .	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries . . . . .	122 47	6,001 29	
	Contingencies. . . . .		434 25	
				6,435 54
<i>Brantford.</i>				
Spence, J. ....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Simon, E. H. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year . . . . .	23 24	1,136 76	
Fraser, G. J. ....	do do do . . . . .	19 96	980 04	
Hart, P. D. ....	do 2nd Class Exciseman do . . . . .	16 96	833 04	
Hawkins, A. C. ....	do do do . . . . .	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries . . . . .	107 12	5,252 88	
	Contingencies. . . . .		891 65	
				6,144 53
<i>Cornwall.</i>				
Mulhern, M. M. ....	Salary as Collector for the year . . . . .	18 70	916 30	
	Contingencies. . . . .		86 00	
				1,002 30
<i>Guelph.</i>				
Powell, J. B. ....	Salary as Collector for the year . . . . .	36 00	1,764 00	
Bouteiller, G. A. ....	do Special Class Exciseman for the year . . . . .	30 00	1,470 00	
Till, T. M. ....	do Deputy Collector do . . . . .	25 96	1,274 04	
Woodward, G. W. ....	do Special Class Exciseman. do . . . . .	24 00	1,176 00	
Lynes, K. ....	do do do . . . . .	24 00	1,176 00	
Broadfoot, S. ....	do Accountant do . . . . .	19 96	980 04	
Bish, P. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman do . . . . .	19 96	980 04	
Macintyre, D. ....	do 1st do do . . . . .	17 82	874 68	
Yates, J. M. ....	do 2nd do do . . . . .	16 96	833 04	
Erb, A. A. ....	do 3rd do do . . . . .	15 00	735 00	
Howie, A. ....	do 3rd do do . . . . .	15 00	735 00	
Bowman, A. ....	do 1st do do . . . . .	16 97	833 03	
Johnson, J. J. ....	do 2nd do do . . . . .	15 77	771 73	
O'Donohue, M. J. ....	do 3rd do do . . . . .	12 90	632 10	
	Salaries . . . . .	290 30	14,234 70	
	Contingencies. . . . .		1,032 14	
				15,266 84
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
Miller, W. F. ....	Salary as Collector for the year . . . . .	39 60	1,940 40	
Cameron, D. M. ....	do Special Class Exciseman for the year . . . . .	30 00	1,470 00	
Conway, B. J. ....	do do do . . . . .	30 00	1,470 00	
McPherson, A. F. ....	do Accountant do . . . . .	28 04	1,371 96	
Donaghy, W. ....	do Special Class Exciseman do . . . . .	28 04	1,371 96	
Baby, W. A. D. ....	do do do . . . . .	28 04	1,371 96	
Ross, S. F. ....	do Deputy Collector do . . . . .	28 62	1,401 38	
O'Brien, J. F. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman do . . . . .	19 96	980 04	
Brown, J. J. ....	do 1st do do . . . . .	19 96	980 04	

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Hamilton—Con.</i>				
Crawford, W. P.	Salary as 2nd Class Exciseman for the year	16 96	833 04	
Egener, A.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Hobbs, G. N.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Logan, J.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Amor, Wm.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Irwin, R.	do 1st do do	17 82	874 68	
Dumbrille, R. W.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Weir, James.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Mackay, G. W.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Blackman, C.	do Messenger, 1st Dec. to 30th June		233 31	
	Salaries	403 80	20,032 01	
	Contingencies		1,008 51	
	<i>Kingston.</i>			21,040 52
Rowland, F.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Earle, R. H.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dickson, C. T.	do Accountant for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Grimason, T.	do Deputy Collector for the year	24 01	1,175 99	
Hanley, A.	do Assistant Accountant for the year	19 96	980 04	
Browne, G. W.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year	16 96	833 04	
O'Donnell, J.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Lyons, E.	do 2nd do do	15 77	771 73	
McFarland, C. D.	do 1st do do	16 97	833 03	
Fahey, E.	do 3rd do do	7 96	392 04	
	Salaries	196 59	9,640 91	
	Contingencies		786 50	
	<i>London.</i>			10,427 41
Alexander, T.	Salary as Collector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	
Davis, T. G.	do Deputy Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Power, T. A.	do do do	25 96	1,274 04	
Moore, W.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Hicks, W. H.	do Deputy Collector do	19 96	980 04	
Coles, F. H.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
McSween, J.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Girard, I.	do do do do	19 96	980 04	
Stewart, J.	do do do do	19 96	980 04	
Lee, E.	do do do do	19 96	980 04	
Taylor, J. F.	do 2nd Class do do	16 96	833 04	
Rowland, E.	do do do do	16 96	833 04	
Wilson, D.	do Asst. Accountant do	16 04	783 96	
Webbe, C. E. A.	do 2nd Class Exciseman do	15 77	771 73	
Bayard, G. A.	do 3rd Class do do	14 40	705 60	
Foster, H.	do do do do	21 49	593 51	
Tracy, J. P.	do do do do	12 60	617 40	
	Salaries	345 90	16,506 60	
	Contingencies		912 59	
	<i>Ottawa.</i>			17,419 19
Battle, Martin	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Henry, J. M. B.	do Deputy do	24 00	1,176 00	
Slattery, R.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Lett, F. P. A.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Waller, J.	do 3rd do do	13 80	676 20	
Doyle, J. E. H.	do 3rd do do	12 60	617 40	
	Salaries	117 32	5,752 68	
	Contingencies		162 10	
				5,914 78

## APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
<i>Owen Sound.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Graham, W. J. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	20 99	1,029 01	
Nichols, J. T. ....	do Deputy do .....	19 96	980 04	
Chisholm, W. N. ....	do do do .....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries .....	52 95	2,597 05	
	Contingencies .....		1,276 29	
<i>Perth.</i>				3,873 34
McLenaghan, N. ....	Salary as Deputy Collector for the year .....		999 96	
Mason, F. ....	do Special Class Exciseman for the year .....	30 00	1,470 00	
McKimm, U. H. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	16 03	783 97	
Devine, F. M. ....	do do do .....	4 96	395 04	
Harty, M. J. ....	do do do .....	4 96	395 04	
George, J. ....	do do do .....	5 96	194 04	
Mills, A. E. ....	do do from 1st Aug. to the 30th June .....		45 76	
	Salaries .....	61 91	4,283 81	
	Contingencies .....		448 73	
<i>Peterborough.</i>				4,732 54
Hall, J. J. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Cahill, Thos. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	19 96	980 04	
Bickle, J. W. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
Knowlson, J. B. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
Howden, R. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries .....	85 84	4,214 16	
	Contingencies .....		303 84	
<i>Port Arthur.</i>				4,518 00
Ironside, G. A. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	20 06	980 00	
	Contingencies .....		51 46	
<i>Prescott.</i>				1,031 46
Dumbrille, J. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	36 00	1,764 00	
Gerald, W. H. ....	do Special Class Exciseman for the year .....	30 00	1,470 00	
Keilty, T. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	25 96	1,274 04	
Macdonald, A. B. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year .....	19 54	957 96	
Gow, J. E. ....	do do do .....	19 54	957 96	
Boyd, S. J. ....	do Deputy Collector do .....	16 04	783 96	
Ferguson, J. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman do .....	15 00	735 00	
Marshall, F. ....	do Exciseman do .....	16 97	833 03	
Johnston, G. E. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman do .....	15 00	735 00	
Keeler, G. S. ....	do 2nd do do .....	15 77	771 73	
Mills, A. E. ....	do Deputy Collector from 1st July to 31st July .....		4 16	
	Salaries .....	209 82	10,286 84	
	Contingencies .....		378 61	
<i>Stratford.</i>				10,665 45
Caven, A. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	31 96	1,568 04	
Rennie, G. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Dingman, N. J. ....	do Exciseman do .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Spence, F. H. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year .....	19 96	980 04	
Clark, A. F. ....	do Accountant do .....	19 96	980 04	
	Salaries .....	119 88	5,880 12	
	Contingencies .....		1,081 67	
				6,961 79

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>St. Catharines.</i>				
Hesson, C. A. ....	Salary as Collector for the year. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Schram, B. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Flynn, J. P. ....	do Exciseman for the year. ....	19 96	980 04	
Milliken, E. ....	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year. ....	16 96	833 04	
	Salaries. ....	84 92	4,165 08	
	Contingencies. ....		503 13	
				4,668 21
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Stratton, W. C. ....	Salary as Collector for the year. ....	43 96	2,156 04	
Dudley, W. H. ....	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st July to 30th September. ....	7 98	392 01	
Gerald, C. ....	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st Oct. to 30th June. ....	23 98	1,176 03	
Bennett, Jas. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year. ....	30 00	1,470 00	
Blair, J. B. ....	do Accountant do. ....	28 04	1,204 75	
Iler, B. ....	do Special Class Exciseman for the year. ....	25 96	1,274 04	
Henderson, W. ....	do Asst. Accountant do. ....	25 96	1,274 04	
Rogerson, J. M. ....	do Special Class Exciseman do. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Dawson, W. ....	do do do. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Metcalf, W. F. ....	do do do. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Westman, T. ....	do do do. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Taylor, G. W. ....	do do do. ....	24 00	1,176 00	
Shanacy, M. ....	do Deputy Collector do. ....	22 04	1,077 96	
Boomer, J. B. ....	do Assistant Accountant do. ....	24 01	1,175 99	
Coleman, C. ....	do Deputy Collector do. ....	19 96	980 04	
Evans, G. T. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman do. ....	19 96	980 04	
Weyms, C. ....	do do do. ....	19 96	980 04	
Helliwell, H. N. ....	do do do. ....	19 96	980 04	
McDonald, J. A. ....	do do do. ....	19 96	961 23	
Dick, J. W. ....	do do do. ....	19 96	980 04	
O'Leary, T. J. ....	do do do. ....	19 96	980 04	
Goodman, A. W. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman, from 1st July to 31st October. ....	6 64	326 68	
Jamieson, R. C. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year. ....	20 03	978 72	
Flynn, D. ....	do do do. ....	20 03	978 72	
Walsh, D. J. ....	do do do. ....	19 54	957 96	
Barber, J. S. ....	do 2nd do do. ....	16 96	833 04	
Murray, A. E. ....	do do do. ....	16 96	833 04	
Adams, J. S. ....	do 3rd do do. ....	15 00	735 00	
Dodds, E. W. ....	do do do. ....	15 00	735 00	
Bell, J. E. ....	do 1st do do. ....	16 97	833 03	
Graham, W. T. ....	do 2nd do do. ....	15 77	771 73	
Doyle, B. J. ....	do do do. ....	15 77	771 73	
Reddan, C. J. ....	do 3rd do do. ....	15 00	735 00	
Winter, A. W. ....	do do do. ....	14 40	705 60	
Jones, A. ....	do do do. ....	13 20	646 80	
Howard, W. W. S. ....	do do do. ....	13 20	646 80	
Cook, W. R. ....	do do do. ....	12 90	632 10	
Lawder, J. ....	do Deputy Collector, from 1st July to 31st December. ....	0 60	49 38	
Brennan, D. J. ....	do 2nd Class Exciseman, from 1st November to 30th June. ....	10 53	514 48	
Pringle, J. ....	do Deputy Collector, from 25th March to 30th June. ....		53 74	
Hurst, L. B. ....	do Messenger for the year. ....	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries. ....	756 47	37,154 56	
	Contingencies. ....		1,260 97	
				38,415 53



## APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation		Amounts paid.		Total Amounts paid.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Windsor.</i>							
Kenning, J. H.	Salary as Collector for the year	43	96	2,156	04		
Gerald, C.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st July to 30th September	7	98	392	01		
Spereman, J. J.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st October to 30th June	23	99	1,176	01		
Ramon, P.	do Deputy Collector for the year	30	00	1,470	00		
Crowe, W.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	28	04	1,371	96		
Dunlop, C.	do Deputy Collector for the year	24	00	1,176	00		
Beasley, R.	do Accountant do	28	03	1,371	97		
Brennan, J.	do do do	21	00	1,029	00		
Allen, G. A.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19	54	957	96		
Jubenville, J. P.	do 2nd do do	16	96	833	04		
Falconer, J.	do 3rd do do	15	00	735	00		
Keogh, P. M.	do 3rd do do	15	00	735	00		
Crotty, J.	do 3rd do do	15	00	735	00		
Cahill, J. W.	do 3rd do do	15	00	735	00		
Bradley, C.	do 2nd do do	15	77	771	73		
Brennan, D. J.	do 2nd do from 1st July to 31st October	5	24	257	25		
Thomas, R.	do 2nd do for the year	15	77	771	73		
Marcon, F. E.	do 2nd do do	15	00	735	00		
Kilroy, F. T.	do 3rd do do	12	90	632	10		
McLean, H. F.	do 3rd do from 1st July to 31st December	8	85	269	12		
Goodman, A. W.	do 1st do from 1st Nov. to 30th June	13	32	653	36		
Scott, M. W.	do Exciseman from 16th April to 30th June			41	65		
	Salaries	390	35	19,005	93		
	Contingencies			824	65		
						19,830	58
<i>Joliette.</i>							
Leprohon, R. M.	Salary as Collector for the year	19	96	980	04		
Marion, J. E. E.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year	13	80	676	20		
Lavallee, V. P.	do Deputy Collector do	3	72	296	28		
	Salaries	37	48	1,952	52		
	Contingencies			247	42		
						2,199	94
<i>Montreal.</i>							
Lawlor, H.	Salary as Collector for the year	37	80	1,852	20		
Macdonald, D.	do Deputy Collector for the year	29	32	1,435	68		
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	do do do	27	24	1,337	76		
Caven, W.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	25	96	1,274	04		
Lecours, H. F.	do Accountant for the year	28	03	1,371	97		
Quinn, J. D.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	24	00	1,176	00		
Baby, J. C.	do do from 1st July to 31st May	22	00	1,078	00		
Fox, J. D.	do Assistant Accountant for the year	24	01	1,175	99		
Hudon, A.	do Exciseman for the year	19	96	980	04		
Beauchamp, J. P.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	19	96	980	04		
Fox, T.	do 1st do do	19	96	980	04		
Villeneuve, J.	do 1st do do	19	96	980	04		
Forest, E. R.	do Cashier for the year	22	03	1,077	97		
Hastie, W.	do Exciseman from 1st July to 31st Oct.	6	00	294	00		
Barker, C.	do 2nd Class Exciseman from 1st July to 31st May	15	51	763	62		
Bulmer, W.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year	16	96	833	04		
Malo, T.	do 2nd do do	16	96	833	04		

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Sup. examination.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
<i>Montreal—Concluded.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Scullion, W. J. ....	Salary as 1st Class Exciseman for the year ....	17 82	874 68	
Dunnouchel, L. ....	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
McClanagan, M. ....	do 2nd do do	16 96	798 76	
Courtney, J. J. ....	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Verner, F. ....	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Millier, E. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Perry, G. L. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Manning, J. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Baby, Joseph ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Panneton, G. E. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Pinsonnault, A. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Laporte, G. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Watkins, J. A. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Costigan, J. J. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Dixon, H. G. S. ....	do 2nd do do	15 77	771 73	
Fraser, P. ....	do 1st do from 1st July to 31st October. ....	5 65	277 67	
Murray, D. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year ....	16 97	833 03	
O'Brien, E. C. ....	do 2nd do do	15 77	771 73	
Boyle, P. ....	do 2nd do do	23 57	692 17	
	Insurance ..... \$71.76 }			
Codd, H. J. S. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year ....	14 40	705 60	
Daveluy, J. P. ....	do 3rd do do	14 04	690 96	
O'Flaherty, E. J. ....	do 3rd do do	13 80	676 20	
Brabant, G. N. ....	do 3rd do do	13 80	676 20	
Lane, T. M. ....	do 3rd do do	13 80	676 20	
Bélaire, A. ....	do 3rd do do	13 20	646 80	
Ryan, W. ....	do 3rd do do	.....	660 00	
Mainville, C. P. ....	do 3rd do do	12 60	617 40	
Scullion, P. J. ....	do 3rd do do	12 30	445 20	
Renaud, A. H. ....	do Probationary Exciseman, from 7th Dec. to 30th June	8 44	275 08	
Reilly, J. S. ....	do 2nd Class Exciseman, from 8th May to 30th June	16 25	94 63	
Cullen, P. ....	do Messenger for the year	13 96	686 04	
	Insurance ..... \$71.76			
	Salaries .....	820 64	39,407 67	
	Contingencies .....		4,782 17	
				44,189 84
<i>Quebec.</i>				
La Rue, G. ....	Salary as Collector for the year	36 01	1,763 99	
Cahill, J. H. ....	do Deputy do	25 96	1,274 04	
Coleman, J. J. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	17 82	874 68	
Rouleau, J. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Le Moine, J. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Bourget, O. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Lépine, L. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Fahey, O. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Sexton, J. ....	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Bourassa, J. ....	do 3rd do do	21 49	593 51	
	Salaries .....	191 28	8,916 22	
	Contingencies .....		1,890 54	
				10,806 76
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Simpson, A. F. ....	Salary as Collector for the year	26 40	1,293 60	
Chartier, E. ....	do Deputy do		799 92	
	Salaries .....	26 40	2,093 52	
	Contingencies .....		730 61	
				2,824 13

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—DETAILS of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Sorel.</i>				
Fortier, J. J. O. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	18 20	891 80	1,050 23
	Contingencies .....		158 43	
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>				
Boivin, C. A. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	20 00	980 00	1,065 50
	Contingencies .....		85 50	
<i>St. John's.</i>				
Boucher, O. N. E. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	2,251 04
Gatien, F. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year ...	14 64	720 36	
Perkins, L. A. ....	do Deputy Collector do .....	5 48	434 52	
	Salaries .....	36 16	1,938 84	
	Contingencies .....		312 20	
<i>Terrebonne.</i>				
Desroches, D. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	13 96	686 04	1,067 76
Fiset, A. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	2 48	197 52	
	Salaries .....	16 44	883 56	
	Contingencies .....		184 20	
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Hébert, C. D. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	23 99	1,176 01	2,337 64
Duplessis, C. Z. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year ...	15 00	735 00	
Bernier, C. C. ....	do Deputy Collector from 12th July to 30th June .....	5 73	188 27	
	Salaries .....	44 72	2,099 28	
	Contingencies .....		238 36	
<i>Chatham.</i>				
Lawlor, R. A. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	1,212 72
	Contingencies .....		36 72	
<i>St. John.</i>				
Atherton, R. ....	Salary as Collector for the year .....	31 96	1,568 04	8,761 97
Clark, J. A. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Belyea, T. H. ....	do Accountant for the year .....	19 96	930 04	
McCloskey, J. R. ....	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year ...	17 82	874 68	
Ferguson, J. C. ....	do 2nd do do .....	15 00	735 00	
Fitzpatrick, W. J. ....	do 1st do do .....	16 97	833 03	
Smyth, B. B. ....	do 3rd do do .....	15 00	735 00	
Geldart, O. A. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 4th Oct .....	14 37	704 33	
	do 2nd Class Exciseman, 5th Oct. to 30th June .....			
Hill, A. M. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year .....	10 04	489 96	
Dibblee, W. ....	do do do .....	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries .....	168 84	8,392 36	
	Contingencies .....		369 61	

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Cape Breton.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
McDonald, M. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	15 00	735 00	
	Contingencies		195 10	
				930 10
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Grant, H. H.	Salary as Collector for the year	35 23	1,724 77	
Standish, J. G.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
King, R. M.	do Deputy Collector for the year	25 20	1,183 88	
James, T. C.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
Carroll, D.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Wainwright, F. G.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Blethen, C. W.	do 1st do do	17 69	868 56	
Tompkins, P.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Hagarty, P.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Munro, H. D.	do 3rd do from 1st July to 31st Jan	8 75	428 75	
Hubley, H. H.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year	13 20	646 80	
Gorman, A.	do Messenger	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	221 31	10,981 52	
	Contingencies		504 80	
				11,486 32
	<i>Pictou.</i>			
Dustan, W. M.	Salary as Collector from 1st July to 31st Oct.	6 64	326 68	
Fraser, P.	do Collector from 1st Nov. to 30th June	11 35	555 33	
	Salaries	17 99	882 01	
	Contingencies		213 94	
				1,095 95
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>			
Dustan, W. M.	Salary as Collector from 1st Nov. to 30th June	13 32	653 36	
Munro, H. D.	do 3rd Class Exciseman from 1st Feb. to 30th June	6 25	306 25	
	Salaries	19 57	959 61	
	Contingencies		254 16	
				1,213 77
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Nash, S. C.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Moore, Theo.	do Deputy Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
	Salaries	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		96 19	
				2,252 23
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Costigan, H. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
Christie, W. J.	do Deputy Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Gosnell, T. S.	do Accountant from 1st July to 31st Oct.	9 32	457 32	
Hawkins, W. L.	do do for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dowling, T.	do Deputy Collector from 1st July to 31st Jan	11 62	501 80	
Thomas, P.	do Deputy Collector for the year	18 00	882 00	
Davis, J.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	17 05	773 17	
Girdlestone, R. J. M.	do Deputy Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Code, A.	do 1st Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st Oct.	18 92	931 04	
Saucier, X.	do Accountant, 1st Nov. to 30th June	16 96	833 04	

## APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Winnipeg—Concluded.</i>				
LaRivière, A. C....	Salary as 3rd Class Exciseman for the year....	21 49	593 51	
Colclough, J. W....	do Deputy Collector do	6 32	493 68	
Wardell, R. S. R. {	do Prob. Exciseman 1st July to 30th Nov.	} 17 87	540 41	
	do 3rd Class Exciseman 1st Dec. to 30th June.....			
Osborne, A. D. ....	do Deputy Collector from 22nd July to 30th Nov.....		72 01	
	Salaries.....	255 47	11,860 06	15,217 53
	Contingencies.....		3,357 47	
<i>Culgary.</i>				
Gosnell, T. S. ....	Salary as Collector from 1st Nov. to 30th June	18 72	914 64	
Dowling, T. ....	do Deputy Collector from 1st Feb. to 30th June.....	8 34	408 35	
Osborne, A. D. ....	do Deputy Collector from 1st Dec. to 30th June.....		116 62	
	Salaries.....	27 06	1,439 61	2,530 48
	Contingencies.....		1,090 87	
<i>Vancouver.</i>				
Miller, J. E. ....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00	
Harvey, E. A. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	18 01	881 99	
Wolfenden, W. ....	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Blundell, R. ....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Parkinson, E. B. ....	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year....	21 00	579 00	
Monteith, J. A. ....	do Deputy Collector do	3 73	296 27	
Bishop, A. ....	do do do	7 48	242 52	
Parson, G. F. ....	do do from 1st to 30th June.....		16 66	
	Salaries.....	106 18	4,760 48	6,466 99
	Contingencies.....		1,706 51	
<i>Victoria.</i>				
Jones, R. ....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00	
Williams, G. ....	do Deputy Collector from 1st July to 31st July.....	2 00	98 00	
Henwood, G. ....	do Exciseman for the year.....	18 36	902 27	
Leighton, W. K. ....	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	6 00	294 00	
O'Sullivan, D. ....	do do from 1st Aug. to 30th June.....	22 44	619 19	
	Salaries.....	78 80	3,383 46	4,832 19
	Contingencies.....		1,448 73	
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.				
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Hamilton, W. L. ...	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	3,223 17
	Contingencies.....		773 17	
Morrow, John.....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	2,793 35
	Contingencies.....		343 35	
Gow, James.. ....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	2,988 89
	Contingencies.....		538 89	

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894—95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<b>DISTRICT INSPECTORS—Con.</b>			
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
Vincent, J. L.....	Salary for the year.....	46 00	2,254 00	
	Contingencies.....		176 95	2,430 95
LeMoine, J. M.....	Salary for the year.....		2,400 00	
	Contingencies.....		299 89	2,699 89
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>			
Burke, T.....	Salary for the year.....	40 00	1,960 00	
	Contingencies.....		340 64	2,300 64
	<i>Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.</i>			
Borradale, R.....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies.....		870 83	3,320 83
	<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Barrett, J. K.....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies.....		1,822 94	4,272 94
	<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Gill, W.....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies.....		745 10	3,195 10
	<i>Inspector of Distilleries.</i>			
Davis, John.....	Salary for the year.....	56 00	2,744 00	
	Contingencies.....		833 03	3,577 03
	<i>Chief Inspector.</i>			
Godson, H.....	Salary for the year.....	56 00	2,744 00	
	Contingencies.....		197 88	2,941 88
	<i>Inspector of Bonded Factories.</i>			
Morrow, J.....	Contingencies for the year.....			196 20
	<i>Inspector of Tobacco Factories.</i>			
Gerald, W. J.....	Contingencies for the year.....			197 58

## APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
<i>General Excise Contingencies.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halliday, W. A. ....	Services as extra clerk from 1st January to 30th June, 181 days, at \$1.50 per day .....	271 50	
Hughes, P. A. ....	Services as extra clerk from 30th June, 1894, to 28th February, 1895, 244 days at \$2. ....	488 00	
Hagerty, Miss B. ....	Services as extra clerk from 1st July to 15th September, 1894, and from 12th March to 11th May, 1895, at \$400 per annum.....	149 97	
Mayon, D. J. ....	Services as stenographer and typewriter from 31st July to 13th August, 17th to 19th October, 12th to 30th November, 1894, and 7th to 28th February, 1895, 57 days at \$1.50 per day.....	85 00	
Mann, Miss Julia....	Services as extra clerk from 28th July to 27th September, 1894, 2 months, at \$400 per annum.....	66 66	
O'Sullivan, Miss M. A. ....	Services as extra clerk from 23rd October to 25th December, 1894, less 6th and 7th December, 2 months at \$400 per annum .....	66 66	
Smith, Miss E. ....	Services as extra clerk from 1st January, 1895, 12 days, at \$1.50 per day .....	18 00	
Sixsmith, Miss B. ...	Services as extra clerk from 22nd December, 1894, to 21st February, 1895, 2 months at \$400 per annum.....	66 66	
Shuter, J. M. ....	Services as extra clerk from 12th to 16th January, and 25th March to 31st May, 1895, 73 days at \$2 per day.....	146 00	
Westman, Thomas..	Travelling expenses from Toronto to Ottawa and return, including board allowance at Ottawa from 29th June to 19th October, 1894 .....	170 47	
B. A. B. Note Co ...	To pay for stamps and labels supplied.....	17,892 59	
Pritchard & Andrews Registrar Exchequer Court .....	Rubber stamps, stencils, daters, rollers, &c. ....	316 40	
	Fees for seven writs of assistance and for two certified copies of proceedings in <i>re Gooderham &amp; Worts vs. Queen</i> .....	22 70	
Harris & Campbell..	Repairing curtains with brass rods.....	8 60	
Bailey, George.....	Work and materials supplied to Department.....	93 13	
Howe, William. ...	Repairing, &c., of locks.....	36 00	
Burrow, Stewart & Milne .....	To pay for twelve tobacco inspection scales, design and pattern.....	158 00	
The Miller Lock Co	Two master keys .....	0 40	
O'Connor, D., jun..	Lumber and burette stands .....	37 80	
Lawlor, H. ....	Costs in seizure No. 781, P. Large .....	2 80	
Birkett, Thomas....	Hardware, &c. ....	24 52	
Eimer & Amend....	Oil and Tagliabul's open testers, vinegar testing apparatus .....	105 08	
Gooderham & Worts	Spirits and express charges on tanks.....	23 22	
Dominion Express Co	Freight on two boxes from Toronto .....	5 75	
Bowes, Wm. ....	Commission on collections for the year 1893-94 .....	7 27	
Potvin, Napoleon ..	Petty expenses, freight, cartage, &c. ....	73 79	
Total, General Contingencies.....			20,336 97

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
<i>Law Costs.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hall, Hon. John S.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Heneault.....	36 88	
do	do Regina vs. Larose.....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Malo.....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Malo (Seiz. No. 65).....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Beaudoin.....	15 00	
do	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. des-Biens.....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Larivière.....	20 00	
do	do Regina vs. Audet.....	95 23	
do	Legal costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Hamelin.....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Morin.....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Forget.....	20 00	
do	do Regina vs. Leblanc.....	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Dion.....	10 00	
Ernest & Piquette.	Defendant's costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Piquette.....		267 11
O'Connor & Hogg.	Professional services <i>in re</i> British American Bank Note Co. vs. Regina.....		33 95
Brown, H. B.	do Regina vs. Paradis et fils.....		29 90
Aikens, Culver & McCleneghan.	do Regina vs. Irwin.....		10 35
Perkins, Wm.	Services as stenographer <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Irwin; fare to Portage la Prairie and return.....		25 00
Bender, A. J.	Legal expenses <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Jean.....	118 98	
do	do Regina vs. Laflamme.....	80 40	
do	do Regina vs. Duchesneau.....	127 43	
do	do Regina vs. Bernier.....	5 00	
do	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Rousseau.....	145 80	
Thibault, Chas.	Legal expenses <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Beaudry.....	10 00	477 61
do	do Regina vs. Conley.....	40 55	
Lussier & Gendron.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Hétu.....		50 55
Pouliot & Pouliot.	Defendant's costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Rioux.....		45 40
Cochrane & Billings.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Thibodeau & Baker.....		53 95
McLennan, D.	do Regina vs. Beaton, J. Campbell, Alex. Campbell and John McIsaac.....		50 00
Corbeil, Louis.	Witness fees <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Desjardins.....		337 35
Belyea, J. A.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Alexander.....		5 80
Gregory, Ernest.	Legal costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McInnis.....		5 18
Borden, Ritchie & Co.	Legal expenses <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McIsaac.....	19 62	
do	Law costs in connection with prosecution of Chas. Inglis, Chas. Farrell and Samuel Downie.....	160 30	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> bond C. B. McDougall and sureties for licensed warehouse.....	22 00	
Desnoyers, Judge M. M. A.	Expenses <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Labelle.....	72 20	201 92
do	do Regina vs. Savard.....	20 40	
Borradaile, R.	To pay R. L. McLean, Antigonish constable fees.....	8 60	92 60
do	do D. McDonald and T. H. McPhie, J.P.'s.....	4 00	
Pelly, Justinian.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Bruce.....		12 60
Racicot, E.	do Regina vs. Gilman.....		24 05
Nantel, W. B.	do Regina vs. Savard.....		42 35
Angers, C. P.	do Regina vs. Readman.....		28 45
Choquette, P. A.	Costs of defendant's counsel <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Cyprien Jean, P. Duchesneau and W. Rousseau.....		22 20
			544 70
	LESS—Amount refunded by P. D. Taché, overcharge <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Rioux.....	\$4 96	2,390 57
	Amount refunded by A. F. Simpson.....	7 40	
			12 36
	Total Law Costs.....		2,378 21



## APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Places of Residence.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		<i>Commission to Customs Officers.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ormiston, John . . .	Gananoque, Ont.	From 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	200 00	
Williamson, A. M.	Kincardine, Ont.	do do	96 13	
Cameron, A. McK.	Meaford, Ont.	do do	150 00	
McGuire, F. J.	Trenton, Ont.	do do	150 00	
Stanley, T. D.	St. Mary's, Ont.	do do	200 00	
Hogg, W. A.	Collingwood, Ont.	do do	250 00	
Rayburn, R.	Deseronto, Ont.	do do	150 00	
Elliott, George M.	Napanee, Ont.	do do	250 00	
Beauchesne, P. C.	Paspebiac, Que.	do do	200 00	
Kavanagh, J. J.	Gaspé, Que.	do do	23 60	
Joncas, P. L.	Magdalen I's., Que.	do do	8 25	
Gauvin, N.	Rivière du Loup, Q.	do do	150 00	
Danis, A. D.	Valleyfield, Que.	do do	250 00	
Wallace, G. H.	Sussex, N. B.	do do	94 45	
Robidoux, Ferd.	Shediac, N. B.	do do	27 19	
Mitner, W. C.	Sackville, N. B.	do do	150 00	
Binney, J. W.	Moncton, N. B.	do do	250 00	
Street, A. F.	Fredericton, N. B.	do do	250 00	
Bedell, George A.	Andover, N. B.	do do	44 68	
Clark, Alex. J.	Campobello, N. B.	do do	150 00	
Park, W. A.	Newcastle, N. B.	do do	200 00	
Leahy, David	Bathurst, N. B.	30th Nov., 1893	62 58	
O'Brien, Wm. J.	do	1st July, 1893, to 6th Nov., 1893	59 14	
McDonald, J. Fred	New Glasgow, N. S.	do do	41 00	
Boyd, A.	Antigonish, N. S.	do do	200 00	
Jones, Norman B.	Weymouth, N. S.	do do	150 00	
Ratchford, C. E.	Amherst, N. S.	do do	200 00	
Blair, H. C.	Truro, N. S.	do do	250 00	
Hamilton, A. G.	North Sydney, N. S.	do do	150 00	
Champness, Fred	Lethbridge, Man.	do do	150 00	
Stedman, Thos. H.	Macleod, Man.	do do	27 53	
Tennant, J. F.	Gretna, Man.	do do	138 38	
Jameson, S. B.	Regina, Man.	do do	150 00	
Scarth, Wm. F.	Viriden, Man.	do do	200 00	
Gilhuly, R. H.	West Selkirk, Man.	do do	91 44	
Ross, H. E.	Prince Albert, Man.	do do	54 76	
Hesson, T. H.	Brandon, Man.	29th Oct. to 15th Nov., 1894.	25 00	
Jones, E. H.	Kamloops, B. C.	1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	200 00	
		Total Commission to Customs Officers		5,394 13
		<i>Commission on Tobacco Stamps.</i>		
Archambault, Delle G.	St. Alexis, Que.	Allowance of 5 p. c. on sale of stamps	63 45	
Gauthier, P.	St. Eustache, Que.	do do	26 06	
Ferland, Ed.	St. Alexis, Que.	do do	2 00	
Martineau, S.	Lavaltrie, Que.	do do	0 75	
		Total Commission on sale of Canada Twist Stamps		92 26

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Duty-Pay.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dudley, W. H. ....	From 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895. ....	125 00	
Gerald, C. ....	do do .....	200 00	
Dawson, W. ....	do do .....	150 00	
McDonald, J. A. ....	do do .....	100 00	
O'Leary, T. J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Flynn, D. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Howard, W. S. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Jamieson, R. C. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Goodman, A. W. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Brennan, D. J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Sperenan, J. J. ....	do do .....	175 00	
Crowe, W. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Brennan, J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Marcon, F. E. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Thomas, R. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Keogh, P. M. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Kilroy, E. T. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Cahill, J. W. ....	do do .....	100 00	
McLean, H. F. H. ....	do to 30th November, 1894. ....	41 66	
Falconer, J. ....	do to 30th June, 1895. ....	100 00	
Allen, G. A. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Crotty, J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Gerald, W. H. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Gow, J. E. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Keeler, G. S. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Johnston, G. E. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Bouteiller, Geo. A. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Howie, A. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Bish, P. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Woodward, G. W. ....	do do .....	100 00	
McCoy, W. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Conway, B. J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Baby, W. A. D. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Weir, J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Standish, J. G. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Tompkins, P. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Hagarty, P. ....	do to 31st Dec., 1894. ....	50 00	
Mason, F. ....	do to 30th June, 1895. ....	100 00	
Sexton, J. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Caven, W. ....	do do .....	200 00	
Miller, E. ....	do do .....	140 00	
Beauchamp, J. P. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Scullion, J. W. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Coleman, J. J. ....	do do .....	150 00	
Lépine, L. ....	do do .....	75 00	
Cameron, D. M. ....	do do .....	200 00	
Iler, B. ....	do do .....	200 00	
Murray, D. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Malo, T. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Bayard, G. A. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Foster, H. ....	do do .....	100 00	
Bell, J. E. ....	From 1st Jan., 1895, to 30th June, 1895. ....	33 33	
Murray, A. E. ....	do do .....	50 00	
	Total Duty-pay .....		6,039 99
	Grand Total .....		370,521 11
	ADD—Printing .....	3,760 75	
	Stationery .....	1,011 65	
	Lithographing .....	1,822 82	
			6,595 22

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1894—95—*Concluded.*

Services.	Superannuation Fees.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Preventive Service—			
Salaries .....	68 17	3,531 83	
Contingencies .....	. . .	5,818 08	9,349 91
Authorized disbursements (less superannuation) .....			386,466 24
ADD—Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1894 .....		49 08	
do by do 30th June, 1895 .....		343 98	393 06
LESS—Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1894 .....		393 98	386,859 30
do to do 30th June, 1895 .....		49 08	443 06
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 4, page 10. ....			386,416 24

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.  
No. 2.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Offices.	Department.	Names of Cullers.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
QUEBEC.	Square timber	Dorval, George.....	700 00			
		Kelly, Edward.....	700 00			
		Frederick, Antoine.....	700 00			
		McKendry, Daniel.....	700 00			
		O'Brien, Martin.....	700 00			
		Bergeron, Joseph.....	700 00			
		McPeak, Wm.....	700 00			
		Kelly, M.....	700 00			
		Staves.....		5,600 00		
					700 00	
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.	General culler.	Ferland, Pierre.....			6,300 00	
		Total, Quebec.....			306 37	
		Barsalo, Edward.....				
		Total Fees paid to Cullers.....			6,606 37	

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX B—Continued.  
No. 3.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Offices.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deductions for Super-annuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
QUEBEC.....	Patton, James Gowen, Edmund Power, Richard Whelan, W. F. DeMarigny, C. P. L. Gallagher, F. BelleRives, George Harney, Thomas	<i>Salaries.</i> Supervisor of Cullers for the year . . . Cashier and Accountant for the year . . . Chief Specification Clerk do Specification Clerk for the year . . . do do do do do do Messenger.....	36 00 19 96 16 04 15 00 15 00 15 00 6 32 4 96	1,764 00 980 04 783 96 735 00 735 00 735 00 493 68 395 04	6,621 72		
		Total, Quebec Salaries.....	128 28				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
	Foley, Mary Duggan, James. Gowen, E. Quebec Post Office Bell Telephone Company Fitzgerald, J., & Co. Guérard, L. Steamer "Quebec" Gouin, G. A. Rancour, Noël. Holmes, Margaret. Kelly, John. Mulroney, W. J. & G. Turgeon, P. L. Kane, J. R. Maguire, James. Arnold, I. Patton, James. Dawson & Co. Behan Bros. Hearn, J. G. Quebec Corporation.....	Charwoman Night watchman. Cartage, telegrams, postage, washing towels, coal oil, &c Rent for Drawer 1083 Rent of Telephone Hoisting wood, and cleaning snow of roof. Furniture. Freight on furniture from Three Rivers. Packing furniture at Three Rivers, and inventory. Ice. Cleaning office and double windows. Joiner's work. Ink, &c. Soap, brooms, &c. Tinware. Plumbing. Cleaning snow for 1894-95. Travelling expenses. Cullers' Manuals. Cotton and flannels for cleaning office. Rent. Assessment and taxes for 1894-95		95 00 33 00 35 04 6 00 40 00 22 75 22 85 12 00 5 00 15 00 44 00 18 26 4 95 9 15 3 90 7 65 25 00 88 24 1 60 3 38 740 00 505 47		1,741 24	
		Total, Quebec Contingencies.....					

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

<i>Cullers' Expenses.</i>				
Expenses.....				
Dorval, George.....			23 45	
Kelly, E.....			140 69	
Fredrick, A.....			65 74	
McKendry, D.....			37 93	
O'Brien, M.....			192 01	
Bergeron, Jos.....			60 79	
Kelly, M.....			37 47	
McPeak, Wm.....			121 56	
			.....	679 64
Total, Cullers' Expenses.....			.....	9,042 60
Total, Quebec Expenditure.....			.....	.....
<i>Paid to Retired Cullers.</i>				
Superannuation.....				
do.....			200 00	
Morrisette, J.....			200 00	
Demers, L.....			200 00	
Foore, J. F.....			16 68	
Dorval, P.....			200 00	
Walsh, Wm.....			200 00	
Hamel, A. F.....			150 00	
Villeneuve, J.....			200 00	
Bedard, J.....			200 00	
McNaughton, J.....			200 00	
Beaupré, Noël.....			200 00	
Frenette, Jos.....			200 00	
Malone, J. C.....			200 00	
Brousseau, J. B.....			200 00	
Duggan, F.....			200 00	
Noël, Elie.....			200 00	
Gilchen, Thomas.....			200 00	
McInenly, T.....			200 00	
Lafamme, Joseph.....			200 00	
Patry, Thomas.....			200 00	
Cauchy, Chas.....			200 00	
Lynch, John.....			200 00	
Vachon, J. B.....			200 00	
Murphy, T.....			200 00	
Demers, F. X.....			200 00	
Munro, William.....			200 00	
Malone, Thos.....			200 00	
McCormick, John.....			233 33	
Duggan, Wm.....			233 33	
Morency, Denis.....			233 33	
do.....			.....	.....
Total paid to Retired Cullers.....			.....	5,866 67

APPENDIX B—Continued.  
No. 3.—DETAILS of Cutlers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895—Concluded.

Offices.	Names.	Nature of Services.	Deductions for Super-annuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.	Daveluy, George.....	<i>Salaries.</i> Deputy Supervisor of Cutlers for the year.....	18 00	882 00	882 00	
		Total Salaries.....				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
	Roy, Adolphe.....	Rent of office for 9 months.....		74 97		
	do.....	Cleaning of office for 9 months.....		36 00		
	Deselles, M. J. A.....	Rent of office and cleaning for 3 months.....		33 99		
	Barsato, Paul.....	Specification Clerk.....		68 55		
	Lovell, John.....	Directory.....		3 00		
	Granger & Frères.....	Ink and mucilage.....		3 25		
	Montreal post-office.....	Post-office drawer for the year.....		4 00		
	do waterworks.....	Water taxes for the year.....		10 00		
	Daveluy, George.....	Travelling expenses.....		29 00		
	Stamps and telegrams.....	Stamps and telegrams for the year.....		6 75		
		Total Contingencies.....			269 51	1,151 51
	Total Montreal, Lachine and Sorel.....					
THREE RIVERS.		<i>Salaries.</i>				
	Malone, T.....	Deputy Supervisor of Cutlers for July and August.....	0 62	49 38		
	Gouin, W. J.....	Specification Clerk for July and August.....	1 04	82 28		
		Total Salaries.....			131 66	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Malone, T.....	Travelling expenses.....	1 66				
	Total, Three Rivers.....				26 75	158 41
		<i>General Cutlers' Contingencies.</i>				
Cook, W., & A. H., Quebec.	Professional services in connection with collection of outstanding Cutlers' Fees.....			750 00		

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Valin, J. E. ....	Less—Paid on 16th October, 1892. Report page 124. ....	500 00	250 00	282 50
	Travelling expenses to Montreal and Quebec . . . . .		32 50	
	Grand Total . . . . .			23,108 06
	ADD—Printing . . . . .		19 11	
	Stationery . . . . .		21 62	
	Lithographing . . . . .		2 43	43 16
	Authorized disbursements (Less—Superannuation) . . . . .			23,151 22
	ADD—Balance due by Supervisor, June 30th, 1895. . . . .			75 00
	Less—Balance due by Supervisor, July 1st, 1894. . . . .			23,226 22
	Actual disbursements, agreeing with Statement No. 8, page 15. . . . .			75 00
				23,151 22

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Ontario.</i>				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton .....	Irwin, Robert.....	For his portion of seizure No. 32.....		25 00
	O'Brien, J. F.....	do do 33.....		48 80
Kingston .....	McCoy, William.....	do do 53.....		1 07
Ottawa.....	Battle, M., Collector.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure		
		No. 122.....	5 00	
		do do 125.....	12 50	
		do do 126.....	5 00	
		do do 127.....	5 00	
		do do 128.....	5 00	
		do do 129.....	5 00	
		do do 131.....	5 00	
Prescott.....	Boyd, S. J.....	For his portion of seizure No. 27.....		42 50
St. Catharines..	Flynn, J. P.....	do do 14.....		25 00
Toronto .....	Taylor, G. W.....	do do 311.....		30 59
	Reddan, C. J.....	do do 311.....		30 60
	Walsh, D. J.....	do do 312.....	1 25	
		do do 313.....	3 88	
		do do 314.....	6 10	
	Blair, J. B.....	do do 312.....	1 25	11 23
		do do 313.....	3 87	
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Joliette.....	Leprohon, R. M.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure		
		No. 124.....		25 00
Montreal .....	Lawlor, H.....	do do 778.....	50 00	
		do do 780.....	7 63	
		do do 781.....	25 00	
		do do 782.....	25 00	
		do do 783.....	5 00	
		do do 788.....	2 50	
		do do 792.....	5 00	
		do do 795.....	52 50	
		do do 796.....	52 50	
		do do 797.....	25 00	
		do do 798.....	57 50	
		do do 799.....	2 50	
		do do 800.....	25 00	
		do do 803.....	5 00	
		do do 804.....	25 00	
		do do 812.....	5 00	
		do do 814.....	5 00	
		do do 815.....	5 00	
	Curless, C.....	For his portion of seizure No. 679.....	24 50	380 13
		do do 741.....	11 52	
		do do 778.....	48 65	
		do do 779.....	6 93	
	Watkins, J. A.....	do do 772.....	25 84	91 60
		do do 774.....	14 14	
		do do 779.....	6 94	
		do do 782.....	12 85	
		do do 785.....	7 40	
		do do 788.....	1 25	
	Desaulniers, A.....	do do 772.....		68 42
	Desaulniers, J. A. E.....	do do 780.....		25 85
	Fraser, P.....	do do 774.....		7 62
				14 14

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1894-95—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	
<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Montreal . . . . .	Warren, George S. . . . .	For his portion of seizure No. 777 . . . . .	11 50	24 35	
		do do 782 . . . . .	12 85		
	Brabant, G. N. . . . .	do do 781 . . . . .	35 25		
		do do 783 . . . . .	2 63		
		do do 788 . . . . .	1 25		
	Verner, F. . . . .	do do 786 . . . . .			39 13
	Compte, L. A. J. . . . .	do do 783 . . . . .			99 50
	Danis, A. D. . . . .	do do 787 . . . . .			2 64
Saunders, Wm. . . . .	do do 787 . . . . .		22 50		
Quebec . . . . .	LaRue, G. . . . .	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 306 . . . . .	25 00	80 00	
		do do 348 . . . . .	5 00		
		do do 357 . . . . .	50 00		
	Curless, Charles . . . . .	For his portion of seizure from F. Vermette . . . . .	25 00		
		do do J. B. Marcotte . . . . .	50 00		
		do do O. St. Charles . . . . .	50 00		
		do do do . . . . .	60 00		
		do do No. 306 . . . . .	25 00		
	Dupuis, J. . . . .	do do X. Emond . . . . .	50 00		
		do do N. Coulombe . . . . .	50 00		
		do do No. 348 . . . . .	4 64		
	Hamond, Eugène . . . . .	do do 335 . . . . .			104 64
		do do 351 . . . . .	30 56		
		do do 352 . . . . .	31 69		
	Bourget, O. . . . .	do do 351 . . . . .	30 56		
		do do 352 . . . . .	31 68		
Bourassa, J. . . . .	do do 351 . . . . .	30 56			
	do do 352 . . . . .	31 68			
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	Boivin, C. A. . . . .	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 47 . . . . .	5 50		
		do do 48 . . . . .	25 00		
St. John's . . . . .	Barry, A. . . . .	For his portion of seizure No. 58 . . . . .	2 95		
		do do 61 . . . . .	0 28		
		do do 68 . . . . .	0 52		
	McGowan, Wm. . . . .	do do 63 . . . . .	0 28		
		do do 67 . . . . .	2 75		
		do do 72 . . . . .	2 96		
	Walsh, D. J. . . . .	do do 72 . . . . .	2 96		
		do do 73 . . . . .	49 09		
	Sherbrooke . . . . .	Paquette, J. F. . . . .	do do 77 . . . . .		52 05
		Simpson, A. F. . . . .	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 77 . . . . .	25 00	
do do 79 . . . . .			30 00		
do do 97 . . . . .			25 00		
Putney, A. . . . .		For his portion of seizure No. 66 . . . . .	0 97		
		do do 68 . . . . .	0 14		
		do do 85 . . . . .	2 48		
		do do 87 . . . . .	0 28		
	do do 96 . . . . .	11 88			
	do do 97 . . . . .	12 29			
				80 00	
				28 04	

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1894-95—Concluded.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	
<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Sherbrooke	Ross, A	For his portion of seizure No. 74	1 52	3 00	
		do do 88	1 10		
		do do 92	0 38		
	Paquette, J. F. McGowan, Wm.	do do 95			3 00
		do do 79	0 45		12 21
		do do 81	0 25		
	do do 83	2 08			
	do do 84	0 28			
Sorel	Fortier, J. J. O.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 60	55 00	3 06	
		do do 62	25 00		
		do do 64	25 00		
Terrebonne	Fiset, A	For his portion of seizure No. 37	1 00	105 00	
		do do 38	25 00		
	Desroches, D.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 41		26 00	
Three Rivers	Hébert, C. D.	For his portion of seizure No. 46		25 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				7 80	
St. John, N. B.	Atherton, R.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 53		5 00	
	Curless, Charles.	For his portion of seizure No. 53		5 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>					
Halifax	Grant, H. H.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 143		5 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>					
Vancouver	Parkinson, E. B.	For his portion of seizure No. 1	165 66	332 33	
		do do 2	166 67		
	Wolfenden, Wm.	do do 3			74 03
		do do 4	5 00		5 00
	Miller, J. E.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 3			5 00
		do do 4	74 03		5 00
	do do 6	50 00	50 00		
				134 03	
				2,578 36	

## RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	\$ 244 91
Quebec	1,778 05
New Brunswick	10 00
Nova Scotia	5 00
British Columbia	540 40
	\$2,578 36

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, for the Fiscal Year ended  
30th June, 1895.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Minor Revenues.</i>			
O'Connor & Hogg .....	Commission on \$125 rent collected from N. Têtreau, Hull, for Department of Public Works under Hydraulic lease dated 1st March, 1886 .....	12 50	
do .....	Commission on collection from E. G. Laverdure under lease of the Hull Ferry .....	21 93	
	Total .....		34 43
<i>Inspection of Staples.</i>			
Wells, Edgar A., Secretary Board of Trade, Toronto .....	Expenses of Board meetings to determine the standards of grain .....	635 49	
Bell, C.N., Sec'y. Board of Trade, Winnipeg ..	Expenses of Board meetings to determine the standards of grain .....	1,148 28	
Hadrill, G., Sec'y. Board of Trade, Montreal ..	Expenses of Board meetings to determine the standards of grain .....	516 04	
Stratton, W. C. ....	Sealing small packages of grain standards in 1893-94.	0 55	
Vincent, J. L. ....	Express charges on samples of grain .....	52 75	
		2,353 11	
	LESS—Sale of old flour samples .....	9 15	
	Total .....		2,343 96
<i>Adulteration of Food.</i>			
Macfarlane, Thos. ....	Salary as Chief Analyst for the year .....	43 96	2,156 04
McGill, A. ....	do Assistant Analyst for the year .....	34 97	1,715 03
Babington, F. W. ....	do 2nd do do .....	26 99	1,323 01
Tourchot, A. L. ....	do 3rd do do .....	22 04	1,077 96
Watson, James. ....	do Clerk in laboratory for the year...	18 01	881 99
do .....	do Food Inspector do .....	4 00	196 00
Kidd, Thos. ....	do do do .....	4 00	196 00
Costigan, J. J. ....	do do do .....	5 00	245 00
Ferguson, J. C. ....	do do do .....	3 00	147 00
Kelly, Ed. ....	do do do .....	6 00	294 00
Code, A. ....	do do from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1894.	1 25	61 25
Cawley, W. ....	do do from 1st Dec., 1894 to 31st Jan., 1895	0 71	35 38
	Total salaries .....	169 93	8,328 66
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Macfarlane, Thomas. ....	Travelling and other expenses .....	597 28	
Watson, James. ....	do do .....	375 82	
Kidd, Thomas .....	do do .....	302 48	
Costigan, J. J. ....	do do .....	286 62	
Ferguson, J. C. ....	do do .....	119 11	
Kelly, E. ....	do do .....	144 76	
Cawley, W. ....	do do .....	25 60	
Code, A. ....	do do .....	47 05	
Saucier, X. ....	do do .....	26 89	
			1,925 61

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Best, W. F. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do rent .....	100 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	760 00	1,160 00
Valade, F. X. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do rent .....	100 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	776 00	1,176 00
Fiset, M. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	1,022 00	1,322 00
Kenrick, E. B. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do rent .....	100 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	735 40	1,135 40
Harrison, F. T. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	744 00	1,044 00
Bowman, M. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do rent .....	100 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	830 00	1,230 00
Ellis, W. H. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do rent .....	100 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	914 00	1,314 00
Edwards, J. B. ....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees .....	200 00	
do .....	do do materials used in analysis .....	100 00	
do .....	Fees for analysis .....	1,104 00	
		1,404 00	
	Less— Paid Miss Tyrrell from 1st June, 1894, to 30th June, 1895. .... \$541 58		
	Paid H. J. Dart & Co. for goods supplied. .... 47 16		
		588 74	815 26
Tyrrell, Miss M. J. ....	Services, assisting J. B. Edwards, from 1st June, 1894, to 30th June, 1895, 13 mos. ....	541 58	
Wright, Miss S. E. ....	Services in laboratory, Ottawa, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. ....	500 00	
Mayon, D. J. ....	Services in laboratory, Ottawa, 6 days, March, 1895, at \$1.50 per day .....	9 00	
Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Co. ....	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Archibald & Blanchard .....	8 12	
Lyman, Sons & Co. ....	Goods supplied to laboratory .....	68 59	
Gooderham & Worts. ....	Proof spirits for the laboratory .....	65 39	
Dart, H. J., & Co. ....	Goods supplied to Montreal laboratory .....	47 16	
Graham, K. D. ....	Chemical apparatus and materials for laboratory. ....	285 80	
Mitchell, Robert, & Co. ....	do do .....	76 00	
Gerhardt, C. ....	Laboratory supplies and instruments .....	826 71	
Muencke, Robert. ....	do do .....	473 45	
Ross & Co. ....	do do .....	61 50	
Baird & Tatlosk. ....	do do .....	95 41	

# Inland Revenues—Excise

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

### No. 5.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1894-95—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McMorran, R. ....	Towelling for laboratory .....	11 19	
Murpay, J. J. ....	Plumbing, &c., for laboratory .....	37 46	
Pritchard & Andrews .....	Repairing daters, &c. ....	1 50	
The Ottawa Citizen .....	Advertising .....	100 00	
Parke, Davis & Co. ....	1½ doz. bottles malt .....	12 04	
Gauvreau, G. ....	Attending meeting of Board for examination of candidates for public analyst .....	82 00	
Girdwood, Dr. G. P. ....	do do .....	92 90	
Vincent, J. L. ....	To pay the following accounts <i>re</i> removal of laboratory in Montreal :—		
	Robert Mitchell & Co. .... \$ 44 76		
	David Ouimet .....	60 90	
	Lyman, Sons & C. ....	14 66	
	H. Decarie .....	5 70	
	J. J. Costigan .....	4 60	
	A. Ramsay & Son .....	10 37	
	A. Gauthier .....	51 63	
	J. Walker & Co. ....	5 28	
		197 90	
Forrester, Thomas .....	Rubber tubing for laboratory .....	1 73	
Canadian Pacific Ry .....	Freight .....	20 83	
Canada Atlantic Ry. ....	do .....	44 20	
Butterworth & Co. ....	Hardware .....	15 28	
Ottawa Electric Co. ....	1 Weston fan motor .....	30 00	
Whitehead, Mrs. J. ....	Cleaning instruments, sample bottles, &c., for the year .....	162 95	
Potvin, Napoleon .....	Petty expenses, freight, cartage, &c. ....	130 37	
			3,999 06
	Less—Sale of platinum foil and mercury .....		15,121 33
			5 00
	Total Contingencies .....		15,116 33
	Grand Total .....		25,823 38
	ADD—Printing .....	441 80	
	Stationery .....	241 73	
			683 53
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 12, page 17 .....		26,506 91

#### RECAPITULATION.

Minor Expenditure .....	\$ 37 67
Inspection of Staples .....	2,354 73
Adulteration of Food .....	24,114 51
	\$26,506 91

**E. MIALL,**  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Names.	Ranks.	Period.	Deductions for Superannuation.		Amounts Paid.		Totals.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Wood, Hon. John F.	Controller .....	For the year .....			5,000	00		
Miall, E.	Commissioner .....	do .....	64	00	3,136	00		
Gerald, W. J.	Asst. Commissioner and Insp. of Tobacco Factories. ....	do .....	60	00	2,940	00		
Robins, P. M.	Chief Accountant .....	For 2 months. ....	8	00	392	00		
Himsworth, Wm.	Secretary .....	For the year .....	46	00	2,254	00		
Campeau, F. R. E.	Assistant Accountant .....	do .....	36	00	1,764	00		
Heron, W. L.	Statistical Clerk .....	do .....	36	00	1,764	00		
Valin, J. E.	Accountant's Branch Clerk .....	do .....	36	00	1,764	00		
Hall, C. R.	do .....	do .....	36	00	1,764	00		
Carter, Wm.	Asst. Secretary .....	do .....	34	00	1,666	00		
Nettle, R.	Statistical Clerk .....	do .....			1,600	00		
Blatch, F. K.	Clerk of Supplies .....	do .....	28	00	1,372	00		
Shaw, J. F.	Statistical Clerk .....	do .....	28	00	1,372	00		
Doyon, J. A.	W. & M. Branch Clerk .....	do .....	28	00	1,372	00		
Newby, F.	Correspondence Branch Clerk..	do .....	28	00	1,372	00		
Byrnes, J.	Accountant's Branch Clerk .....	do .....	28	00	1,372	00		
Quain, R.	do .....	do .....	28	00	1,372	00		
McCarthy, J. P.	Correspondence Branch Clerk..	do .....	26	00	1,274	00		
Fowler, George.	Stamps Branch Clerk .....	do .....	25	50	1,249	50		
Burns, John.	W. & M. Branch Clerk .....	do .....	24	75	1,212	75		
Dunne, J. P.	do .....	do .....	24	50	1,200	50		
Brunel, George.	Accountant's Branch Clerk .....	do .....	20	00	980	00		
Winter, C. F.	Clerk .....	do .....	20	00	980	00		
do	Private Secretary .....	do .....			600	00		
McCullough, A.	Correspondence Branch Clerk..	do .....	6	47	511	03		
	Total Salaries .....	do .....	671	22			40,283	78
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Potvin, Napoleon.	Messenger for the year .....	do .....			400	00		
Hagan, James.	do from 1st July, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894. ....	do .....			199	98		
Halliday, W. A.	Services as Extra Clerk, from 1st July to 31st Aug., from 1st to 3rd and 18th to 30th Sept., from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1894, 170 days at \$1.50. ....	do .....			255	00		
Smith, Miss E.	Services as Extra Clerk, from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1894, 184 days at \$1.50. ....	do .....			276	00		
Lawless, Miss E. M.	Services as Extra Clerk, from 1st Sept., 1894, to 30th Jun., 1895, less 4 days absent, at \$400 per annum. ....	do .....			324	56		
Wood, Hon. John F.	Travelling expenses .....	do .....			275	00		
Miall, Edward.	do .....	do .....			158	95		
Gerald, W. J.	do .....	do .....			295	94		
Winter, C. F.	Cab-hire for Controller .....	do .....			10	40		
Postmaster, Ottawa.	Postage for the year .....	do .....			29	22		
Canadian Pacific Rail- way Co.'s Telegraph	Telegraph account for the year .....	do .....			222	28		
Great North-western Telegraph Co.	do .....	do .....			135	55		
The Bell Telephone Co.	Telephoning account for the year .....	do .....			13	30		
The Queen's Printer.	Books .....	do .....			28	00		
do	Printing .....	do .....			644	72		
do	Stationery .....	do .....			735	80		
do	Lithographing .....	do .....			126	25		
do	Parliamentary publications .....	do .....			69	95		

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B—Continued.

#### No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

Names.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>			
Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa...	Daters and New Year wheel for daters. ....	4 35	
Journal de Waterloo, Quebec.....	Subscription, 2 years.....	3 00	
Morning Chronicle, Quebec.....	do 2 copies, 3 years.....	30 00	
Le Prix Courant, Montreal.....	do 2 years.....	3 00	
Daily Globe, Toronto.....	do 2 years.....	12 00	
The Shareholder, Montreal.....	do .....	2 00	
La Presse, Montreal.....	do 2 copies.....	12 00	
Grip, Toronto.....	do .....	2 00	
The Electric World, New York.....	do 1 year.....	3 00	
Capital Siftings, Ottawa.....	do 2 years.....	2 00	
Western World, Winnipeg.....	do 2 copies.....	2 00	
Daily Review, Peterborough.....	do 3½ years.....	14 00	
Paris Review, Paris.....	do 2 do .....	3 00	
The Week, Toronto.....	do 2 do .....	6 00	
Trade Review, Montreal.....	do .....	2 00	
Evening Telegram, Toronto.....	do .....	3 00	
The Advance, Dutton.....	do 3 years.....	3 00	
The Empire, Toronto.....	do 2 copies.....	12 00	
The World do .....	do do .....	5 00	
The Spectator, Hamilton.....	do do .....	6 00	
Daily Free Press, Winnipeg.....	do .....	8 00	
Brampton Times, Brampton.....	do .....	2 50	
Daily Mail, Toronto.....	do .....	6 00	
Daily Citizen, Ottawa.....	do 4 copies.....	24 00	
The Mail, Brandon.....	do .....	2 00	
The Intelligencer, Belleville.....	do .....	6 00	
Le Sorelois, Sorel.....	do .....	2 00	
Sorel News do .....	do .....	1 50	
Commercial and Financial Chroni- cal, New York.....	do .....	10 00	
United Canada, Ottawa.....	do 2 years.....	3 00	
The Times, Brockville.....	do .....	4 00	
The National, Toronto.....	do .....	2 00	
The Times, Peterborough.....	do 2 years.....	10 00	
La Patrie, Montreal.....	do .....	3 00	
The Herald, Guelph.....	do .....	4 00	
Evening Journal, Ottawa.....	do 4 copies.....	20 00	
The Equity, Shawville.....	do .....	1 00	
Evangelical Churchman, Toronto.....	do .....	1 00	
Free Press, Ottawa.....	do .....	5 00	
The Gazette, Montreal.....	do 2 copies.....	12 00	
Daily Mercury, Quebec.....	do .....	3 00	
Dominion Oddfellow, Toronto.....	do .....	1 50	
The Progress, St. John.....	do 2 years.....	4 00	
The Daily News, Berlin.....	do .....	4 00	
North-West Review, Winnipeg.....	do .....	2 00	
Kingston News, Kingston.....	do .....	6 00	
Courrier de St. Hyacinthe.....	do 2 years.....	6 00	
La Presse, Montreal.....	do .....	3 00	
Le Canada, Ottawa.....	do .....	4 00	
Richmond Guardian, Quebec.....	do .....	1 50	
Catholic Register, Toronto.....	do .....	2 00	
L'Événement, Quebec.....	do .....	3 00	
Catholic Record, London.....	do .....	2 00	
Daily Times, Moncton.....	do .....	4 00	
Journal of Commerce, Montreal.....	do .....	2 00	
Union Standard, Thornbury.....	do .....	1 00	
Canadian Manufacturer, Toronto.....	do .....	1 00	
The Colonist, Victoria.....	do .....	2 00	
The Fredericton Farmer, N.B.....	do .....	1 00	
Yarmouth Times, N. S.....	do 4 years.....	8 00	
Daily Witness, Montreal.....	do .....	3 00	



## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure, 1894-95—Concluded.

Names.	Services.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Planet, Chatham . . . . .	Subscription, . . . . .	1 00	
Daily Herald, Halifax . . . . .	do . . . . .	5 00	
Daily Sun, St. John . . . . .	do 2 years. . . . .	10 00	
The News, Smith's Falls . . . . .	do . . . . .	1 00	
The Investigator, Toronto . . . . .	do . . . . .	1 50	
Progrès du Saguenay . . . . .	do . . . . .	1 00	
The Courier, Brantford . . . . .	do 2 years. . . . .	7 00	
The Canadian Baptist, Toronto . . . . .	do . . . . .	1 50	
Maveity, Mrs. S. . . . .	Washing towels . . . . .	62 00	
McCarthy, H. T. . . . .	Sundries for the Department . . . . .	2 00	
Addison, C. . . . .	do . . . . .	1 00	
Brown, Eb. . . . .	do . . . . .	4 86	
Graham, Dr. K. D. . . . .	do . . . . .	18 40	
Shaw, C. S., & Co. . . . .	do . . . . .	8 25	
Wm. Kennedy . . . . .	do . . . . .	3 00	
McMorran, R. M. . . . .	do . . . . .	10 08	
Hagan, Mrs. C. . . . .	do . . . . .	2 25	
Sproule, W. H. . . . .	do . . . . .	10 40	
Donovan, John . . . . .	Cartage . . . . .	81 35	
Storr, A. M. . . . .	do . . . . .	5 95	
Dominion Express Co. . . . .	Express charges . . . . .	1 65	
Canadian do . . . . .	do . . . . .	1 00	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. . . . .	Freight charges . . . . .	16 73	
H. Béaupré . . . . .	Cab-hire . . . . .	2 50	
Joseph Seguin . . . . .	do . . . . .	1 00	
Potvin, Napoléon . . . . .	Sundry petty expenses . . . . .	14 56	
	Total, Departmental Contingencies . . . . .		4,796 23
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation) . . . . .		45,080 01
	ADD—Balance due 30th June, 1895 . . . . .		16 66
			45,096 67
	Less—Balance due 1st July, 1894 . . . . .		16 66
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 34 . . . . .		45,080 01

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Expenditure for Weights and Measures for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Belleville.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Johnson, W.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Slattery, T.....	do Mechanical Inspector for the year...	13 96	686 04	
Irwin, S.....	do Assistant do ..	13 97	686 03	
	Salaries.....	51 93	2,548 07	
	Contingencies ..		755 30	3,303 37
	<i>Hamilton.</i>			
Freed, A. T.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....		1,399 92	
McDonald, J. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	
Marentette, A. ....	do do do .....	16 04	783 96	
Laidman, R. H. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
Fitzgerald, E. W. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
Beattie, Thos .....	do do do .....	13 04	636 96	
Wheatley, A. E. ....	do do do .....	13 03	636 97	
	Salaries.....	86 07	5,613 85	
	Contingencies. ....		971 44	6,585 29
	<i>Kingston.</i>			
Macdonald, J. A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Whittaker, W.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	12 00	588 00	
Giffin, W. W. ....	do do 1st July to 31st May.....	11 00	539 00	
	Salaries.....	47 00	2,303 00	
	Contingencies.....		792 47	3,095 47
	<i>London.</i>			
Egan, Jas.....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Coughlin, D. ....	do Mechanical Inspector for the year ..	16 04	783 96	
Thomas, J. S. ....	do Assistant do ..	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries.....	54 00	2,646 00	
	Contingencies.....		601 20	3,247 20
	<i>Orillia.</i>			
Bolster, Geo. I ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	19 96	980 04	
Lyons, John.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	
Elliott, T. H. ....	do Mechanical Inspector for the year } Insurance, \$10.26 }	15 00	474 66	
	Salaries .. .. Insurance, \$10.26..	51 00	2,238 66	
	Contingencies.....		492 20	2,730 86
	<i>Ottawa.</i>			
Code, A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	25 97	1,274 03	
Cosgrove, J.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.....	13 96	686 04	
Gorman, M.....	do do do .....	12 00	588 00	
Lynch, P.....	do do do .....	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.....	58 25	3,041 75	
	Contingencies.....		991 62	4,033 37

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## No. 7—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Piper, H .....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	25 96	1,274 04	
Milligan, R. J. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	15 00	735 00	
Wright, R. J. ....	do do do .....	15 00	735 00	
Todd, T. ....	do do do .....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries .....	67 96	3,332 04	
	Contingencies .....		756 34	4,088 38
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Hayward, W. J. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Hughes, R. A. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	13 03	636 97	
	Salaries .....	37 03	1,812 97	
	Contingencies .....		797 39	2,610 36
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Chalut, J. O. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	31 96	1,568 04	
Daoust, J. A. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	
Dorion, G. T. ....	do do do .....	16 04	783 96	
Gervais, S. ....	do do do .....	16 04	783 96	
Richard, J. U. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
Baker, J. S. ....	do do do .....	13 96	686 04	
Hébert, J. A. P. ....	do do do .....	12 00	588 00	
Tomlinson, W. M. ....	do do do .....	12 02	587 98	
Fournier, L. A. ....	do do do .....	15 08	484 92	
	Salaries .....	147 10	6,952 90	
	Contingencies .....		1,147 32	8,100 22
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Bourassa, P. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Kelly, M. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	
Pinhey, H. ....	do Mechanical do do .....		600 00	
Chabot, F. X. ....	do Assistant do do .....	12 00	588 00	
Petit, J. B. ....	do do do do .....	6 32	493 68	
Guay, A. ....	do do do do .....	12 00	588 00	
Moreau, A. ....	do Caretaker do do .....	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries .....	76 36	4,523 64	
	Contingencies .....		2,050 21	6,573 85
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Olivier, J. A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year ) Insurance, \$147.12 ) .....	30 04	822 84	
Provost, J. J. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	13 96	686 04	
Mongeon, C. ....	do do do .....	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries (Insurance, \$147.12) .....	50 32	2,002 56	
	Contingencies .....		356 75	2,359 31
<i>King's.</i>				
Scovil, W. B. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	
Richard, D. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries .....	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies .....		205 53	1,577 49

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>St. John.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wilmot, J. B. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Cowan, E. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	13 97	686 03	
Bois, Geo. A. ....	do do do 1st July to 30th September .....	3 00	147 00	
Thériault, L. ....	Salary as Assistant Inspector, 1st October to 30th June .....		450 00	
	Salaries .....	40 97	2,459 03	
	Contingencies .....		200 05	2,659 08
	<i>Cape Breton.</i>			
Tremaine, L. E. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	16 00	784 00	
	Contingencies .....		174 38	958 38
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Ryan, J. B. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	19 96	980 04	
Kelly, E. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries .....	31 96	1,568 04	
	Contingencies .....		576 05	2,144 09
	<i>Pictou.</i>			
McKay, J. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	18 00	882 00	
Chisholm, J. J. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries .....	30 00	1,470 00	
	Contingencies .....		114 81	1,584 81
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>			
Allison, C. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies .....		371 23	1,351 23
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Reddan, Jas. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Hughes, H. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries .....	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies .....		283 61	2,047 61
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Huggard, R. T. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Cowley, W. ....	do Assistant Inspector, 1st July to 31st January .....	9 31	457 31	
Costello, J. W. ....	Salary as Assistant Inspector for the year .....	13 96	686 04	
Ross, H. E. ....	do do do .....	12 00	588 00	
McDonald, A. W. ....	do do do .....	21 00	579 00	
Russell, W. W. ....	do do do .....	6 32	493 68	
Looby, John .....	do do do .....	6 32	493 68	
Girdlestone, R. J. M. ....	do do do .....	4 04	195 67	
	Salaries .....	96 95	4,669 67	
	Contingencies .....		452 91	5,122 58
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Findley, H. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	16 04	783 96	
Leighton, W. K. ....	do Assistant Inspector for the year .....	7 04	342 96	
	Salaries .....	23 08	1,126 92	
	Contingencies .....		788 80	1,915 72

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1894-95—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
Hamilton, W. L. ....	Contingencies .....		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Barrett, J. K. ....	do .....			16 25
Magness, R. ....	Inspector of Scale Factories—Salary for the year .....	18 00	882 00	127 90
	Contingencies .....		372 63	
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>			1,254 63
Burgess, Thomas. ....	Services as mechanical assistant for year ended 30th June, 1895 .....		800 00	
Kennedy, Wm. ....	Services for 22 days from 30th Jan. to 23rd Feb., 1895, at \$1.50 per diem .....		33 00	
Curry, J. P. ....	Services removing 9 loads standards from warehouse to department, and 2 loads of stone from department to Cliff Street .....		21 00	
Stratton, James. ....	Services for 26 days from 9th April to 8th May, 1893, at \$1.25 per diem .....		32 50	
Doyon, J. A. ....	Travelling expenses to Quebec .....		42 90	
Baily, George. ....	Repairs, fixings, &c., for kits .....		23 54	
Burrow, Stewart & Milne	1 steel stamp .....		5 00	
Eclipse office Furniture Co. ....	1 pair nickel balances .....		2 50	
British America Bank Note Co. ....	Stamps supplied .....		174 77	
Oertling, L. ....	Weights supplied .....		144 78	
Doherty, W. B. ....	Law costs <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> D. Marshall, J. J. Navin, Aylmer Canning Co. ....		18 15	
Hall, Hon. J. S. ....	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Dutil & Bourguoin .....		10 00	
Hodgins, F. E. ....	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> P. McConvey .....		17 60	
Diamond, W. J. ....	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Crowley and five other cases .....		60 25	
Johnson, Wm. ....	To pay T. W. Crotters for professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Macpherson & Co. ....		10 00	
Harris & Campbell. ....	38 feet mahogany for portable kits, and ripping and dressing same .....		14 05	
Cowley, W. ....	Board allowance for 9 days .....		13 50	
Birkett, Thos. ....	Hardware .....		1 80	
Pritchard & Andrews. ....	Repairing daters .....		1 50	
Dominion Express Co. ....	Freight on 9 boxes from Hamilton .....		13 00	
Carson, H. L. ....	24 sets handles and 24 russett leather cases. ....		79 45	
Werner, Levi. ....	To pay him as compensation for loss by using improperly verified measures .....		63 19	
London, W. J. ....	Expert work in standards branch .....		318 20	
Potvin, Napoléon. ....	Petty expenses, freight, cartage, &c. ....		33 01	
	Total, general contingencies .....			1,933 69
	Grand total .....			69,421 14
	ADD—Printing .....		290 71	
	Stationery .....		103 68	394 39
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation) .....			69,815 53
	ADD—Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1895. ....			193 26
	LESS—Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1894. ....			70,008 79
	Actual disbursements, agreeing with Statement No. 20 (A), page 40. ....			193 26
				69,815 53

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
Commissioner.

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Barrie.</i>			
Shanacy, M. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		5 15	
				103 15
	<i>Belleville.</i>			
Johnson, Wm. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	5 00	245 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		92 55	
				337 55
	<i>Berlin.</i>			
Lynes, K. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		13 50	
				111 50
	<i>Brockville.</i>			
Giffin, W. W. . . . .	Salary as Inspector, 1st July to 31st May . . . . .	1 76	89 87	
	Contingencies . . . . .		25 52	
				115 39
	<i>Cobourg.</i>			
Bickle, J. W. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		78 52	
				176 52
	<i>Cornwall.</i>			
Mulhern, M. M. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		50 40	
				148 40
	<i>Guelph.</i>			
Broadfoot, S. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		13 03	
				111 03
	<i>Hamilton.</i>			
McPhie, D . . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	31 97	1,568 03	
Dennis, W. A. . . . .	do Assistant Inspector for year . . . . .	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries . . . . .	33 93	1,666 07	
	Contingencies . . . . .		155 90	
				1,821 97
	<i>Kingston.</i>			
Burrows, W. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	8 00	392 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		111 01	
				503 01
	<i>Listowel.</i>			
Hawkins, A.St.Geo	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	1 25	98 75	
	Contingencies . . . . .		60 00	
				158 75
	<i>London.</i>			
Williams, J. . . . .	Salary as Inspector for year . . . . .	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies . . . . .		700 15	
				1,680 15

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Napanee.</i>				
Elliott, Geo. M. ....	Salary as Inspector for year.....	2 00	98 00	104 00
	Contingencies.....		6 00	
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Roche, H. G. ....	Salary as Inspector for year.....	18 00	882 00	1,845 40
	Contingencies.....		963 40	
<i>Owen Sound.</i>				
Graham, W. J. ....	Salary as Inspector for year.....	4 00	196 00	321 00
	Contingencies.....		125 00	
<i>Peterborough.</i>				
Cahill, Thos. ....	Salary as Inspector for year.....	4 00	196 00	214 05
	Contingencies.....		18 05	
<i>Sarnia.</i>				
Hicks, W. H. ....	Contingencies.....			21 75
<i>Stratford.</i>				
Rennie, Geo. ....	Salary as Inspector for year.....	3 00		147 00
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Johnstone, J. K. ....	Salary as Inspector for year.....	28 04	1,371 96	2,223 94
	do Assistant Inspector for year.....		799 92	
	Salaries.....	28 04	2,171 88	
	Contingencies.....		52 06	
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Aubin, A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	2,526 88
	do Assist. Inspector for the year.....	28 04	771 96	
	Salaries.....	56 08	2,143 92	
	Contingencies.....		382 96	
<i>Quebec.</i>				
LeVasseur, N. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	1,520 15
	do Assist. Inspector for the year.....	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries.....	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies.....		246 11	
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Simpson, A. F. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 00		98 00
<i>Fredericton.</i>				
Purdie, S. A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 50	197 50	211 82
	Contingencies.....		14 32	

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

### No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1894-95—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Moncton.</i>			
Lawlor, R. A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	6 00	294 00	
	Contingencies .....		46 83	
				340 83
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Rowan, A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies .....		34 40	
				1,014 40
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Miller, A. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	24 00	1,176 00	
Munro, H. D. ....	do Assist. Inspector for the year .....	2 00	98 00	
	Salaries .....	26 00	1,274 00	
	Contingencies .....		887 18	
				2,161 18
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Knight, J. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	2 50	197 50	
	Contingencies .....		26 50	
				224 00
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Huggard, R. T. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies .....		136 00	
				332 00
	<i>Nanaimo.</i>			
Good, H. L. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies .....		5 50	
				103 50
	<i>New Westminster.</i>			
Wolfenden, W. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies .....		24 50	
				122 50
	<i>Vancouver.</i>			
Miller, J. E. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies .....		69 00	
				167 00
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R. ....	Salary as Inspector for the year .....	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies .....		302 95	
				498 95
Hamilton, W. L. ....	District Inspector, contingencies .....			10 00
Gill, Wm. ....	do do .....			60 00
Aubin, A. ....	Consulting Inspector do .....			33 00
	<i>General.</i>			
McPhie, D. ....	Travelling and other expenses in connection with equipment of various offices .....			198 95



APPENDIX B—*Continued.*No. 8.—Details of Gas Expenditure, 1894-95—*Concluded.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pritchard & Andrews...	Model daters, dies for metal seals, repairing daters and gas meter seals .....	18 95	
B. A. Bank Note Co...	Stamps supplied .....	9 00	
Sugg, Wm., & Co.....	Grain weights, chemicals, sulph. hydrogen test and greased disc for photometer .....	45 02	
McKinley & Northwood	Copper wire rope .....	7 80	
Wallace, J., & Son.....	Photometers, shelves and brackets, governors, thermometers and fittings, &c. ....	309 00	
Canadian Rubber Co...	E. P. tubing, 1½ at \$1.50 .....	16 87	
Birkett, Thomas.....	1 doz. brass padlocks .....	2 40	
	Total general contingencies .....		409 04
	Grand total .....		20,176 76
	ADD—Printing .....	250 73	
	Stationery .....	52 46	
			303 19
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation) :		20,479 95
	ADD—Balance due by inspectors 30th June, '95. ....		212 88
			20,692 83
	LESS—Balance due by inspectors, 30th June, '95 .....		212 88
	Actual disbursements, agreeing with Statement No. 22, page 45 .....		20,479 95
<p>INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,          OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E. MIALL,  <i>Commissioner.</i></p>			

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 9.—DETAILS of Electric Light Inspection, Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Higman, O. ....	Salary for year ended 30th June, 1895. ....	1,750 00	
do .....	Travelling expenses, &c .....	504 78	
do .....	Desk and repairs to gas inspection office, Toronto. ....	22 65	
Carson, Hugh. ....	Russet leather cases. ....	38 00	
Whitney Electric Instrument Co. ....	7 Hoyts ammeters and 3 Watt meters, and cases, &c. ....	478 01	
Canadian General Electric Co. ....	Plugmeter switch board, cables with plugs, &c., &c. ....	198 90	
Garrioch, Goddard & Co. ....	Fixing electric light apparatus. ....	11 41	
Ahearn & Soper. ....	Set of standard resistance coils, telescope, scale dynamometer, acme voltmeter, portable resistance testing set, lamps, D'Arsonel galvanometer, Watt meter, voltmeter, electric meter, testing switch plugs, extension cords, fuse, magnet wire, tape, &c., &c .....	2,660 92	
Gray, J. G. ....	7 acme voltmeters, and 7 universal plug cords. ....	284 43	
Harris & Campbell. ....	Testing boards, &c .....	28 00	
McPhie, D. ....	Fittings for electric appliances, express charges, &c. ....	11 10	
Rowan, A. ....	Fitting up electric light, inspection office, materials, freight, &c .....	19 85	
Pritchard & Andrews ..	Stamp, daters, &c .....	6 60	
The Royal Electric Co. ..	Ampere switches, and Ampere knife switches. ....	33 00	
The Packard Electric Co	30 electric lamps. ....	9 00	
The Ottawa Electric Co.	Electric current supplied. ....	6 40	
	Total. ....		6,063 05
	ADD—Printing .....	221 12	
	Stationery. ....	74 60	
			295 72
	Actual disbursements, agreeing with Statement No. 24, page 47. ....		6,358 77

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Adams, J. S.		1						
Alexander, Thos.		1						
Allen, G. A.		1						
Allison, Chas.				1				
Amor, Wm.		1						
Armstrong, Walter		1						
Atherton, R.		1						
Aubin, A.					1	1		
Babington, F. W.								1
Baby, Jos.		1						
Baby, W. A. D.		1						
Baker, J. S.				1				
Barber, J. S.		1						
Barrett, J. K.		1						
Battle, M.		1						
Bayard, Gilbert A.		1						
Beasley, R.		1						
Beattie, Thos.				1				
Beauchamp, J. P.		1						
Bell, James E.		1						
Belle-Rives, Geo.			1					
Belyea, T. H.		1						
Bennett, Jas.		1						
Bickle, J. W.		1				1		
Bish, Philip		1						
Bishop, Allen		1						
Blair, J. B.		1						
Blatch, F. K.	1							
Blethen, C. W.		1						
Blundell, Richard		1						
Boivin, C. A.		1						
Bolster, G. I.				1				
Boomer, J <sup>r</sup> B.		1						
Borradaile, R.		1						
Boucher, O. N. E.		1						
Bourassa, Joseph		1						
Bourassa, P. F.				1				
Bourget, O.		1						
Boutiller, G. A.		1						
Bowman, Allan		1						
Boyd, S. J.		1						
Boyle, P.		1						
Brabant, J. B. G. N.		1						
Bradley, Miss Carrie.		1						
Brennan, D. J.		1						
Brennan, John		1						
Broadfoot, S.		1						
Brown, J. J.		1						
Brown, S.		1						
Brunel, G.	1							
Bulmer, Wm.		1						
Burgess, Thos.				1				
Burke, T.		1						
Burns, John	1							
Burrows, Wm.					1			
Byrnes, John	1							
Cahill, J. H.		1						
Cahill, J. W.		1						

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

### APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,  
1894-95—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Cahill, T.		1			1			
Cameron, D. M.		1						
Campeau, F. R. E.	1							
Carroll, D.		1						
Carter, Wm	1							
Caven, A.		1						
Caven, W.		1						
Chabot, F. X.				1				
Chalut, J. O.				1				
Chartier, Etienne		1						
Chisholm, J. J.				1				
Chisholm, Noble		1						
Christie, W. J.		1						
Clark, A. F.		1						
Clark, James Alfred		1						
Codd, Herbert J. S.		1						
Code, A.				1				1
Code, Abraham		1						
Colclough, J. W.		1						
Coleman, Chas		1						
Coleman, J. J.		1						
Coles, F. H.		1						
Conway, B. J.		1						
Cosgrove, John				1				
Costello, J. W.				1				
Costigan, H. A.		1						
Costigan, J. J.		1						1
Coughlin, D.				1				
Courtney, J. J.		1						
Cowan, Edgar				1				
Crawford, W. P.		1						
Crotty, John		1						
Crowe, W.		1						
Cullen, P.		1						
Curless, C.							1	
Daoust, J. A.				1				
Daveluy, George.			1					
Daveluy, J. P.		1						
Davis, James.		1						
Davis, John.		1						
Davis, T. G.		1						
Dawson, W.		1						
DeMartigny, C. P.			1					
Dennis, W. A.					1			
Desroches, David.		1						
Devine, Felix M.		1						
Dibblee, Wm.		1						
Dick, J. W.		1						
Dickson, C. T.		1						
Dixon, H. G. S.		1						
Dingman, N. J.		1						
Dodds, E. W.		1						
Donaghy, Wm		1						
Dorion, G. T.				1				
Doyle, J. E. H.		1						
Doyon, J. A.	1							
Dowling, Thomas.		1						
Dudley, W. H.		1						
Dunne, J. P.	1							
Dumbrille, J.		1						
Dumbrille, R. W.		1						

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1894-95—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Dumouchel, Léandre.....		1						
Dunlop, C.....		1						
Duplessis, C. Z.....		1						
Dustan, W. M.....		1						
Earle, R. H.....		1						
Eagan, James.....				1				
Egener, A.....		1						
Elliot, G. M.....					1			
Elliot, T. H.....				1				
Erb, A. A.....		1						
Evans, G. T.....		1						
Fahey, Ed.....		1						
Fahey, Owen.....		1						
Falconer, James.....		1						
Ferguson, J.....		1						
Ferguson, John C.....		1						1
Findley, Hugh.....				1				
Fiset, Arthur.....		1						
Fitzgerald, E. W.....				1				
Fitzpatrick, W. J.....		1						
Flynn, D.....		1						
Flynn, J. P.....		1						
Forest, E. R.....		1						
Fortier, J. J. O.....		1						
Foster, Henry.....		1						
Fournier, L. A.....				1				
Fowler, Geo.....	1							
Fox, J. D.....		1						
Fox, Thomas.....		1						
Fraser, G. J.....		1						
Fraser, P.....		1						
Freed, A. T.....				1				
Gallagher, F.....			1					
Gatien, F.....		1						
George, John.....		1						
Gerald, C.....		1						
Gerald, W. H.....		1						
Gerald, W. J.....	1	1						
Gervais, Samuel.....				1				
Gill, Wm.....		1						
Girard, Iréné.....		1						
Girdlestone, R. J. M.....		1		1				
Godson, H.....		1						
Good, H. L.....					1			
Goodman, A. W.....		1						
Gorman, Arthur.....		1						
Gorman, M.....				1				
Gosnell, T. S.....		1						
Gow, James.....		1						
Gow, J. E.....		1						
Gowen, Edmund.....			1					
Graham, W. J.....		1			1			
Graham, W. T.....		1						
Grant, H. H.....		1						
Grimason, Thomas.....		1						
Guay, Alphonse.....					1			
Hagerty, P.....		1						
Hall, C. R.....	1							
Hall, J. J.....		1						
Hamilton, W. L.....		1						
Hanley, A.....		1						

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,  
1894-95—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Harney, Thomas.			1					
Hart, P. D.		1						
Harvey, E. A.		1						
Harwood, R. U.		1						
Hasty, M. J.		1						
Hawkins, A. C.		1						
Hawkins, A. St. George.					1			
Hawkins, W. L.		1						
Hayward, W. J.				1				
Hébert, C. D.		1						
Hébert, J. A. P.				1				
Helliwell, H. N.		1						
Henderson, W.		1						
Henry, J. M. B.		1						
Henwood, Geo.		1						
Heron, W. L.	1							
Hesson, C. A.		1						
Hicks, W. H.		1						
Hill, A. M.		1						
Himsworth, Wm.	1							
Hobbs, G. N.		1						
Howard, W. S.		1						
Howden, R.		1						
Howie, A.		1						
Hubley, H. H.		1						
Hudon, A.		1						
Huggard, R. T.				1	1			
Hughes, R. A.				1				
Hurst, Levi B.		1						
Iler, B.		1						
Ironside, G. A.		1						
Irwin, Robert.		1						
Irwin, Samuel.				1				
James, T. C.		1						
Jamieson, R. C.		1						
Johnson, J. J.		1						
Johnson, Wm.				1	1	1		
Johnston, G. E.		1						
Johnstone, J. K.					1	1		
Johnstone, W. J.				1	1			
Jones, Andrew		1						
Jones, Richard				1				
Jubenville, J. P.		1						
Keeler, G. S.		1						
Kelby, Thos.		1						
Kelly, Edward				1				1
Kelly, John F.							1	
Kelly, M. J.				1				
Kenning, J. H.		1						
Keogh, P. M.		1						
Kidd, Thomas.							1	1
Kilroy, E. T.		1						
King, R. M.		1						
Knight, Jos.					1			
Knowlson, J. B.		1						
Laidman, Richard H.				1				
Lane, T. M.		1						
Laporte, Geo.		1						

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1894-95—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
LaRivière, A. C.		1						
LaRue, George		1						
Lavallé, D. P.		1						
Lawlor, H.		1						
Lawlor, R. A.		1			1			
Lecours, H. T.		1						
Lee, Edward		1						
Leighton, W. K.				1				
LeMoine, Jules		1						
LeMoine, J. M.		1						
Lépine, Louis		1						
Leprohon, R. M.		1						
Lett, F. P. A.		1						
LeVasseur, N.					1			
Logan, John.		1						
Looby, John.				1				
Lynch, P.				1				
Lynes, K.		1			1			
Lyons, E.		1						
Lyons, John.				1				
Macdonald, A. B.		1						
Macdonald, D.		1						
Macdonald, J. A.				1				
Macfarlane, Thos.								1
Mackay, G. W.		1						
Mackay, J. H.		1						
Magness, Robert				1				
Mainville, C. P.		1						
Malo, T.		1						
Manning, J.		1						
Marcon, F. E.		1						
Marentette, Alex.				1				
Marion, J. Eugène E.		1						
Marshall, F.		1						
Mason, F.		1						
Metcalf, W. F.		1						
Miall, E.	1							
Miller, A.					1			
Miller, J. E.		1						
Miller, W. F.		1						
Miller, Elie.		1						
Milligan, R. J.				1				
Milliken, E.		1						
Mongeon, Cyrille.				1				
Monteith, J. A.		1						
Moore, T.		1						
Moore, Wm.		1						
Moreau, Alf.				1	1			
Morrow, John.		1						
Mulhern, M. M.		1				1		
Munro, H. D.		1				1		
Murray, A. E.		1						
Murray, David.		1						
McAllister, A.		1						
McCarthy, J. P.	1							
McClenaghan, M.		1						
McCloskey, J. R.		1						
McCoy, Wm.		1						

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,  
1894-95—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
McCuaig, Aug. F.		1						
McCullough, A.	1							
McDonald, J.				1				
McDonald, J. A.		1						
McDonald, M. A.		1						
McFarlane, C. D.		1						
McGill, A.								1
McIntyre, Donald.		1						
McKay, John.				1				
McKinn, U. H.		1						
McLenaghan, H.		1						
McPherson, A. F.		1						
McPhie, Donald.					1	1		
McSween, James		1						
Nash, S. C.		1						
Nettle, R.	1							
Newby, F.	1							
Nichols, J. T.		1						
Olivier, J. A.				1				
O'Brien, C.		1						
O'Brien, J. F.		1						
O'Donnell, J.		1						
O'Donohue, M. J.		1						
O'Flaherty, M. J.					1			
O'Leary, T. J.		1						
Panneton, G. E.		1						
Pape, James.					1			
Packinson, Edward B.		1						
Patton, James.			1					
Perkins, L. A.		1						
Perry, G. L.		1						
Petit, J. B.				1				
Pinhey, Henry.				1				
Pinsonnault, Alfred.		1						
Piper, H.				1				
Plessis (dit Bélair), A.		1						
Pole, C. W.		1						
Powell, J. B.		1						
Power, R.			1					
Power, Thomas A.		1						
Provost, J. J.				1				
Purdie, S. A.					1			
Quain, Redmond.	1							
Quinn, J. D.		1						
Ramon, Pierre.		1						
Reddan, C. J.		1						
Reddin, James.				1				
Reilly, John S.		1						
Rennie, George.		1				1		
Richard, D.		1		1				
Richard, J. U.				1				
Roche, H. G.					1	1		
Rogerson, J. M.		1						
Ross, H. E.				1				
Ross, S. F.		1						
Rouleau, J.		1						
Rowan, A.					1	1		
Rowland, E.		1						



## APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,  
1894-95.—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Rowland, F.		1						
Russell, W. W.				1				
Ryan, J. B.				1				
Ryan, Wm.		1						
Saucier, X.		1						
Schram, B.		1						
Scovil, W. B.				1				
Scullion, P. J.		1						
Scullion, J. W.		1						
Sexton, J.		1			1			
Shanacy, M.		1						
Shaw, J. F.	1							
Simpson, A. F.		1						
Sinon, E. H.		1						
Slattery, R.		1						
Slattery, Thomas.				1				
Smyth, B. B.		1						
Spereman, J. J.		1						
Spence, F. H.		1						
Spence, John.		1						
Standish, J. G.		1						
Stewart, James.		1						
Stratton, W. C.		1						
Taylor, G. W.		1						
Taylor, J. F.		1						
Till, T. M.		1						
Thomas, J. S.				1				
Thomas, Philip		1					1	
Thomas, Robert.		1						
Todd, Thomas			1					
Tomlinson, W. H.				1				
Tompkins, P.		1						
Toupin, F. X. J. A.		1						
Tourchot, A. L.								1
Tracey, J. P.		1						
Tremaine, L. E.		1						
Valin, J. E.	1							
Verner, Francis		1						
Villeneuve, J.		1						
Vincent, J. L.		1						
Wainright, F. G.		1						
Waller, J.		1						
Walsh, Daniel.		1						
Wardell, R. S. R.		1						
Watkins, J. A.		1						
Watson, James.								1
Webbe, C. E. A.		1						
Weir, James		1						
Westman, T.		1						
Weyms, C.		1						
Wheatley, Alfred E.				1				
Whelan, W. F.			1					
Whittaker, William				1				
Williams, J.					1			
Wilmot, J. B.				1				
Wilson, David.		1						
Winter, A. W.		1						
Winters, C. F.	1							

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## APPENDIX B—*Concluded.*

No. 10.— List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,  
1894-95 — *Concluded.*

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Wolfenden, William.....		1						
Woodward, G. W.....		1						
Wright, Robert.....				1				
Yates, J. M. ....		1						
Total .....	22	293	10	67	31	6	4	10

APPENDIX B.—*Concluded.*

No. 11.—LIST of persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on salary, during a portion of the year ended 30th June, 1895.

NAMES.	PERIOD.	SERVICES.					
		Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Adultera- tion of Food
Baby, J. C . . . . .	From 1st July, 1894, to 31st May, 1895. . . . .		1				
Barker, C. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st May, 1895. . . . .		1				
Bernier, Chas. C. . . . .	do 12th July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Blackman, Chas. . . . .	do 1st Dec., 1894, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Bois, Geo. A. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 30th Sept., 1894. . . . .				1		
Cowley, Walter. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st Jan., 1895. . . . .				1		1
Giffin, W. W. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st May, 1895. . . . .				1	1	
Gouin, W. G. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st July, 1894. . . . .			1			
Hastie, Wm. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st Oct., 1894. . . . .		1				
Lawder, John. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894. . . . .		1				
Malone, Thos. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st July, 1894. . . . .			1			
McLean, H. F. H. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 15th Dec., 1894. . . . .		1				
Osborne, A. D. . . . .	do 22nd July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
O'Sullivan, D. . . . .	do 1st Aug., 1894, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Parsons, G. F. . . . .	do 1st June, 1895, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Pringle, James. . . . .	do 25th Mar., 1895, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Renaud, Albert H. . . . .	do 7th Dec., 1894, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Robins, Paul M. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st Aug., 1894. . . . .	1					
Scott, M. W. . . . .	do 16th Apr., 1895, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .		1				
Thériault, L. . . . .	do 1st Oct., 1894, to 30th June, 1895. . . . .				1		
Williams, Geo. . . . .	do 1st July, 1894, to 31st July, 1894. . . . .		1				
Total . . . . .		1	14	2	4	1	1

RECAPITULATION.

Employed during the year, as per Statement No. 10 . . . . .	443
do a portion of the year, as per Statement No. 11 . . . . .	23
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>466</b>
Deduct employed in the Inside and Excise Service . . . . .	1
do do Excise and Weights and Measures Service . . . . .	1
do do do Gas Service . . . . .	9
do do do Preventive Service . . . . .	1
do do do Food Inspection Service . . . . .	2
do do do Weights and Measures and Gas Service . . . . .	5
do do do do and Electric Light Inspection . . . . .	1
do do do do and Food Inspection Service . . . . .	3
do do do Gas Service and Electric Light Inspection . . . . .	5
do do do Preventive Service and Food Inspection Service . . . . .	1
	29
<b>Net Total</b> . . . . .	<b>437</b>

# Inland Revenues—Excise.

## INDEX.

	PAGE.
Adams, J. S.	109
Addison, C.	134
Adulteration of Food—Expenditure	129 to 131
do do	49
“Advance,” The Dutton	133
Ahearn & Soper	143
Aikens, Culver & Co.	117
Alexander, Thomas	107
Allen, G. A.	119
do	110
Allison, Charles	137
Amor, William	107
Amounts voted and Expenditure authorized for each service	49
Anderton, W. A., executor	28
Angers, C. P., Q.C.	117
Appendix A	51 to 105
do B	106 to 156
Archambault, Delle G.	118
Arnold, Thomas	122
Atherton, R.	128
do	112
Atkins, John	27
Aubin, A.	141
do	140
Audette, L. A.	16
Babington, F. W.	129
Baby, Joseph	111
Baby, J. C.	110
Baby, W. A. D.	119
do	106
Bailey, George	116, 138
Bailey, John	104
Baird & Tatlosk	130
Baker, C.	110
Baker, John S.	136
Baldwin, A. H.	100
Bank of British Columbia, The	100
do	109
Barber, J. S.	137
Barrett, J. K.	115
do	139
Barrie Gas Office	127
Barry, A.	121
Barsalo, Edward	124
Barsalo, P.	27
Barton, Francis	126
Battle, M.	107
do	30
Bate, H. N. & Sons	27
Bauer, Frank	119
Bayard, G. A.	107
do	118
Beauchesne, P. C.	110
Beasley, R.	119
Beauchamp, J. P.	110
do	135
Beattie, Thomas	134
Beaupré, H.	123
Beaupré, Noël	123
Bédard, Jérémie	118
do	
Bedell, George A.	118

	PAGE
Behan Bros.	122
Bélaire, A.	111
Bell, Charles N.	129
Bell, J. E.	119
do	109
Bell, James	28
Bell Telephone Co.	122, 132
Belle-Rives, G.	122
Belleville Excise Division	106
do Gas Office	139
do Weights and Measures Office	135
Belyea, J. A.	117
Belyea, T. H.	112
Bender, A. J.	117
Benjamin, E. R.	16
Bennett, James	109
Bergeron, Joseph	123
do	121
Berlin Gas Office	139
Bernhardt, Louis	26
Bernhardt, Peter	27
Bernier, C. C.	112
Rest, W. F.	130
Bickles, J. W.	139
do	108
Bill stamps—Distributors' account.	16
Binney, J. W.	118
Birkett, Thomas	116, 138, 142
Bish, Philip	119
do	106
Bishop, Alder	114
Bixel, Arthur	26
Bixel, Cyrus	27
Blackburn, R., <i>et al</i>	100
Blackman, C.	107
Blackwood, William	27
Blair, H. C.	118
Blair, J. B.	126
do	109
Blake, R. P.	28
Blaisdell, N. S.	100
Blatch, F. K.	132
Blethen, C. W.	113
Blundell, R.	114
Bois, G. A.	137
Boivin, C. A.	127
do	112
Bolster, George I.	135
Boomer, J.	104
Boomer, J. B.	109
Booth, J. R.	100
Borden, Ritchie & Co.	117, 130
Borradaile, R.	115
do	117
Borthwick & Co.	131
Boswell & Bros.	27
Bott, John	28, 29
Boucher, O. N. E.	112
Bourassa, Jos.	127
do	111
Bourassa, P.	136
Bourget, O.	127
do	111
Bouteiller, G. A.	119
do	106
Bowen, N. H.	104
Bowie, R.	27
Bowman, Allan	106
Bowman, M.	130
Bowes, William	116
Boyd, Angus	118
Boyd, S. J.	126
do	108
Boyle, P.	111
Contingencies	122
Salary	111
Inspection of staples	129
Duty-pay	119
Salary	109
Refunds	28
Rent of telephone, &c	122, 132
Salary	122
Contingencies and salaries	106
do do	139
do do	135
do do	117
Law costs	112
Salary	112
Professional services	117
Bill stamps	16
Salary	109
Cullers' expenses	123
do fees	121
Contingencies and salaries	139
Refunds	26
do	27
Salary	112
Food analysis	130
Contingencies and salary	139
Salary	108
Commission	118
Contingencies	116, 138, 142
Duty-pay	119
Salary	106
do	114
Refunds	26
do	27
Lessees	100
Salary	107
Refunds	27
Commission	118
Distribution of seizures	126
Salary	109
Refunds	28
Lessee	100
Salary	132
do	113
do	114
do	137
Distribution of seizures	127
Salary	112
do	135
Purchaser	104
Salary	109
Lessee	100
Law costs	117, 130
Contingencies and salary	115
Law costs	117
Contingencies	131
Refunds	27
do	28, 29
Salary	112
Distribution of seizures	127
Salary	111
do	136
Distribution of seizures	127
Salary	111
Duty-pay	119
Salary	106
Purchaser	104
Refunds	27
Salary	106
Food analysis	130
Commission	116
do	118
Distribution of seizures	126
Salary	108
do	111

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

	PAGE
Brabant, G. N.	127
do	111
Bradley, Carrie	110
do	28
Brain, Edwin	133
Brampton "Times," The	133
"Brandon Mail," Brandon	106
Brantford Excise Division	119
Brennan, D. J.	109, 110
do	119
Brennan, John	110
do	13
Bridges Revenue	13
Bristol Ferry	142
British American Bank Note Co.	116, 138,
British Columbia District	115
Broadfoot, S.	139
do	106
Brockville Gas Office	139
do "Times"	133
Bronson & Weston	100
do Lumber Co., The	100
Brook, Joseph.	104
Brousseau, J. B.	123
Brown, Eb.	134
Brown, H. B., Q.C.	117
Brown, J. J.	106
Browne, G. W.	107
Brunel, G.	132
Buckingham and Cumberland Ferry	13
Buffalo and Navy Island Ferry	13
Buffalo and point near Point Albinot Ferry—	13
Buffalo and Point Albinot Ferry	13
Buffalo and Shisler's Point	13
Buildings	110
Bulmer, W.	138
Burgess, Thomas	115
Burke, T.	132
Burns, John	116, 138
Burrow, Stewart & Milne	139
Burrows, W.	132
Byrnes, John	111
Cahill, J. H.	119
Cahill, J. W.	110
do	140
Cahill, Thomas	108
do	28
Calcutt, H.	114
Calgary Excise Division	118
Cameron, A. McK.	119
Cameron, D. M.	106
do	132
Campeau, F. R. E.	133
Canada, Le	131
Canada Atlantic Railway Co., The	134
"Canadian Baptist"	134
Canadian Express Co.	143
"Canadian General Electric Co." The	133
"Canadian Manufacturer," Toronto	131, 134
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., The	100
do do	132
Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co., The	142
Canadian Rubber Co., The	18
Canadian Twist Tobacco	113
Cape Breton Excise Division	137
do Weights and Measures Division—do	133
"Capital Siftings," Ottawa	13
Cardinal and Ogdensburg Ferry	29
Carling Bros.	26, 27, 28, 29
Carling, T. H.	001
Carmichael, D.	113
Carroll, D.	138, 143
Carson, H. L.	132
Carter, William	16
Cassels, R., jun.	16

	PAGE
"Catholic Record," The	133
"Catholic Register," The	133
Cauchy, Charles	123
Cavan, W.	119
do	110
Caven, A.	108
Cawley, W.	129
do	129
Chabot, F. X.	136
Champness, F.	118
Chalut, J. O.	136
Charlottetown Excise Division	113
do Gas District	141
do Weights and Measures Division	137
Chartier, E.	111
Chatham, N. B., Excise Division	112
Chevalier, John	104
Chief Inspector—Excise	115
Chippewa and Schlosser's Landing	13
Chisholm, J. J.	137
Chisholm, W. N.	108
Choat & Kern	104
Choquette, P. A.	117
Christie, W. J.	113
Cigars—License fees	18
do Licenses issued, materials used and number produced	82-83
do comparative Statement for 1893-94 and 1894-95	84
do Number taken for consumption	18
do Revenue	69
do do Refunds	33
do Comparative Statement	88
do do showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95	24-25
do Warehouse transactions	86
"Citizen," The Daily, Ottawa	131
do do	133
Clark, A. F.	108
Clark, A. J.	118
Clark, James A.	112
Clark, L. H.	27
Cobourg Gas District	139
Cochrane & Billings	117
Codd, H. J. S.	111
Code, A.	129
do	113
do	129
Code, Alex.	135
Colclough, J. W.	114
Coleman, C.	109
Coleman, J. J.	119
do	111
Coles, F. H.	107
"Colonist," The, Victoria, B.C.	133
"Commercial and Financial Chronicle," N. Y.	133
Commission on sales of Canada	118
do do do Twist Stamps, details of expenditure	49
do do do Vote for	118
do do to Customs Officers.	49
do do	127
Compte, L. A. J.	100
Conroy, Mary	100
Controller's salary	49
Conway, B. J.	119
do	106
Cook, W. & A. H.	124
Cook, W. R.	109
Copeland Brewing Co.	29
Corbeil, Louis	117
Cornwall Excise Division	106
do Gas District	139
Corporation of New Westminster	100
do Quebec	100
Cosgrove, L. J.	28
Cosgrove, John	135
Costello, J. W.	137

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

	PAGE
Costigan, H. A.	113
Costigan, J. J.	131
do	129
do	111
do	129
Coughlin, D.	135
"Courrier de St. Hyacinthe"	133
"Courier," The, Brantford	134
Courtney, J. J.	111
Coutlee, J. M.	100
Cowan, E.	137
Cowley, W.	138
do	137
Cranston, Adam	27
Crawford, W. P.	107
Creeley, George	104
Cronmiller & White	27
Cross, A. E.	28, 29
Cross Point and Campbellton Ferry	13
Crotters, T. W.	138
Crotty, John	119
do	110
Crowe, W.	119
do	110
Cullen, P.	111
Cullers' annuities.	123
do	49
Cullers' contingencies	122 to 125
do	49
Cullers' fees	121
do	49
Cullers' salaries	122 to 125
do	49
Culling Timber—Expenditure, page 47	98-99
do do	49
do Quantity culled, &c.	98
do do	99
do Revenue	14
do do monthly deposits	20-23
Curless, C.	126, 127, 128
Currier, J. M.	100
Curry, J. P.	138
"Daily Citizen"	131
do	133
"Daily Empire"	133
"Daily Free Press," Winnipeg	133
"Daily Gazette," Montreal	133
"Daily Globe," Toronto	133
"Daily Herald," Guelph	133
"Daily Mail," Toronto	133
"Daily Mercury," Quebec	133
"Daily News," The, Berlin	133
"Daily Review," Peterborough	133
"Daily Sun," St. John, N.B.	134
"Daily Witness," Montreal	133
Danis, A. D.	118
do	127
Daoust, J. A.	136
Dart, H. J., & Co.	130
Daveluy, George	124
do	124
Daveluy, J. P.	111
Davies, Robert	28
Davies, Thomas	28
Davis, T. G.	107
Davis, James	113
Davis, John	115
Dawes, A. J.	27
Dawson & Co.	122
Dawson, W.	119
do	109
Decarie, H.	131
Decelles, M. J. A.	124
DeMartigny, C. P. L.	122
Contingencies and salary	113
do	131
Food analysis	129
Salary	111
Travelling expenses	129
Salary	135
Subscription	133
do	134
Salary	111
Lessee	100
Salary	137
Contingencies	138
Salary	137
Refunds	27
Salary	107
Purchaser	104
Refunds	27
do	28, 29
Lessee	13
Professional services	138
Duty-pay	119
Salary	110
Duty-pay	119
Salary	110
do	111
Details of expenditure	123
Vote for	49
Details of expenditure	122 to 125
Vote for	49
Details of expenditure	121
Vote for	49
Details of expenditure	122 to 125
Vote for	49
Details of	98-99
Vote for	49
Quebec	98
Montreal, Lachine and Sorel	99
	14
	20-23
Distribution of seizures	126, 127, 128
Lessee	100
Contingencies	138
Advertising	131
Subscription	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	133
do	134
do	133
Commission	118
Distribution of seizures	127
Salary	136
Contingencies	130
do	124
Salary	124
do	111
Refunds	28
do	28
Salary	107
do	113
Contingencies and salary	115
Refunds	27
Contingencies	122
Duty-pay	119
Salary	109
Contingencies	131
do	124
Salary	122



	PAGE
Demers, F. X.	123
Demers, L.	123
Dennis, W. A.	139
Departmental Contingencies	49
do Expenditure, page 34	132 to 134
do do	49
do Salaries	49
Desaulniers, A.	126
Desaulniers, J. A. E.	126
Desnoyers, Judge M. M. A.	117
Desroches, D.	128
do	112
Devine, Felix M.	108
Devlin, Felix	28
Dewar, Colin	100
Diamond, W. J.	138
Dibblee, William	112
Dick, J. W.	109
Dickson, C. T.	107
Dingman, N. J.	108
Distribution of seizures	126 to 128
do Recapitulation	128
District Inspectors—Excise	114, 115
do Gas	139 to 142
do W. and M.	135 to 138
Dixon, H. G. S.	111
Dodd, William	100
Dodds, E. W.	109
Doherty, W. B.	138
Dominion Express Company	116, 134, 138
“Dominion Oddfellow,” Toronto	133
Dominion Phosphate Co.	102
Donaghy, William	106
Donovan, John	134
Dorion, G. T.	136
Dorval, George	123
do	121
Dorval, Philip.	123
Dowling, Thomas	113, 114
Doyle, B. J.	109
Doyle, J. E. H.	107
Doyon, J. A.	132
do	138
Drewry, E. L.	27-28
Dudley, W. H.	119
do	106, 109
Duggan, Edward	123
Duggan, James	122
Duggan, W.	123
Dumbrille, James	108
Dumbrille, R. W.	107
Dumouchel, L.	111
Dundas and Waterloo Road—Lessee	13
Dunlop, C.	110
Dunn, J. P.	132
Dunnville Bridge	15
Duplessis, C. Z.	112
Dupuis, J.	127
Dustan, W. M.	113
Duty-pay to officers	119
do	49
Earl, R. H.	107
Eaton, C.	27
Eclipse Office Furniture Co.	138
Edmundston and Maine Ferry	13
Edwards, J. B.	130
Egan, James	135
Egener, A.	107
Eimer & Amend	116
Ekers, H. A.	27
Electric Light Inspection—Contingencies	49
do do Expenditure, page 47.	143
do do Revenue	35
do do Monthly deposits	23

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

	PAGE
Electric Light Inspection—Distributors account.....	46
"Electric World," The, New York. Subscription.....	133
Elliott, G. M. Commission.....	118
do Contingencies and salary.....	140
Elliott, T. H. Salary.....	135
Ellis, W. H. Food analysis.....	130
"Empire," The, Toronto. Subscription.....	133
Empire Tobacco Company, The Refunds.....	30, 31, 32
"Ejuity," The, Shawville Subscriptions.....	133
Erb, A. A. Salary.....	106
Ernest & Piquette (read Piquette, Ernest) Law costs.....	117
Estate of late Robt. Reid Purchaser.....	104
"Evangelical Churchman," The Subscription.....	133
Evans, G. T. Salary.....	109
"Evènement," L' Subscription.....	133
"Evening Journal," The do.....	133
"Evening Telegram," The do.....	133
Excise contingencies Vote for.....	49
do expenditure, page 11 Details of.....	106 to 120
do do Vote for.....	49
do general expenditure, page 11 Details of.....	106 to 148
do revenue.....	7
do do Comparative statement, showing increase and decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95.....	24-25
do do Monthly deposits.....	20 to 23
do do Refunds.....	26 to 33
do statistics.....	52 to 94
Expenditure—Adulteration of Food, page 17. Details of.....	126
do Culling timber, page 15. Details of.....	98-99
do Departmental, page 34. Details of.....	132 to 134
do Details of, (Appendix B).....	106 to 156
do Electric light inspection, page 47. Details of.....	143
do Excise, pages 9 to 11. Details of.....	106 to 120
do Gas inspection, pages 44 and 45. Details of.....	139 to 142
do General statement.....	4-5
do Inspection of Staples, page 17. Details of.....	129
do Minor Public Works, page 17. Details of.....	129
do Weights and Measures, pages 39 to 41. Details of.....	135 to 138
Fahey, Edward Salary.....	107
Fahey, Owen do.....	111
Fairall, H. S. Refunds.....	26, 28, 29
Falconer, J. Duty-pay.....	119
do Salary.....	110
Feore, J. F. Cullers' annuity.....	123
Ferguson, J. Salary.....	108
Ferguson, J. C. Food analysis.....	129
do Salary.....	112
do Travelling expenses.....	129
Ferland, Edward Commission on sale of tobacco stamps.....	118
Ferland, Pierre Cullers' fees.....	121
Ferries—Revenue.....	13
Fertilizers Inspection fees.....	17
Findley, H. Salary.....	137
Finlayson, Roderick Lessee.....	100
Fiset, A. Distribution of seizures.....	128
do Salary.....	112
Fiset, M. Food analysis.....	130
Fisher, John Refund.....	27
Fitzgerald, E. W. Salary.....	135
Fitzgerald, J., & Co. Contingencies.....	122
Fitzpatrick, W. J. Salary.....	112
Fitzroy and Onslow Ferry Lessee.....	13
Flynn, D. Duty pay.....	119
do Salary.....	109
Flynn, J. P. Distribution of seizures.....	126
do Salary.....	109
Foley, Mary Services.....	122
Food, Adulteration of—Expenditure, page 17. Details of.....	129 to 131
do do do Vote for.....	49
Forest, E. R. Salary.....	110
Forester, Thomas Contingencies.....	131
Fort Erie and Buffalo Ferry Lessee.....	13
Fortier, J. J. O. Distribution of seizures.....	128
do Salary.....	112

	PAGE
Foster, Henry	119
do	107
Fournier, L. A.	136
Fowler, George	132
Fox, Thomas	110
Fraser, G. J.	106
Fraser, P.	126
do	111, 113
Frederick, Antoine	123
do	121
"Fredericton, Farmer," N.B.	133
"Free Press," Ottawa	133
Freed, A. J.	135
Frenette, Joseph	123
Gagnon, Joseph Ant.	102
Gallagher, F.	122
Garbatz, John	104
Garrioch, Goddard & Co.	143
Gas Inspection—Expenditure, pages 44-45	139 to 142
do do do	49
Gas Inspection—Revenue	35
do do	20 to 23
do do Stamps	42-43
Gatien, F.	112
Gauthier, A.	131
Gauthier, P.	118
Gauvin, N.	118
Gauvreau, G.	131
"Gazette" The, Montreal	133
Geldart, O. A.	112
George, John	108
Gerald, Charles	119
do	109, 110
Gerald, W. H.	119
do	108
Gerald, W. J.	115
do	132
do	132
Gerhardt, C.	130
Gervais, S.	136
Giffin, W. W.	139
do	135
Gilchen, Thos.	123
Gilhuly, R. H.	118
Gill, William	141
do	115
Girard, I.	107
Girdlestone, R. J. M.	113, 137
Girdwood, Dr. G. P.	131
Godson, H.	115
Goldstein, B.	30, 31, 32, 33
Good, H. L.	141
Gooderham & Worts	116, 130
Goodman, A. W.	119
do	109, 110
Gordon, D. W.	100
Gorman, A.	113
Gorman, M.	135
Gosnell, T. S.	113, 114
Gouin, G. A.	122
Gouin, W. J.	124
Government Stationery Office	132
do Telegraph Lines	13
Gow, J. E.	119
do	108
Gow, James	114
Gowen, E.	122
Gower Point and LaPasse Ferry	13
Graham & Co.	28
Graham, W. J.	140
do	108
Graham, K. D.	130, 134
Graham, W. T.	109

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

		PAGE
Granger & Frères	Contingencies .....	124
Grant, H. H.	Distribution of seizures.....	128
do	Salary .....	113
Gray, J. G.	Sundries .....	143
Great Northern Transit Company	Lessee.....	100
Great North Western Telegraph Co.	Telegrams .....	132
Gregory, Ernest	Law costs .....	117
Grier, G. A. & Co.	Lessees.....	100
Greisinger, Louis, jr.	Refunds.....	27
Griffith, Elie	do .....	30, 31, 33
Grimason, Thomas	Salary .....	107
"Grip," The, Toronto	Subscription .....	133
Guay, A.	Salary .....	136
Guelph Excise Division	Contingencies and salaries.....	106
do Gas District	do do .....	139
Guérard, L.	do .....	122
Hadrill, George	Inspection of staples.....	129
Hagan, James	Services.....	132
Hagan, Mrs. C.	Contingencies .....	134
Hagarty, Miss B.	Extra services.....	116
Hagarty, P.	Duty-pay .....	119
do	Salary .....	113
Halifax Excise Division	Contingencies and salaries.....	113
do do	Distribution of seizures.....	128
do Gas District	Contingencies and salaries.....	141
do Weights and Measures Division	do do .....	137
Hall, C. R.	Salary .....	132
Hall, J. J.	do .....	108
Hall, Hon. John S.	Law costs.....	117, 138
Halliday, W. A.	Extra services .....	116, 132
Hamel, A. F.	Cullers' annuity.....	123
Hamilton, A. G.	Commission.....	118
do Excise Division	Contingencies and salaries.....	106
do do	Distribution of seizures.....	126
do Gas District	Contingencies and salaries.....	139
do Weights and Measures Div.	do do .....	135
Hamilton, W. L.	Contingencies .....	141
do	do and salaries.....	114, 138
Hamond, Eugene	Distribution of seizures .....	127
Hanly, A.	Salary .....	107
Harbours—Revenue	.....	13
Harney, Thomas	Salary .....	122
Harris, Bronson & Co.	Lessees.....	100
Harris & Campbell	Contingencies.....	116, 138, 143
Harrison, F. T.	Food analysis .....	130
Hart, P. D.	Salary .....	106
Harty, M. J.	do .....	108
Harvey, E. A.	do .....	114
Haslam, W. H.	Refunds.....	28
Hastie, William.	Salary .....	110
Hawkins, A. C.	do .....	106
Hawkins, A. St. George	do .....	139
Hawkins, W. L.	do .....	113
Hayward, C. W.	Refunds.....	28, 29
Hayward, W. J.	Salary .....	136
Hearn, John G.	Contingencies .....	122
Hébert, C. D.	Distribution of seizures.....	128
do	Salary .....	112
Hébert, J. A. P.	do .....	136
Helliwell, H. N.	do .....	109
Henderson, W.	do .....	109
Heney, J. J.	Refunds.....	26
Henry, J. M. B.	Salary .....	107
Henry, James	Refunds.....	30, 31, 32, 33
Henwood, George.	Salary .....	114
"Herald," The, Halifax.	Subscription .....	134
Hergott Bros.	Refunds.....	28
Heron, W. L.	Salary .....	132
Hesson, C. A.	do .....	109
Hesson, T. H.	Commission.....	118
Henser, Peter	Refunds.....	27
Hicks, W. H.	Contingencies.....	140
do	Salary .....	107
Higman, O.	do .....	143

	PAGE
Higman, O.	Sundries .....
do	Travelling expenses .....
Hill, A. M.	Salary .....
Himsworth, William	do .....
Hobbs, G. N.	do .....
Hodgins, F. E.	Law costs .....
Hogg, William A.	Commission .....
Holden, Daniel	Purchaser .....
Holliday, Thomas	Refunds .....
Holmes, Margaret	Contingencies .....
Houde, B. & Co.	Refunds .....
Howard, A. L.	do .....
Howard, W. W. S.	Duty-pay .....
do	Salary .....
Howden, Richard	do .....
Howe, William	Contingencies .....
Howie, A.	Duty-pay .....
do	Salary .....
Hubble, H. H.	do .....
Hudon, A.	do .....
Hudson, William	Lessee .....
Huether, C.	Refunds .....
Huether, Henry	do .....
Huff, George A.	Lessee .....
Huggard, R. T.	Contingencies and salary .....
do	Salary .....
Hughes, Henry	do .....
Hughes, P. A.	Contingencies .....
Hughes, R. A.	Salary .....
Hull Ferry	Lessees .....
Hurst, Levi B.	Salary .....
Hydraulic and other rents	Appendix A .....
do do	Lessees account .....
do do	Monthly deposits .....
do do	Revenue .....
do do	Vote for .....
Hyndman, Chas. A.	Refunds .....
Ier, B.	Duty-pay .....
do	Salary .....
Inland Revenue Department—Expend- iture	List of persons employed in .....
Inspection of staples—Expenditure, page 17	Details of .....
do	Vote for .....
Inspector of Bonded Factories	Contingencies .....
do Distilleries	do and salary .....
do Tobacco Factories	do .....
“Intelligencer,” The, Belleville	Subscription .....
“Investigator,” The, Toronto	do .....
Ircside, G. A.	Salary .....
Irwin, R.	Distribution of seizures .....
do	Salary .....
Irwin, S.	do .....
James, T. C.	do .....
Jameson, R. C.	Duty-pay .....
do	Salary .....
Jameson, S. B.	Commission .....
Jobin, Jacques	Cullers' annuity .....
Johnson, G. E. (read Johnston)	Duty-pay .....
do	Salary .....
Johnson, J. J.	do .....
Johnson, W.	Contingencies .....
do	do and salaries .....
do	Salary .....
Johnston, G. E. (see Johnson, G. E.)	Duty-pay .....
Johnstone, J. K.	Contingencies .....
Joliette Excise Division	do and salaries .....
do do	Distribution of seizures .....
Joncas, P. L.	Commission .....
Jones, Andrew	Salary .....
Jones, E. H.	Commission .....
Jones, N. B.	do .....
Jones, R.	Contingencies and salary .....
do	Salary .....
Jones, Simeon	Refunds .....

## Inland Revenues—Excise

	PAGE
"Journal of Commerce."	133
"Journal de Waterloo," Quebec	133
Jubenville, J. P.	110
Kane, J. R.	122
Kavanagh, J. J.	118
Keeler, G. S.	119
do	108
Keilty, Thomas	106
Kelly, E.	137
Kelly, Ed.	129
do	129
Kelly, Edward	123
do	121
Kelly, John	122
Kelly, M.	123
do	121
do	136
Kennedy, William	138
Kenning, J. H.	110
Kendrick, E. B.	130
Keogh, F. M.	119
do	110
Kidd, Thomas	129
do	129
Kilroy, E. T.	119
do	110
King, R. M.	113
King's, N.B., Division, Weights and Measures.	136
Kingston Excise District	114
do do do	126
do do Division	107
do Gas Division	139
do Weights and Measures Division	135
Knight, Joseph	141
Knowlson, J. B.	108
Labatt, John	27
Labatt, George T.	27
Lachine Cullers' Office	124
Laflamme, Joseph S.	123
Laidman, R. H.	135
Land sales, page 12	104-105
Lane, T. M.	111
Langston, Fred.	28
"La Presse" Montreal	133
"La Patrie" Montreal	133
Laporte, G.	111
LaRiviere, A. C.	114
La Rue, George	111
do	127
LaSalle, B.	16
Laurentides Pulp Co., The	102
Lavallée, V. P.	110
Laverdure, E. G.	100
Law costs	117
Lawder, John	109
Lawless, Miss E. M.	132
Lawlor, H.	116
do	126
do	110
Lawlor, R. A.	141
do	112
Lawson, John	26, 28, 29
Law stamps	16
do Revenue	35
Leahy, David	118
Leahy, John	28, 29
Lecours, H. F.	110
Lee, Edward	107
Leighton, W. K.	114, 137
Lemesurier, J.	30, 31, 32, 33
LeMoine, J.	111
LeMoine, J. M.	115
Lépine, L.	119
Subscription	133
do	133
Salary	110
Contingencies	122
Commission	118
Duty-pay	119
Salary	108
do	106
do	137
do	129
Travelling and other expenses	129
Cullers' expenses	123
do fees	121
Contingencies	122
Cullers' expenses	123
do fees	121
Salary	136
Contingencies	138
do and salary	110
Food analysis	130
Duty-pay	119
Salary	110
do	129
Travelling expenses	129
Duty-pay	119
Salary	110
do	113
Contingencies and salaries	136
do do do	114
Distribution of seizures	126
Contingencies and salaries	107
do do	139
do do	135
do and salary	141
Salary	108
Refunds	27
do	27
Contingencies and salaries	124
Cullers' annuity	123
Salary	135
Details of	104-105
Salary	111
Refunds	28
Subscription	133
do	133
Salary	111
do	114
Contingencies and salary	111
Distribution of seizures	127
Bill stamps	16
Lessee	102
Salary	110
Lessee	100
Expenditure	117
Salary	109
Extra services	132
Contingencies	116
Distribution of seizures	126
Salary	110
Contingencies and salary	141
Salary	112
Refunds	26, 28, 29
Distributors' account	16
	35
Commission	118
Refunds	28, 29
Salary	110
do	107
do	114, 137
Refunds	30, 31, 32, 33
Salary	111
Contingencies and salary	115
Duty-pay	119

	PAGE
Lépine, L.	111
"Le Prix Courant," Montreal	133
Leprohon, R. M.	126
do	110
Lett, F. P. A.	107
Le Vasseur, N.	140
Lindberg, John	26, 28, 29
List of persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department.	144 to 152
Listowel Gas District	139
Logan, J.	107
London Excise Division	107
do Gas District	139
do Weights and Measures Division	135
London, W. J.	138
Looby, John	137
Lottridge, J. M.	28
Lovell, John	124
Luke, Joseph	26
Lussier & Gendron	117
Lyman, Sons & Co.	130, 131
Lynch, John	123
Lynch, P.	135
Lynes, K.	139
do	106
Lyons, Edward	107
Lyons, John	135
Macdonald, A. B.	108
Macdonald, D.	110
Macdonald, J. A.	135
Macdonald, The Rt. Rev. Bishop	100
Macfarlane, Thos.	129
do	129
MacIntyre, D.	106
Mackay, G. W.	107
Marcon, F. E.	119
do	110
Macpherson, D.	28
Magness, Robert	138
Maguire, James	122
Mainville, C. P.	111
"Mail," The, Toronto	133
Malo, T.	119
do	110
Malone, J. C.	123
Malone, T.	124
do	124
Malone, Thomas	123
Malt—License fees	18
do Licenses issued, grain used, quantity produced	62
do do Comparative statement for 1893-94 and 1894-95	63
do Quantity taken for consumption	18
do Revenue	6
do do Comparative statement showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95	24-25
do do Refunds	26, 27, 28, 29
do do Warehouse transactions	64-65
do Comparative statement of malt warehouse returns for years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895	66-67
do Liquor License fees	18
do do issued, materials used and quantity produced	68
do do Comparative statement showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95	24-25
do do Quantity taken for consumption	18
do do Refunds	26
do do Revenue	6
do do Comparative statement of malt liquor manufactured for the years 1894 and 1895	69
Manitoba Excise District	115
Mann, Miss J.	116
Manning, J.	111
Manf. in Bond—License fees	18
do Licenses issued, materials used, and quantity produced	92
do do do Comparative statement for 1893-94, and 1894-95	93

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

	PAGE
Manf. in Bond—Quantity taken for consumption	18
do Revenue	6
do do Comparative statement showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95	24-25
do Revenue refunds	33
do Transactions in vinegar	94
do Warehouse transactions	95
do do Comparative statement for 1893-94 and 1894-95	96
Marentette, A.	Salary
	135
Marion, J. E. E.	do
	110
Marshall, F.	do
	108
Martineau, S.	Commission on sale of tobacco stamps
	118
Martin, Joseph	Refunds
	27
Mason, F.	Duty-pay
	119
do	Salary
	108
Mattman, F. X.	Refunds
	29
Maveitty, Mrs.	Contingencies
	134
Maury, Jonathan	Lessee
	100
Mayon, D. J.	Extra service
	116, 130
Messner, F. X.	Refunds
	27
Metcalfe, W. F.	Salary
	109
Methylated Spirits—Statement showing expenditure, page 48. Vote for	49
do do net receipts	3, 48
do do transactions in connection with manufacture of	48
do Statement showing quantity of raw material on hand at beginning and end of year, brought in and used during year 1894-95	97
do Statement showing quantity of raw material used and quantity produced therefrom	97
do Statement showing quantity of methylated spirits on hand at beginning and end of year, brought in, sold and otherwise accounted for during the year 1894-95	97
Miall, E.	Salary
	132
do	Travelling expenses
	132
Miller, A.	Contingencies and salary
	141
Miller, J. E.	do do
	141
do	Distribution of seizures
	128
do	Salary
	114
Miller Lock Co.	Contingencies
	116
Miller, W. F.	Salary
	106
Millier, E.	Duty-pay
	119
do	Salary
	111
Milligan, R. J.	do
	136
Milliken, E.	do
	109
Mills, A. E.	do
	108
Milner, W. C.	Commission
	118
Minor Expenditure, page 17	Details of
	129 to 131
do	Vote for
	49
Minor Public Works	Revenue
	13
do	do monthly receipts
	20 to 23
Minor Revenues, page 17	Details of
	129
do	Vote for
	49
Mitchell, R., & Co.	Contingencies
	130, 131
Molsons, J. H. R.	Refunds
	27
Moncton Gas District	Contingencies and salaries
	141
Mongeon, Cyrille	Salary
	136
Monteith, J. A.	do
	114
Montreal Cullers' Office	Contingencies and salaries
	124
do Excise District	do do
	115
do do Division	do do
	110, 111
do do do	Distribution of seizures
	126, 127
do Gas District	Contingencies and salaries
	140
do Weights and Measures Division	do do
	135
do Post Office	Contingencies
	124
do Waterworks	do
	124
Moore, T.	Salary
	113
Moore, William	do
	107
Moreau, Alfred	do
	136, 140
Morency, D.	Cullers' annuity
	123
"Morning Chronicle," Quebec	Subscription
	133
Morrisburg and Waddington Ferry	Lessee
	13
Morrissette, Joseph	Cullers' annuity
	123
Morrow, John	Contingencies and salary
	114
do	do
	115



	PAGE
Muencke, Robt.	130
Mulhern, M. M.	139
do	106
Mulroney, W. J., & G.	122
Munro, H. D.	141
do	113
Munro, William	123
Murphy, J. J.	131
Murphy, M.	104
Murphy, T.	123
Murray, A. E.	119
do	109
Murray, D.	119
do	111
Murton, Harry	27
McAdam, Thomas	104
McAllister, A.	106
McAlpin, E. A.	30, 31, 32, 33
McCarthy, D. J.	27
McCarthy, H. T.	134
McCarthy, John P.	132
McClenaghan, M.	111
McCloskey, J. R.	112
McCormick, John	123
McCoy, William	126
do do	119
do do	106
McCuaig, A. F.	106
McCullough, A.	132
McDonald, A. W.	137
do J. A.	119
do	109
do John	135
do J. Fred.	118
do M. A.	113
McFarland, C. D.	107
McGill, A.	129
McGowan, William	127, 128
McGuire, F. J.	118
McInenly, T.	123
McIntyre, Rt. Reverend Bishop	102
McKay, John	137
McKay Milling Co. (Limited)	100
McKendry, D.	123
do	121
McKenna, A.	32, 33
McKimm, N. H.	108
McKinley & Northwood	142
McLean, H. F. H.	119
do	110
McLenaghan, N.	108
do	117
McLennan, D.	16
McLeod, Col. J. F.	131, 134
McMorrin, R. M.	123
McNaughton, John	123
McPeak, William	123
do	121
McPherson, A. F.	106
McPhie, D.	139
do	143
do	141
McSween, James	107
Nanaimo Gas District	141
Nantel, W. B.	117
Napanee Gas District	140
Nash, S. C.	113
"National," The, Toronto	133
Nettle, R.	132
Newby, F.	132
New Brunswick Excise District	115
New Edinburg and Gatineau Ferry	13
"News," The, Kingston	133
"News," The, Sorel	133
"News," The, Smith's Falls	134
Contingencies.....	130
do and salary.....	139
Salary.....	106
Contingencies.....	122
do and salary.....	141
Salary.....	113
Cullers' annuity.....	123
Contingencies.....	131
Purchaser.....	104
Cullers' annuity.....	123
Duty-pay.....	119
Salary.....	109
Duty-pay.....	119
Salary.....	111
Refunds.....	27
Purchaser.....	104
Salary.....	106
Refunds.....	30, 31, 32, 33
do.....	27
Contingencies.....	134
Salary.....	132
do.....	111
do.....	112
Culler's annuity.....	123
Distribution of seizures.....	126
Duty-pay.....	119
Salary.....	106
do.....	106
do.....	132
do.....	137
Duty-pay.....	119
Salary.....	109
do.....	135
Commission.....	118
Salary.....	113
do.....	107
do.....	129
Distribution of seizures.....	127, 128
Commission.....	118
Cullers' annuity.....	123
Lessee.....	102
Salary.....	137
Lessees.....	100
Cullers' expenses.....	123
do fees.....	121
Refunds.....	32, 33
Salary.....	108
Contingencies.....	142
Duty-pay.....	119
Salary.....	110
do.....	108
Law costs.....	117
Bill stamps account.....	16
Contingencies.....	131, 134
Cullers' annuity.....	123
do expenses.....	123
do fees.....	121
Salary.....	106
Contingencies and salary.....	139
Sundries.....	143
Travelling expenses.....	141
Salary.....	107
Contingencies and salary.....	141
Law costs.....	117
Contingencies and salary.....	140
Salary.....	113
Subscription.....	133
Salary.....	132
do.....	132
Contingencies and salary.....	115
Lessees.....	13
Subscription.....	133
do.....	133
do.....	134

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

	PAGE
New Westminster Gas District	141
Niagara and Youngstown Ferry	13
Nichols, J. T.	108
Noël, Elie	123
Nolan, J. C.	104
"North-west Review," The, Winnipeg	133
Nova Scotia and P. E. I. Excise District	115
O'Brien, E. C.	111
O'Brien, J. F.	106
O'Brien, Martin	123
do	121
O'Brien, William	126
O'Brien, W. J.	118
O'Connor, D., jr.	116
O'Connor & Hogg	129
do	117
O'Dell, C. J.	27
O'Donnell, J.	107
O'Donoghue, M. J.	106
Oertling, L.	138
O'Flaherty, E. J.	111
O'Flaherty, M. J.	140
O'Keefe, Eugene	28
O'Land, J. C.	26, 28, 29
Olivier, J. A.	136
O'Leary, T. J.	119
do	109
O'Mullen, J. C.	28
Ontario Excise Districts	114
Orillia Weights & Measures Division	135
do	118
Ormiston, John	114
Osborne, A. D.	114
O'Sullivan, D.	114
O'Sullivan, Miss M. A.	116
Other receipts—Revenue from	6
do	20 to 23
do	Monthly deposits.
do	Comparative statement showing monthly increase and decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95.
Ottawa "Citizen"	131
Ottawa Brewing and Malting Co.	27, 29
do Electric Co. The	131, 143
do Electric Railway Co.	100
do Excise Division	107
do do	126
do Gas District	140
do Weights and Measures Division	135
Ouellette Street—Detroit—Ferry	13
Ouimet, David	131
Owen Sound Excise Division	108
do Gas District	140
Pace, J. B., Tobacco Co. The	30, 31, 32, 33
"Packard Electric Co." The	143
Panneton, G. E.	111
Pape, James	140
Papineauville & Brown's Wharf Ferry	13
Paquette, J. F.	127, 128
"Paris Review," Paris	133
Park, Davis & Co.	131
Park, W. A.	118
Parkinson, E. B.	128
do	114
Parson, G. F.	114
do	13
Part of Buildings, Portland, N. B.	133
"Patrie" La, Montreal	123
Patry, Thomas	122
Patton, James	100
Peel, A.	117
Pelly, Justinian	13
Pembroke and Allumette Island Ferry	30
Pepin, Honoré	112
Perkins, L. A.	100
Perkins, Lyman	117
Perkins, William	117

	PAGE
Perley & Pattee	100
Perry, G. L.	111
Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department—List of.	144 to 151
Perth Excise Division	108
Peterborough Excise Division	108
do Gas District	140
Petit, J. B.	136
Petrie, J. & J.	100
Petroleum Inspection Fees.	18
do Number of packages inspected.	90
do do do	91
do Revenue from Inspection fees—Comparative statement of inspection fees for 1893-94 and 1894-95	24-25
do Revenue from Inspection fees—Comparative statement showing monthly increase and decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95	113
Pictou Excise Division	137
do Weights and Measures Division	136
Pinhey, Henry	111
Pinsonnault, A.	136
Piper, Harry	117
Piquette, Ernest ( <i>see Ernest &amp; Piquette</i> )	14
Plamondon, M. A.	134
"Planet," The, Chatham	106
Pole, C. W.	108
Port Arthur Excise Division	132
Postmaster, Ottawa	16
Post Office Department	116, 131, 132, 134, 138
Potvin, Nap.	117
Pouliot & Pouliot	104
Powell, Alex.	106
Powell, J. B.	122
Power, Richard	107
Power, Thomas A.	26
Prescott Brewing and Malting Co.	108
Prescott Excise Division	126
do do	13
Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry	120
Preventive Service	49
do	115
Prince Edward Island Excise District	109
Pringle, J.	143
Pritchard & Andrews	134
"Progrès du Saguenay"	133
"Progress," The, St. John	27
Proteau & Carignan	136
Provost, J. J.	140
Purdie, S. A.	127
Putney, A.	132
Quain, Redmond	122
Quebec Corporation	122
do Post Office	122
do Cullers' Office	115
do Excise District	111
do do Division	127
do do do	140
do Gas District	100
do Harbour Commissioners	136
do Weights and Measures Division	132
Queen's Printer	132
do	132
do	132
do	132
do	132
Queenston Ferry	13
Queenston and Lewiston Ferry	13
Quinn, J. D.	110
Racicot, E., Q. C.	117
Ramon, P.	110
Ramsay, A., & Son	131
Rancour, N.	122
Rankin, John	100
Ratchford, C. E.	118
Rau, Mary	27
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Quantity taken for consumption	18

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

		PAGE
Ready, James	Refunds .....	27
Rayburn, R.	Commission .....	118
Reddan, C. J.	Distribution of seizures .....	126
do	Salary .....	109
Reddin, James	do .....	137
Refunds .....		26 to 33
Registrar, Exchequer Court	Contingencies .....	116
Reilly, J. S.	Salary .....	111
Reinhardt, C. S.	Refunds .....	27
Renaud, A. H.	Salary .....	111
Rennie, G.	do .....	108, 140
Revenue—Culling timber .....		14
do Electric light inspection .....		35
do Excise .....		6-7
do Gas inspection .....		42-43
do General .....		3
do Hydraulic and other rents .....		12
do Law stamps .....		43
do Methylated spirits .....		97
do Minor Public Works .....		13
do Monthly deposits .....		20 to 23
do Weights and Measures .....		36
Richard, D.	Salary .....	136
Richard, J. U.	do .....	136
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	Lessee .....	100
"Richmond Guardian," Quebec	Subscription .....	133
Ritchie, D. & Co.	Refunds .....	30, 31, 32, 33
Robertson, David	Lessee .....	100
Robidoux, Ferd.	Commission .....	118
Robins, P. M.	Salary .....	132
Roche, H. G.	Contingencies and salary .....	140
Rochester, John	Lessee .....	100
Rockliffe and Gatineau Point Ferry	do .....	13
Rogerson, J. M.	Salary .....	109
Ross, A.	Distribution of seizures .....	128
Ross & Co.	Contingencies .....	130
Ross, H. E.	Commission .....	118
do	Salary .....	137
Ross, S. F.	do .....	106
Roth, Arthur	Refunds .....	27
Rouleau, J.	Salary .....	111
Rousseau, Wilbrod	Refunds .....	33
Rowan, A.	Contingencies and salary .....	141
do	do .....	143
Rowland, E.	Salary .....	107
Rowland, F.	do .....	107
Rowland, John	Lessee .....	100
Roy, A.	Contingencies .....	124
Roy, J. A.	Refunds .....	26
"Royal Electric Co.," The	Sundries .....	143
Rudolph, Henry	Refunds .....	27
Runstadler, Mrs. George	do .....	33
Russell, W. W.	Salary .....	137
Ryan, J. B.	do .....	137
Ryan, William	do .....	111
Sarnia Gas District	Contingencies and salaries .....	140
Saucier, X.	Salary .....	113
do	Travelling expenses .....	129
Sault Ste. Marie Ferry	Lessee .....	13
Saunders, Wm.	Distribution of seizures .....	127
Scarth, W. F.	Commission .....	118
School Trustees, Rondeau Harbour .....	Lessees .....	100
Schram, B.	Salary .....	109
Schwan, David	Refunds .....	27
Scott, J. P.	do .....	27
Scott, M. W.	Salary .....	110
Scovil, W. B.	do .....	136
Scullion, P. J.	do .....	111
Scullion, W. J.	Duty-pay .....	119
do	Salary .....	111
Seagram, J. E.	Refunds .....	27
Seizures—Distribution of .....		126 to 128
do Excise—Recapitulation .....		128

	PAGE
Seizures—Excise—Revenue.....	6
do do Comparative statement showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95.....	24-25
do do Revenue monthly deposits.....	20 to 23
do do Refunds.....	33
Séguin, Joseph Cab-hire.....	134
Sexton, J. Duty-pay.....	119
do Salary.....	111
Shanacy, M. Contingencies and salary.....	139
do Salary.....	109
"Shareholder," The, Montreal Subscription.....	133
Shaw, C. S. & Co. Contingencies.....	134
Shaw, J. F. Salary.....	132
Shea, Patrick Refunds.....	28
Sherbrooke Excise Division Contingencies and salary.....	111
do do Distribution of seizures.....	127, 128
do Gas District Contingencies and salaries.....	140
Shuter, J. M. Extra services.....	116
Simpson, A. F. Distribution of seizures.....	127
do Salary.....	111, 140
Simpson, T. W. Refunds.....	28
Sinon, E. H. Salary.....	106
Sixsmith, Miss B. Extra services.....	116
Skead, Hon. James, estate of late Lessee.....	100
Slattery, Ralph Salary.....	107
Slattery, Thomas do.....	135
Sleeman, George Refunds.....	27, 29
Smith, Miss E. Extra services.....	116, 132
Smyth, B. B. Salary.....	112
Snuff—Quantity taken for consumption.....	18
Sorel—Excise Division Contingencies and salaries.....	112
do do Distribution of seizures.....	128
do Cullers' office Contingencies and salaries.....	124
"Sorelois," Le, Sorel Subscription.....	133
"Spectator," Hamilton do.....	133
Spence, F. H. Salary.....	108
Spence, John do.....	106
Spereman, J. J. Duty-pay.....	119
do do Salary.....	106, 110
Spirits—Distilleries' transactions.....	56-57
do License fees.....	18
do Licenses issued, materials used and quantities produced.....	52-53
do Licenses issued, materials used, and quantities produced. Comparative statement for 1893-4 and 1894-95.....	54-55
do Quantity taken for consumption.....	18
do Revenue.....	6
do do Comparative statement showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-1895.....	24-25
do do Refunds.....	26
do do Warehouse transactions.....	58-59
do do do Comparative for 1893-94 and 1894-95.....	60-61
Spratt, Joseph Lessee.....	100
Sproule, W. H. Contingencies.....	134
Stamps—Bill—Distributors' account.....	16
do Electric Light.....	35
do Gas.....	35
do do Revenue.....	42-43
do Law—Commission allowed.....	42-43
do do Distributors' account.....	16
do do Revenue.....	16
do Weights and Measures—Destroyed or returned by distributors.....	36-37
do do do Distributors' account.....	16, 42, 43
do do do Revenue.....	35
Standish, J. G. Duty-pay.....	119
do Salary.....	113
Stanley, T. D. Commission.....	118
Steamer "Quebec" Contingencies.....	122
Stedman, Thos. H. Commission.....	118
Steel, J. J. Refunds.....	27
Stevenson, Thomas do.....	27
Stewart, James Salary.....	107
Storr, A. M. Contingencies.....	134
Strangman, C. Refunds.....	27

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

	PAGE
Stratford Excise Division	108
do Gas District	140
Stratton, James	138
Stratton, W. C.	109
do	129
Street, A. F.	118
St. Catharines Excise Division	109
do do	126
St. Hyacinthe Division	112
do do	127
St. John's Excise Division	112
do do	127
St. John (N.B.) Excise Division	112
do do	128
do Gas District	141
do Weights and Measures Division—Contingencies and salaries	137
St. Leonard and Van Buren Ferry.	13
Sugg, William, & Co.	142
Sullivan, Timothy	104
Taylor, G. W.	126
do	109
Taylor, H. J.	27
Taylor, J. F.	107
Tennant, J. F.	118
Terrebonne Excise Division	112
do do	128
Têteau, Nérée	100
Thériault, L.	137
Thibault, C.	117
Thomas, J. S.	135
Thomas, P.	113
Thomas, Robert	119
do	110
Thomas, W. J.	28
Thompson, Abraham	104
Thompson & Perkins	100
Three Rivers Excise Division	112
do do	128
do Weights and Measures Division—Contingencies and salaries	136
do Cullers' Office	124
Till, T. M.	106
"Times," The, Moncton	133
"Times," The, Peterborough	133
Tobacco, Canadian Twist	118
do do	81
do do	18
do do	6
do do	80
do License Fees	18
do do issued, materials used, quantity produced.	70-71
do do do Comparative stat. for 1893-94 and 1894-95.	72-73
do Quantity taken for consumption.	18
do Raw leaf do	18-19
do do warehouse transactions. Comparative stat. for 1893-94 and 1894-95	76-76
do do do	77-78
do Revenue	6
do do	Comparative monthly statement showing monthly increase or decrease for 1893-94 and 1894-95
do do refunds	24-25
do do warehouse transactions	30 to 33
do do do	76-76
do do do	79
do Snuff do	18
do do warehouse transactions	75
do do	76
do Stamps	118
do do	49
do do vote for	26
Todd, Martin N.	136
Todd, Thomas	136
Tomlinson, W. M.	119
Tompkins, P.	113
do	113

	PAGE
Toronto B. & M. Company	28
Toronto Excise District	114
do Division	109
do do	126
Toronto Gas District	140
do Weights and Measures Division	136
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	110
Tourchot, A. L. (See James)	129
Tourchot, James (read A. L.)	129
Tracy, J. P.	107
"Trade Review, The, Montreal"	133
Tremaine, L. E.	137
Tuckett, George T.	30, 31, 32, 33
Tyrrell, Miss M. J.	130
"Union Standard," Thornbury	133
"United Canada"	133
Vachon, J. B.	123
Valade, F. X.	130
Valin, J. E.	132
do	125
Vancouver Excise Division	114
do do	128
do Gas District	141
Verner, F.	127
do	111
Verrellmann, G. H. L.	29
Victoria and Black Rock Ferry	13
do Phoenix B. Company	29
do Excise Division	114
do Gas District	141
do Weights and Measures Division	137
Villeneuve, J.	123
Villeneuve, J.	110
Vincent, J. L.	115
do	131
do	129
Vinegar—Statements showing transactions in bonded manufactories	94
Wainwright, F. G.	113
Walker, J., & Co.	131
Walkerville B. and M. Co.	26, 29
Wallace, G. H.	118
Wallace, J., & Son	142
Waller, J.	107
Walsh, D. J.	126, 127
do	109
Walsh, William	123
Warren, G. S.	127
Wardell, R. S. R.	114
Watkins, J. A.	126
do	111
Watson, J.	129
do	129
Webbe, C. E. A.	107
"Week," The, Toronto	133
Wells, Edgar A.	129
Weights and Measures	49
do do	38
do do	41
do do	135 to 138
do do	36-37
do do	39-40
do do	20 to 23
do do	35
do do	49
Weir, James	119
do	107
Werner, Levi	138
"Western World," Winnipeg	133
Westman, Thomas	109
do	116
Weyms, C.	109
Wheatley, A. E.	135

## Inland Revenues—Excise.

		PAGE
Whelan, W. F.	Salary .....	122
Whitehead, Mrs. J.	Contingencies.....	131
Whitney Electric Instrument Co.	do .....	143
Whittaker, W.	Salary.....	135
Wiarion Docks	Lessee of.....	13
Wickwire, W. N.	Refunds.....	26, 28, 29
Williams, G.	Salary.....	114
Williams, J.	Contingencies and salary.....	139
Williams, S.	Lessee .....	100
Williamson, A. M.	Commission.....	118
Wilmot, J. B.	Salary .....	137
Wilson, D.	do .....	107
Wilson, John	Lessee .....	100
Wilson, M. S.	Refunds.....	27
Wilson, William	do .....	28, 29, 33
Windsor Excise District	Contingencies and salaries.....	114
do do Division	do do .....	110
do Weights and Measures Division	do do .....	136
Winnipeg Excise Division	do do .....	113, 114
do Gas Division	do do .....	141
do Weights and Measures Division	do do .....	137
do "Free Press"	Subscription.....	133
Winslow, A.	Refunds.....	28
Winter, A. W.	Salary .....	109
Winter, C. F.	do .....	132
do	Travelling expenses.....	132
Wolfenden, W.	Contingencies and salary.....	141
do	Distribution of seizures .....	128
do	Salary .....	114
Wood, Hon. John F.	do .....	132
do	Travelling expenses.....	132
Woodward, G. W.	Duty-pay .....	119
do	Salary .....	106
"World," The, Toronto	Subscription.....	133
Wright, R. J.	Salary .....	136
Wright, Miss S. E.	Extra services.....	130
Wullffsohn & Bewicke	Refunds.....	26
Yarmouth Excise Division	Contingencies and salaries.....	113
do Weights and Measures Division	do do .....	137
Yarmouth "Times"	Subscription.....	133
Yates, James M.	Salary .....	106
Young, Levi	Lessee .....	100



59 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 7A.)

A. 1896

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

# INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE

1895

PART II

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 7A—1896.] *Price 5 cents.*



# Weights and Measures and Gas.

## REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

ON THE

## INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

To the Honourable  
The Controller of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the inspection of weights and measures and gas, with the usual statements in connection therewith, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

1. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of weights and measures was \$39,483.29, as against \$38,651.32 collected during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

2. The total expenditure was \$71,040.93, as against \$73,398.38 expended during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

3. Appendix "A" gives a summary statement of the receipts and expenditure of each inspection division.

4. In Appendices "B," "C" and "D" will be found a detailed statement of weights, measures and weighing machines presented for verification, verified and rejected during the year. The number of all descriptions may be summarily stated as follows:—

—	Presented.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.
Weights, Dominion.....	79,487	79,169	318	0.40
Measures of capacity, Dominion.....	78,981	78,287	694	0.87
Lineal measures.....	6,527	6,403	114	1.74
Balances, equal arms.....	13,456	13,241	215	1.59
do steel yards.....	4,413	4,357	56	1.26
do platform scales.....	25,611	25,038	573	2.23
Irregular weights.....	645	630	15	2.32
do measures.....	200	200	.....	.....

5. I have again to draw your attention to the fact that the expenditure in the Weights and Measures Branch might be considerably lessened in many of the divisions without affecting the efficiency of the service, by reducing the staff of assistant inspectors.

## INSPECTION OF GAS.

6. The total revenue collected during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, for the inspection of gas and gas-meters, was \$17,202.25, as compared with \$16,558.94 collected during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

7. The total expenses were \$20,773.97, as against \$21,775.31 expended during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

8. Appendix "E" gives a summary statement of the receipts and expenditure of each gas inspection district.

9. A statement of the illuminating power and purity of gas inspected during the year will be found in Appendix "F."

10. The illuminating power, where inspection has been made, has been as follows:—

Places.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.	Places.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.
Barrie.....	12	.....	Sarnia.....	12	.....
Belleville.....	21	.....	Stratford.....	5	.....
Berlin.....	12	.....	St. Catharines.....	10	.....
Brantford.....	11	.....	St. Thomas.....	12	.....
Brockville.....	12	.....	Toronto.....	104	.....
Chatham.....	10	.....	Windsor.....	11	.....
Cobourg.....	10	.....	Woodstock.....	12	.....
Cornwall.....	12	.....	Montreal.....	105	.....
Dundas.....	11	.....	Quebec.....	12	.....
Galt.....	12	.....	Sherbrooke.....	12	.....
Guelph.....	12	.....	Fredericton.....	12	.....
Hamilton.....	12	.....	Moncton.....	6	.....
Ingersoll.....	12	.....	St. John, N.B.....	89	.....
Kingston.....	36	.....	Halifax.....	24	.....
Lindsay.....	2	.....	Pictou.....	12	.....
Listowell.....	12	.....	Yarmouth.....	12	.....
London.....	35	.....	Charlottetown.....	31	.....
Napanee.....	12	.....	Winnipeg.....	12	.....
Ottawa.....	22	.....	Nanaimo.....	12	.....
Owen Sound.....	12	.....	New Westminster.....	12	.....
Peterborough.....	12	.....	Vancouver.....	12	.....
Port Hope.....	12	.....	Victoria.....	21	.....

## TESTS FOR PURITY.

11. Gas has been tested for sulphur and ammonia at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

12. In Ottawa total number of tests made was:—

For sulphur, 22 tests, never in excess.

For ammonia, 22 tests, never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 22 tests, never present.

13. In Toronto:—

For sulphur, 24 tests, never in excess.

For ammonia, 24 tests, never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 104 tests, never present.

## Weights and Measures and Gas.

### 14. In Montreal :—

- For sulphur, 34 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 29 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 137 tests, never present.

### 15. In Quebec :—

- For sulphur, 24 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 24 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 24 tests, never present.

### 16. In St. John, N.B. :—

- For sulphur, 48 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 48 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 89 tests, never present.

### 17. In Halifax :—

- For sulphur, 24 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 24 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 24 tests, never present.

18. In addition to the foregoing, tests for sulphuretted hydrogen have been made at each of the following places where illuminating power has been tested with the following results :—

Places.	Number of Tests.	Present.	Places.	Number of Tests.	Present.
Barrie.....	12	.....	Peterborough.....	12	.....
Belleville.....	21	.....	Port Hope.....	22	.....
Berlin.....	12	.....	Sarnia.....	12	.....
Brantford.....	11	.....	Stratford.....	5	.....
Brockville.....	12	.....	St. Catharines.....	10	.....
Chatham.....	11	1	St. Thomas.....	12	.....
Cobourg.....	18	.....	Windsor.....	11	.....
Cornwall.....	12	.....	Woodstock.....	12	.....
Dundas.....	11	.....	Sherbrooke.....	12	1
Galt.....	12	.....	Fredericton.....	12	.....
Guelph.....	12	.....	Moncton.....	6	.....
Hamilton.....	12	.....	Pictou.....	12	.....
Ingersoll.....	12	.....	Yarmouth.....	12	.....
Kingston.....	33	.....	Charlottetown.....	31	.....
Lindsay.....	2	.....	Winnipeg.....	12	.....
Listowell.....	12	.....	Nanaimo.....	13	2
London.....	35	.....	New Westminster.....	12	.....
Napanee.....	12	1	Vancouver.....	12	.....
Owen Sound.....	12	.....	Victoria, B.C.....	21	.....

19. The details of gas-meter inspection will be found in Appendix "G." The result, as compared with last year, may be stated as follows :—

	Presented for Verification.	Rejected.
1893-94.....	12,833	180
1894-95.....	13,552	196

20. The gap between the expenditure and revenue, in respect of this service, has now been materially narrowed, and the undersigned has reason to believe that when the accounts for the now current fiscal year are presented to parliament, the promise made when the Act respecting the Inspection of Electric Lights was introduced will be fully redeemed, namely, that the revenue from the joint sources (gas and electric light) will be fully equal to the expenditure incurred therein.

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

OTTAWA, 16th October, 1895.

# Weights and Measures and Gas.

## APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures' Expenditures and Receipts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURES.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Belleville .....	Johnson, Wm. .... } Slattery, Thos. .... } Irwin, S. .... }	2,600 00	29 25	75 00	395 83	255 22	3,355 30	1,561 88
Hamilton .....	Freed, A. T. .... } McDonald, John .... } Marentette, A. .... } Fitzgerald, E. W. .... } Laidman, R. H. .... } Beattie, Thos. .... } Wheatley, A. E. .... }	5,669 82			799 75	171 69	6,671 36	8,654 58
Kingston .....	Macdonald, J. A. .... } Whitteker, W. .... } Giffin, W. W. .... }	2,350 00		90 00	456 06	246 41	3,142 47	1,450 43
London .....	Egan, Jas. .... } Coughlin, D. .... } Thomas, J. S. .... }	2,700 00			479 37	121 83	3,301 20	1,941 29
Orillia .....	Bolster, Geo. I. .... } Lyons, John. .... } Elliott, T. H. .... }	2,299 92			432 45	59 75	2,792 12	1,269 94
Ottawa .....	Code, A. .... } Gorman, M. .... } Cosgrove, J. .... } Lynch, F. .... }	3,100 00		208 34	673 68	109 60	4,091 62	1,418 4
Toronto .....	Piper, H. .... } Milligan, R. J. .... } Wright, R. J. .... } Todd, T. .... }	3,400 00			667 18	89 16	4,156 34	2,994 76
Windsor .....	Hayward, W. J. .... } Hughes, R. A. .... }	1,850 60			730 22	67 17	2,647 39	2,247 21
	District Inspectors .....				15 00	1 25	16 25	
	Ontario .....	23,999 84	29 25	373 34	4,649 54	1,122 08	30,174 05	21,538 52

## APPENDIX A—Continued.

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures' Expenditures and Receipts for the Year ended 30th June, 1895—Continued.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURES.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal.....	Chalut, J. O..... Daoust, J. A..... Dorion, G. T..... Gervais, S..... Richards, J. U..... Baker, J. S..... Hébert, J. A. P..... Tomlinson, W. W..... Fournier, L. A.....	7,100 00			873 58	273 74	8,247 32	9,077 31
Quebec.....	Bourassa, P. E..... Pinhey, H..... Chabot, F. X..... Petit, J. B..... Kelley, M..... Guay, A..... Moreau, A.....	4,600 00	20 00	150 00	1,717 81	162 40	6,650 21	3,542 59
Three Rivers ...	Olivier, J. A..... Provost, J. J..... Mongeon, C.....	2,200 00			324 82	31 93	2,556 75	909 14
	Quebec.....	13,900 00	20 00	150 00	2,916 21	468 07	17,454 28	13,529 04
King's .....	Scovil, W. B..... Richard, D.....	1,400 00			193 47	12 06	1,605 53	324 60
St. John.....	Wilmot, J. B..... Cowan, E..... Bois, Geo..... Thériault, L.....	2,500 00			181 13	18 92	2,700 05	782 57
	New Brunswick..	3,900 00			374 60	30 98	4,305 58	1,107 17
Cape Breton....	Tremaine, L. E.....	800 00			141 23	33 15	974 38	242 93
Halifax.....	Ryan, J. B..... Kelly, E.....	1,600 00		300 00	124 48	151 57	2,176 05	520 79
Pictou.....	McKay, J..... Chisholm, J. J.....	1,500 00			83 21	31 60	1,614 81	305 64
Yarmouth.....	Allison, Chs.....	1,000 00			347 43	23 80	1,371 23	574 22
	Nova Scotia.....	4,900 00		300 00	696 35	240 12	6,136 47	1,643 58
Charlotte town, P. E. I.....	Reddin, Jas..... Hughes, H.....	1,800 00			243 67	39 94	2,083 61	412 10



# Weights and Measures and Gas.

## APPENDIX A—*Concluded.*

### STATEMENT of Weights and Measures' Expenditures, Receipts, &c.—*Concluded.*

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURES.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Rent.	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Winnipeg.....	Huggard, R. T.....	4,766 62		108 00	215 43	129 48	5,219 53	910 53
	Cowley, W.....							
	Costello, J. W.....							
	Ross, H. E.....							
McDonald, A. W.....								
	Russell, W. W.....							
	Looby, John.....							
	Girdlestone, R. J. M.....							
	District Inspector.....				127 90		127 90	
	Manitoba.....	4,766 62		108 00	343 33	129 48	5,347 43	910 53
Victoria, B.C...	Findley, H.....	1,150 00		300 00	415 55	73 25	1,938 80	342 35
	Leighton, W. K.....							
Insp. of Scale Factories.....	Magness, Robt.....	900 00			363 25	9 38	1,272 63	

### RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	23,999 84	29 25	373 34	4,649 54	1,122 08	30,174 05	21,588 52
Quebec.....	13,900 00	20 00	150 00	2,916 21	468 07	17,454 28	13,529 04
New Brunswick.....	3,900 00			374 60	30 98	4,305 58	1,107 17
Nova Scotia.....	4,900 00		300 00	696 35	240 12	6,136 47	1,643 58
Prince Edward Island.....	1,800 00			243 67	39 94	2,083 61	412 10
Manitoba.....	4,766 62		108 00	343 33	129 48	5,347 43	910 53
British Columbia.....	1,150 00		300 00	415 55	73 25	1,938 80	342 35
Inspector of Scales Factories.....	900 00			363 25	9 38	1,272 63	
General Contingencies.....					1,933 69	1,933 69	
Printing.....					290 71	290 71	
Stationery.....					103 68	103 68	
Grand Totals..	55,316 46	49 25	1,231 34	10,002 50	4,441 38	71,040 93	39,483 29

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

## APPENDIX

RETURN of Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th  
for each Division, for each Province,

Inspection Offices.	WEIGHTS.						MEASURES OF				
	Dominion.			Troy.	Miscellaneous			Dominion.			
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....	2,678	2,678	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	1,572	1,572	.....
Hamilton.....	14,920	14,906	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,170	6,149	21
Kingston.....	1,241	1,183	58	.....	.....	16	16	.....	10,680	10,278	602
London.....	2,014	2,014	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8,503	8,503	.....
Orillia.....	1,845	1,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373	1,373	.....
Ottawa.....	2,747	2,742	5	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2,214	2,212	2
Toronto.....	5,152	5,152	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	10,693	10,693	.....
Windsor.....	3,884	3,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376	1,376	.....
	34,481	34,404	77	.....	.....	37	37	.....	42,781	42,156	625
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	22,119	22,089	90	4	4	85	85	.....	23,939	23,934	5
Quebec.....	12,766	12,555	211	.....	.....	406	391	15	8,519	8,465	54
Three Rivers.....	2,576	2,576	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	3,200	3,194	6
	37,461	37,220	241	4	4	504	489	15	35,658	35,593	65
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's.....	627	627	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	745	744	1
St. John.....	1,495	1,495	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3,865	3,865	.....
	2,122	2,122	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4,610	4,609	1
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....	417	411	6	.....	.....	57	57	.....	623	618	5
Halifax.....	1,788	1,788	.....	5	5	23	23	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
Pictou.....	336	336	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	1,052	1,052	.....
Yarmouth.....	1,147	1,147	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	1,225	1,225	.....
	3,688	3,682	6	5	5	113	113	.....	4,509	4,504	5
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....	961	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	375	.....
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	524	524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336	1,336	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....	370	370	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	120	120	.....

## Weights and Measures and Gas.

**B.**

June, 1895, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, and for the whole Dominion.

CAPACITY.		MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.								
Irregular.					Equal Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
7	7	75	75	16	428	428	73	119	119	31	1,232	1,232	.....
3	3	613	597	1	3,642	3,569	46	2,059	2,028	9	6,110	5,902	208
.....	.....	81	81	.....	226	186	40	46	37	3	937	785	152
15	15	310	310	.....	291	291	9	145	142	3	1,152	1,111	41
.....	.....	258	258	.....	315	315	.....	83	83	.....	921	917	4
2	2	826	826	.....	402	401	1	16	16	.....	1,149	1,148	1
.....	.....	126	126	.....	932	932	.....	498	498	.....	1,686	1,686	.....
27	27	2,450	2,438	17	6,844	6,721	123	107	107	.....	1,691	1,679	12
106	106	2,167	2,163	4	3,231	3,225	6	3,073	3,030	43	14,878	14,460	418
4	4	1,263	1,187	76	1,755	1,691	64	901	899	2	5,743	5,678	65
.....	.....	230	229	1	412	395	17	131	124	7	1,460	1,417	43
110	110	3,660	3,579	81	5,398	5,311	87	26	34	2	665	646	19
.....	.....	9	9	.....	115	115	.....	20	20	.....	252	249	3
4	4	13	13	.....	241	240	1	51	51	.....	390	387	3
4	4	22	22	.....	356	355	1	71	71	.....	642	636	6
.....	.....	45	38	7	75	72	3	14	13	1	181	174	7
21	21	38	29	9	289	289	.....	65	65	.....	338	337	1
.....	.....	8	8	.....	65	64	1	2	2	.....	209	207	2
24	24	256	256	.....	201	201	.....	35	35	.....	382	381	1
45	45	347	331	16	630	626	4	116	115	1	1,110	1,099	11
.....	.....	19	19	.....	72	72	.....	3	3	.....	336	336	.....
1	1	19	19	.....	87	87	.....	42	41	1	501	490	11
2	2	.....	.....	.....	69	69	.....	40	40	.....	286	286	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN of Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th for each Division, for each Province

RECAPIT

Inspection Offices by Provinces.	WEIGHTS.						MEASURES OF				
	Dominion.			Troy.		Miscellaneous			Dominion.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
Ontario .....	34,481	34,404	77	.....	.....	26	26	.....	42,571	41,948	623
Quebec .....	37,461	37,220	241	4	4	504	489	15	35,658	35,593	65
New Brunswick .....	2,122	2,122	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4,632	4,631	1
Nova Scotia .....	3,688	3,682	6	5	5	113	113	.....	4,509	4,504	5
Prince Edward Island .....	961	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	375	.....
Manitoba .....	524	524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136	1,136	.....
British Columbia .....	370	370	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....
	79,607	79,283	324	21	21	645	630	15	88,981	88,287	694

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

# Weights and Measures and Gas.

B—*Concluded.*

June, 1895, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, and for the whole Dominion.

ULATION.

CAPACITY.		MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &C.								
Irregular.								Equal Armed.			Seelyards.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
38	38	2,450	2,433	17	6,844	6,721	123	3,073	3,030	43	14,878	14,460	418
110	110	3,660	3,579	81	5,398	5,311	87	1,068	1,057	11	7,868	7,741	127
4	4	22	22	.....	356	355	1	71	71	.....	642	636	6
45	45	347	331	16	630	626	4	116	115	1	1,100	1,089	11
.....	.....	19	19	.....	72	72	.....	3	3	.....	336	336	.....
1	1	19	19	.....	87	87	.....	42	41	1	501	490	11
2	2	.....	.....	.....	69	69	.....	40	40	.....	286	286	.....
200	200	6,517	6,403	114	13,456	13,241	215	4,413	4,357	56	25,611	25,038	573

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

**APPENDIX**

RETURN showing the number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures of each Year ended

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	DOMINION													
	Avoir													
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	7 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Belleville .....					3	7	73	205	261	486	443	307	283	262
Hamilton .....					8	18	289	291	2,759	3,923	3,568	1,144	792	721
Kingston .....		6		2	1	5	61	78	83	209	203	152	142	130
London .....							33	89	187	380	384	204	195	195
Orillia .....							41	98	173	348	326	211	194	172
Ottawa .....					5	5	102	163	236	470	463	349	299	280
Toronto .....					6	16	92	234	521	1,010	964	547	483	447
Windsor .....					2	11	92	214	314	726	661	442	410	388
Totals .....		6		2	25	64	783	1,372	4,534	7,552	7,042	3,356	2,798	2,595
<i>Quebec.</i>														
Montreal .....		49		4	43	39	1,039	812	1,921	3,494	3,498	2,769	2,677	2,396
Quebec .....	19	91	24	50	202	163	831	923	937	1,691	1,791	1,687	1,646	1,370
Three Rivers .....		2		4	13	11	221	109	281	386	399	382	339	249
Totals .....	19	142	24	58	258	213	2,091	1,844	3,139	5,571	5,688	4,838	4,662	4,015
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
King's .....						1	25	43	60	159	126	66	55	48
St. John .....					1	7	49	140	73	326	268	174	150	136
Totals .....					1	8	74	183	133	485	394	240	205	184
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Cape Breton .....		25	4	9	7	2	14	1	37	106	84	38	29	27
Halifax .....		10	1	7	9		32	77	132	122	399	314	220	188
Pictou .....							2	41	14	93	71	31	27	24
Yarmouth .....						5	17	69	26	279	219	144	115	106
Totals .....		35	5	16	16	39	110	243	199	877	688	433	359	299
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Char tlet wn. ....						1	19	33	65	229	188	107	100	91
<i>Manitoba.</i>														
Winnipeg .....		10					20		75	101	95	47	45	45
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Victoria .....							6		31	82	70	47	41	49

## Weights and Measures and Gas.

C.

Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Division during the Fiscal 30th June, 1895.

WEIGHTS.							LINEAL MEASURES.												
dupois.							Troy weights presented.	Irregular weights presented.	6 feet.	5 feet.	1 yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 feet chains.	66 feet chains.	Tape or ribband.	Total number pre- sented.
1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total number presented.													
197	102	37	11	1		2,678		7			75								75
716	507	169	10	4	1	14,920				613									613
91	60	15	3			1,241		16		161									161
174	110	46	8	5	2	2,014		1		81									81
146	81	32	12	7	4	1,845				310									310
243	164	27	1			2,747		2		258									258
391	261	92	27	31		5,152				814		12							826
328	207	74	8	5	2	3,884			1	125									126
2,286	1,432	492	80	53	9	34,481		26	1	2,437		12							2,450
2,036	1,076	151	50	64	1	22,119	4	85		2,167									2,167
976	294	57	10	3	1	12,766		406		1,261									1,261
133	43	4				2,576		13		229	1								230
3,145	1,413	212	60	67	2	37,461	4	504		3,657	1								3,658
32	8	3	1			627		1		9									9
114	51	6				1,495		1		13									13
146	59	9	1			2,122		2		22									22
22	9	3				417		57		45									45
91	33	8	1	1	1	1,788	5	23		38									38
21	10	2				336		15	8										8
89	49	13	8	7	1	1,147		18		256									256
223	101	26	9	8	2	8,688	5	113	8	339									347
86	32	9	1			961				19									19
38	25	9	6	5	3	524				19									19
39	5					370	12												

## APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures of each Year ended

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	DOMINION													
	Avoirdupois													
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	7 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Belleville.....					3	7	73	205	261	486	443	307	283	262
Hamilton.....					8	18	289	285	2,757	3,920	3,567	1,142	792	721
Kingston.....		6		2	1	5	52	63	72	201	197	150	140	126
London.....						2	33	89	187	380	384	204	195	195
Orillia.....							41	98	173	348	326	211	194	172
Ottawa.....					5	5	101	163	236	469	461	348	299	280
Toronto.....					6	16	92	234	521	1,010	994	547	483	447
Windsor.....					2	11	92	214	314	726	661	442	410	388
Totals.....		6		2	25	64	773	1,351	4,521	7,540	7,033	3,351	2,796	2,591
<i>Quebec.</i>														
Montreal.....		49		4	43	39	1,039	807	1,920	3,490	3,495	2,765	2,672	2,393
Quebec.....	19	91	24	50	202	161	807	865	925	1,650	1,769	1,672	1,627	1,360
Three Rivers.....		2		4	13	11	221	109	281	386	399	382	339	249
Totals.....	19	142	24	58	258	211	2,067	1,781	3,126	5,526	5,663	4,819	4,638	4,002
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
King's.....						1	25	43	60	159	126	66	55	48
St. John.....					1	7	49	140	73	326	268	174	150	136
Totals.....					1	8	74	183	133	485	394	240	205	184
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Cape Breton.....		25	4	9	7	2	14	1	37	105	83	37	28	26
Halifax.....		10	1	7	9	32	77	132	122	399	314	220	188	142
Pictou.....							2	41	14	93	71	31	27	24
Yarmouth.....						5	17	69	26	279	219	144	115	106
Totals.....		35	5	16	16	39	110	243	199	876	687	432	358	298
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>														
Charlottetown.....						1	19	33	65	229	188	107	100	91
<i>Manitoba.</i>														
Winnipeg.....		10					20		75	101	95	47	45	45
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Victoria.....							6		31	82	70	47	41	49



# Weights and Measures and Gas.

C—Continued.

Denomination, Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Division during the Fiscal 30th June, 1895.

WEIGHTS.							LINEAL MEASURES.												
dupois.							Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	6 feet.	5 feet.	1 yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 feet chains.	66 feet chains.	Tape or Riband.	Total number Verified.
1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total number Verified.													
197	102	37	11	1	...	2,678	...	7	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
716	507	169	10	4	1	14,906	...	...	...	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
90	60	15	3	...	...	1,183	...	16	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
174	110	46	8	5	2	2,014	...	1	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
146	81	32	12	7	4	1,845	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
243	104	27	1	...	...	2,742	...	2	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
391	261	92	27	31	...	5,152	...	...	...	814	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	826
328	207	74	8	5	2	3,884	...	...	1	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
2,285	1,432	492	80	53	9	34,404	...	26	1	2,420	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,433
2,033	1,074	151	50	64	1	22,089	4	85	...	2,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,163
969	293	57	10	3	1	12,555	...	391	...	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187
133	43	4	...	...	...	2,576	...	13	...	228	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
3,135	1,410	212	60	67	2	37,220	4	489	...	3,578	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,579
32	8	3	1	...	...	627	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
114	51	6	...	...	...	1,495	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
146	59	9	1	...	...	2,122	...	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
21	9	3	...	...	...	411	...	57	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
91	33	8	1	1	1	1,788	5	23	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
21	10	2	...	...	...	336	...	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
89	49	13	8	7	1	1,147	...	18	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
222	101	26	9	8	2	3,682	5	113	8	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
86	32	9	1	...	...	961	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
38	25	9	6	5	3	524	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
39	5	...	...	...	...	370	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures  
Year ended

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	DOMINION												
	Avoir												
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	7 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.
<i>Ontario.</i>													
Hamilton .....						6	2	3	1	2			
Kingston.....					9	15	11	8	6	2	2	4	1
Ottawa.....					1			1	2	1			
Totals.....					10	21	13	12	9	5	2	4	1
<i>Quebec.</i>													
Montreal.....						5	1	4	3	4	5	3	3
Quebec.....				2	24	58	12	41	22	15	19	10	7
Three Rivers .....													
Totals.....				2	24	63	13	45	25	19	24	13	10
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>													
Cape Breton.. ..								1	1	1	1	1	1
Halifax .....													
Totals.. ..								1	1	1	1	1	1

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

# Weights and Measures and Gas.

C—*Concluded.*

of each Denomination, Rejected in each Inspection Division, during the Fiscal 30th June, 1895.

WEIGHTS.					Total number Rejected.	LINEAL MEASURES.							Total number Rejected
dupois.						1 yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 feet chains.	66 feet chains.	
8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	74	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	79	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and Inspection Division, during the Fiscal

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total number Presented.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....	28	1	17	139	260	602	450	75			1,572
Hamilton.....	68	97	272	827	1,138	1,895	1,571	298	4		6,170
Kingston.....	235	2,027	1,892	2,267	946	1,525	1,866	115	7		10,880
London.....	3	284	167	1,035	1,520	3,452	1,957	85			8,503
Orillia.....	2	24	31	222	360	414	302	18			1,373
Ottawa.....		41	82	313	468	687	456	136	30	1	2,214
Toronto.....	7	226	466	1,385	2,007	2,974	3,090	517	20	1	10,693
Windsor.....	78	16	48	248	345	356	232	53			1,376
Totals.....	421	2,716	2,975	6,436	7,044	11,905	9,924	1,297	61	2	42,781
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	1	730	1,173	2,933	4,406	5,939	5,432	2,656	666	3	23,939
Quebec.....		166	236	1,275	1,971	2,056	1,651	395	261	8	8,519
Three Rivers.....		195	92	395	650	739	612	312	174	31	3,200
Totals.....	1	1,091	1,501	4,603	7,027	8,734	7,695	3,863	1,101	42	35,658
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's.....				136	285	209	97	16	2		745
St. John.....		173	114	561	934	887	778	292	126		3,867
Totals.....		173	114	697	1,219	1,096	875	308	128		4,612
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....		5	1	88	142	184	107	96			623
Halifax.....		76	54	262	299	456	218	208	34	2	1,609
Pictou.....		6	9	113	334	402	184	4			1,052
Yarmouth.....	12	25	21	242	445	316	135	29			1,225
Totals.....	12	112	85	705	1,220	1,358	644	337	34	2	4,509
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....		1		32	78	154	95	15			375
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	68		3	165	227	306	563	3	1		1,336
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....			1	20	2	37	60				120

## Weights and Measures and Gas.

D.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Presented for Verification in each Year ended 30th June, 1895.

IRREGULAR MEASURES.	BALANCES.														Total Presented.
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges, or Platform Scales.						
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upwards.	
7	112	316			114		5		501	87	404	113	42	85	1,779
3	1,370	2,272			2,037	20	2		3,934	149	1,469	293	57	208	11,811
	70	154	1	1	42	4			337	132	315	50	20	83	1,209
	100	191			142	3			369	54	530	88	26	85	1,588
	112	203			83				377	35	376	60	2	71	1,319
15	56	346			16				496	141	387	45	45	35	1,567
	269	663			488	6	3	1	701	65	566	177	45	132	3,116
2	190	418			106		1		804	107	514	132	28	106	2,406
27	2,279	4,563	1	1	3,028	33	11	1	7,519	770	4,561	958	265	805	24,795
106	821	2,283	127		889	8	3	1	2,023	1,351	1,868	165	165	171	9,875
4	155	1,456	30	114	126	3	2		387	566	427	36	19	25	3,346
	35	377			34		2		157	237	228	15	22	6	1,113
110	1,011	4,116	157	114	1,049	11	7	1	2,567	2,154	2,523	216	206	202	14,334
	38	77			20				138	51	50		1	12	387
4	47	194			51				156	109	93	10	9	13	682
4	85	271			71				294	160	143	10	10	25	1,069
	9	56		10	14				107	52	13	3	6		270
21	34	251		4	60	2	1	2	152	58	110	11	3	4	692
	5	57		3	2				111	58	21	1	5	13	276
24	69	132			35				239	58	53	6	7	19	618
45	117	496		17	111	2	1	2	609	226	197	21	21	36	1,856
	60	112			3				111	67	132	10	9	7	511
1	26	59		2	42				190	9	180	32	29	61	630
2	28	41			37	3			144	17	95	11	4	15	395

## APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and Division, during the Fiscal

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total number Verified.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville .....	28	1	17	139	260	602	450	75			1,572
Hamilton .....	68	96	265	825	1,133	1,893	1,567	298	4		6,149
Kingston .....	215	1,514	1,865	2,258	942	1,507	1,866	104	7		10,278
London .....	3	284	167	1,035	1,520	3,452	1,957	85			8,503
Orillia .....	2	24	31	222	360	414	302	18			1,373
Ottawa .....		41	82	313	468	686	455	136	30	1	2,212
Toronto .....	7	226	466	1,385	2,007	2,974	3,090	517	20	1	10,693
Windsor .....	78	16	48	248	345	356	232	53			1,376
Totals .....	401	2,202	2,941	6,425	7,035	11,884	9,919	1,286	61	2	42,156
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal .....	1	729	1,173	2,932	4,406	5,937	5,431	2,656	666	3	23,934
Quebec .....		161	233	1,269	1,971	2,031	1,646	885	261	8	8,465
Three Rivers .....		193	92	395	649	737	611	312	174	31	3,194
Totals .....	1	1,083	1,498	4,596	7,026	8,705	7,688	3,853	1,101	42	35,593
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's St. John .....				136	285	208	97	16	2		744
St. John .....		173	114	561	934	887	778	292	126		3,865
Totals .....		173	114	697	1,219	1,095	875	308	128		4,609
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton .....		5	1	86	139	184	107	96			618
Halifax .....		76	54	262	299	456	218	208	34	2	1,609
Pictou .....		6	9	113	334	402	184	4			1,052
Yarmouth .....	12	25	21	242	445	316	135	29			1,225
Totals .....	12	112	85	703	1,217	1,358	644	337	34	2	4,504
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown .....		1		32	78	154	95	15			375
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg .....	68		3	165	227	306	563	3	1		1,336
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria .....			1	20	2	37	60				120

## Weights and Measures and Gas.

D—Continued.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1895.

IRREGULAR MEASURES.	BALANCES.													Total Verified.	
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges, or Platform Scales.						
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
7	112	316		114		5		501	87	404	113	42	85	1,779	
3	1,361	2,208		2,006	20	2		3,873	142	1,390	273	50	174	11,499	
	48	136	1	34	3			291	102	278	37	13	64	1,008	
	99	183		139	3			352	53	515	85	26	80	1,535	
	112	203		83				373	35	376	60	2	71	1,315	
15	56	345		16				496	141	387	45	44	35	1,565	
	269	663		488	6	3	1	701	65	566	177	45	132	3,116	
2	190	418		106		1		800	107	507	132	28	105	2,394	
27	2,247	4,472	1	2,986	32	11	1	7,387	732	4,423	922	250	746	24,211	
106	819	2,279	127	887	8	3	1	2,011	1,332	1,848	164	156	167	9,802	
4	149	1,403	29	119	3	2		376	542	419	36	19	25	3,232	
	34	361		32		2		154	232	218	14	22	6	1,075	
110	1,002	4,043	156	1,038	11	7	1	2,541	2,106	2,485	214	197	198	14,109	
4	38	77		20				137	51	48		1	12	384	
4	47	193		51				155	107	93	10	9	13	678	
4	85	270		71				292	158	141	10	10	25	1,062	
21	9	53	10	13				106	50	13	1	4		259	
	34	251	4	60	2	1	2	152	57	110	11	3	4	691	
	5	56	3	2				111	57	21	1	4	13	273	
24	69	132		35				238	58	53	6	7	19	617	
45	117	492	17	110	2	1	2	607	222	197	19	18	36	1,840	
	60	112		3				111	67	132	10	9	7	511	
1	26	59	2	41				187	8	177	31	27	60	618	
2	28	41		37	3			144	17	95	11	4	15	395	

## APPENDIX

DETAIL showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and the Fiscal Year ended

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total Number Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Hamilton .....		1	7	2	5	2	4				21
Kingston .....	20	513	27	9	4	18		11			602
London .....											
Orillia .....						1	1				2
Ottawa .....											
Windsor .....											
	20	514	34	11	9	21	5	11			625
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal .....		1		1		2	1				5
Quebec .....		5	3	6		25	5	10			54
Three Rivers .....		2			1	2	1				6
		8	3	7	1	29	7	10			65
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's .....						1					1
St. John .....											
						1					1
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton .....				2	3						5
Halifax .....											
Pictou .....											
Yarmouth .....											
				2	3						5
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg .....											

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.



# Weights and Measures and Gas.

D—*Concluded.*

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Rejected in each Inspection Division, during 30th June, 1895.

## BALANCES.

With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges or Platform Scales.						Total Number Rejected.
5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upwards.	
9	64			31				61	7	79	20	7	34	312
22	18			8	1			46	30	37	13	7	19	201
1	8			3				17	1	15	3		5	53
								4						4
	1							4				1		2
										7			1	12
32	91			42	1			132	38	138	36	15	59	584
2	4			2				12	19	20	1	9	4	73
6	53	1	4	7				11	24	8				114
1	16			2				3	5	10	1			38
9	73	1	4	11				26	48	38	2	9	4	225
								1		2				3
	1							1	2					4
								2	2	2				7
	3			1				1	2		2	2		11
	1								1			1		1
								1						3
	4			1				2	4		2	3		16
				1				3	1	3	1	2	1	12

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditures and Receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURES.					Receipts.
		Salaries.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Barrie.....	Shanacy, M.....	100 00			5 15	105 15	66 50
Belleville.....	Johnson, W.....	250 00	50 00		42 55	342 55	43 75
Berlin.....	Lynes, K.....	100 00			13 50	113 50	136 75
Brockville.....	Giffin, W. M.....	91 63		1 00	24 52	117 15	115 50
Cobourg.....	Bickle, J. W.....	100 00		29 75	48 77	178 52	104 75
Cornwall.....	Mulhern, M. M.....	100 00			50 40	150 40	47 75
Guelph.....	Broadfoot, S.....	100 00			13 03	113 03	187 25
Hamilton.....	{ McPhie, D..... } { Dennis, A. W..... }	1,700 00	36 00	78 30	41 60	1,855 90	1,028 75
Kingston.....	Burrows, W.....	400 00	45 00		66 01	511 01	247 75
Listowel.....	Hawkins, A. St. G.....	100 00	60 00			160 00	60 00
London.....	Williams, J.....	1,000 00	110 00	362 70	227 45	1,700 15	2,158 75
Napanee.....	Elliott, Geo. M.....	100 00			6 00	106 00	82 75
Ottawa.....	Roche, H. G.....	900 00	225 00		738 40	1,863 40	337 25
Owen Sound.....	Graham, W. J.....	200 00	125 00			325 00	46 50
Peterborough.....	Cahill, T.....	200 00		7 55	10 50	218 05	88 50
Sarnia.....	Hicks, W. H.....		20 00		1 75	21 75	56 00
Stratford.....	Rennie, Geo.....	150 00				150 00	29 00
Toronto.....	{ Johnstone, J. K..... } { Pape, James..... }	2,199 92		2 95	49 11	2,251 98	5,577 00
District Inspector.....				10 00		10 00	
	Ontario.....	7,791 55	671 00	492 25	1,338 74	10,293 54	10,414 50
Montreal.....	{ Aubin, A..... } { O'Flaherty, M. J..... }	2,200 00	230 00	15 50	137 46	2,582 96	3,927 75
Quebec.....	{ LeVasseur, N..... } { Moreau, A..... }	1,300 00	150 00		96 11	1,546 11	402 00
Sherbrooke.....	Simpson, A. F.....	100 00				100 00	296 00
	Quebec.....	3,600 00	380 00	15 50	233 57	4,229 07	4,625 75
Fredericton.....	Purdie, S. A.....	200 00		12 00	2 32	214 32	79 75
Moncton.....	Lawlor, R. A.....	300 00		26 76	20 07	346 83	3 00
St. John.....	Rowan, A.....	1,000 00			34 40	1,034 40	345 50
	New Brunswick.....	1,500 00		38 76	56 79	1,595 55	428 25
Halifax, N.S.....	Miller, A.....	1,300 00	300 00	470 90	116 28	2,187 18	700 75
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Knight, Jos.....	200 00			26 50	226 50	129 75
Winnipeg, Man.....	Huggard, R. T.....	200 00	108 00		28 00	336 00	177 75
Nanaimo.....	Good, H. L.....	100 00			5 50	105 50	158 75
New Westminster.....	Wolfenden, Wm.....	100 00			24 50	124 50	75 00
Vancouver.....	Miller, J. E.....	100 00		11 50	57 50	169 00	294 50
Victoria.....	Jones, R.....	200 00	300 00		2 95	502 95	197 25
District Inspector.....				60 00		60 00	
	British Columbia.....	500 00	300 00	71 50	90 45	961 95	725 50

# Weights and Measures and Gas.

## APPENDIX E—*Concluded.*

### STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditures and Receipts, &c.—*Concluded.*

#### RECAPITULATION.

	EXPENDITURES.					Receipts.
	Salaries.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Ontario.....	7,791 55	671 00	492 25	1,338 74	10,293 54	10,414 50
Quebec .....	3,600 00	380 00	15 50	233 57	4,229 07	4,625 75
New Brunswick .....	1,500 00		38 76	56 79	1,595 55	428 25
Nova Scotia.....	1,300 00	300 00	470 90	116 28	2,187 18	700 75
Prince Edward Island.....	200 00			26 50	226 50	129 75
Manitoba.....	200 00	108 00		28 00	336 00	177 75
British Columbia.....	500 00	300 00	71 50	90 45	961 95	725 50
General expenses.....			161 45	479 54	640 99	
Printing.....				250 73	250 73	
Stationery.....				52 46	52 46	
Grand totals.....	15,091 55	1,759 00	1,250 36	2,673 06	20,773 97	17,202 25

E. MIALL,  
*Commissioner.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Barrie :—</b>									
July.....			21·22	16	0	1			
August.....			18·95	16	0	1			
September.....			19·76	16	0	1			
October.....			21·30	16	0	1			
November.....			21·48	16	0	1			
December.....			20·52	16	0	1			
January.....			20·35	16	0	1			
February.....			21·91	16	0	1			
March.....			20·30	16	0	1			
April.....			19·95	16	0	1			
May.....			19·18	16	0	1			
June.....			21·22	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Belleville :—</b>									
July.....	21·65	19·30	20·48	16	0	2			
August.....	19·52	18·23	19·07	16	0	3			
September.....	20·47	17·80	19·13	16	0	2			
October.....	20·80	18·06	19·44	16	0	4			
November.....	20·56	16·98	18·44	16	0	3			
December.....	23·11	20·24	21·60	16	0	3			
January.....									
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
May.....									
June.....	22·43	20·97	21·92	16	0	4			
					0	21			
<b>Berlin :—</b>									
July.....			16·47	16	0	1			
August.....			18·87	16	0	1			
September.....			19·22	16	0	1			
October.....			19·77	16	0	1			
November.....			17·37	16	0	1			
December.....			18·42	16	0	1			
January.....			16·24	16	0	1			
February.....			19·85	16	0	1			
March.....			18·14	16	0	1			
April.....			18·40	16	0	1			
May.....			19·07	16	0	1			
June.....			19·22	16	0	1			
					0	12			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Brantford :—</b>									
July .....			21·70	16	0	1			
August .....			19·66	16	0	1			
September .....									
October .....			21·13	16	0	1			
November .....			22·10	16	0	1			
December .....			21·03	16	0	1			
January .....			21·07	16	0	1			
February .....			21·54	16	0	1			
March .....			22·32	16	0	1			
April .....			21·25	16	0	1			
May .....			20·45	16	0	1			
June .....			19·60	16	0	1			
					0	11			
<b>Brockville :—</b>									
July .....			20·70	16	0	1			
August .....			19·90	16	0	1			
September .....			20·70	16	0	1			
October .....			19·90	16	0	1			
November .....			15·80	16	1	1			
December .....			21·28	16	0	1			
January .....			21·94	16	0	1			
February .....			20·52	16	0	1			
March .....			20·24	16	0	1			
April .....			20·20	16	0	1			
May .....			20·34	16	0	1			
June .....			23·36	16	0	1			
					1	12			
<b>Chatham :—</b>									
July .....			17·20	16	0	1			
August .....			16·28	16	0	1			
September .....			16·22	16	0	1			
October .....			16·86	16	0	1			
November .....									
December .....			18·00	16	0	1			
January .....			16·86	16	0	1			
February .....			17·91	16	0	1			
March .....			17·79	16	0	1			
April .....			16·86	16	0	1			
May .....					0	1			
June .....			16·86	16	0	1			
					0	10			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Cobourg:—</b>									
July.....			18.26	16	0	1			
August.....			18.79	16	0	1			
September.....			18.79	16	0	1			
October.....			18.07	16	0	1			
November.....			17.58	16	0	1			
December.....									
January.....									
February.....			18.10	16	0	1			
March.....			17.98	16	0	1			
April.....			17.78	16	0	1			
May.....			17.18	16	0	1			
June.....			17.55	16	0	1			
					0	10			
<b>Cornwall:—</b>									
July.....			18.70	16	0	1			
August.....			18.99	16	0	1			
September.....			18.30	16	0	1			
October.....			20.49	16	0	1			
November.....			18.80	16	0	1			
December.....			18.30	16	0	1			
January.....			18.70	16	0	1			
February.....			17.85	16	0	1			
March.....			19.30	16	0	1			
April.....			16.64	16	0	1			
May.....			17.85	16	0	1			
June.....			18.70	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Dundas:—</b>									
July.....			19.50	16	0	1			
August.....			19.18	16	0	1			
September.....									
October.....			18.35	16	0	1			
November.....			19.17	16	0	1			
December.....			19.34	16	0	1			
January.....			19.50	16	0	1			
February.....			19.50	16	0	1			
March.....			19.32	16	0	1			
April.....			20.31	16	0	1			
May.....			19.50	16	0	1			
June.....			18.50	16	0	1			
					0	11			





APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Galt :—</b>									
July.....			19.46	16	0	1			
August.....			18.82	16	0	1			
September.....			19.02	16	0	1			
October.....			19.35	16	0	1			
November.....			21.61	16	0	1			
December.....			24.50	16	0	1			
January.....			19.95	16	0	1			
February.....			21.14	16	0	1			
March.....			20.86	16	0	1			
April.....			19.70	16	0	1			
May.....			20.66	16	0	1			
June.....			21.67	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Guelph :—</b>									
July.....			24.72	16	0	1			
August.....			22.09	16	0	1			
September.....			20.82	16	0	1			
October.....			20.10	16	0	1			
November.....			19.82	16	0	1			
December.....			22.30	16	0	1			
January.....			19.85	16	0	1			
February.....			20.52	16	0	1			
March.....			21.40	16	0	1			
April.....			20.58	16	0	1			
May.....			22.01	16	0	1			
June.....			22.69	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Hamilton :—</b>									
July.....			17.85	16	0	1			
August.....			18.19	16	0	1			
September.....			18.00	16	0	1			
October.....			18.14	16	0	1			
November.....			18.64	16	0	1			
December.....			18.50	16	0	1			
January.....			18.00	16	0	1			
February.....			18.29	16	0	1			
March.....			17.70	16	0	1			
April.....			17.99	16	0	1			
May.....			17.85	16	0	1			
June.....			18.00	16	0	1			
					0	12			



APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Ingersoll—</b>									
July			22·55	16	0	1			
August			23·10	16	0	1			
September			24·24	16	0	1			
October			23·10	16	0	1			
November			23·20	16	0	1			
December			22·55	16	0	1			
January			22·50	16	0	1			
February			22·15	16	0	1			
March			23·30	16	0	1			
April			21·98	16	0	1			
May			21·94	16	0	1			
June			20·91	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Kingston—</b>									
July	25·61	21·73	24·23	16	0	3			
August	26·74	25·39	24·50	16	0	3			
September	25·07	24·01	24·38	16	0	3			
October	25·02	23·53	24·02	16	0	3			
November	26·52	23·20	24·31	16	0	3			
December	24·07	21·31	22·25	16	0	3			
January	23·33	22·72	23·11	16	0	3			
February	24·74	23·13	24·19	16	0	3			
March	23·34	21·87	23·34	16	0	3			
April	23·19	21·43	22·54	16	0	3			
May	23·85	22·32	23·11	16	0	3			
June	23·92	22·54	23·21	16	0	3			
					0	36			
<b>Lindsay—</b>									
July			20·38	16	0	1			
August			21·80	16	0	1			
September									
October									
November									
December									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
					0	2			



APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Listowel—</b>									
July.....			22·32	16	0	1			
August.....			20·10	16	0	1			
September.....			22·16	16	0	1			
October.....			22·80	16	0	1			
November.....			20·60	16	0	1			
December.....			21·86	16	0	1			
January.....			23·20	16	0	1			
February.....			21·66	16	0	1			
March.....			20·26	16	0	1			
April.....			20·66	16	0	1			
May.....			22·31	16	0	1			
June.....			20·85	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>London—</b>									
July.....	26·00	24·24	25·12	16	0	2			
August.....	27·00	23·40	24·73	16	0	3			
September.....	25·00	23·28	24·09	16	0	3			
October.....	24·24	19·00	21·18	16	0	3			
November.....	24·00	20·40	22·72	16	0	3			
December.....	23·81	20·04	21·95	16	0	3			
January.....	22·00	20·91	21·40	16	0	3			
February.....	24·00	22·11	23·29	16	0	3			
March.....	23·34	20·00	22·13	16	0	3			
April.....	23·76	21·02	22·61	16	0	3			
May.....	24·44	22·11	23·51	16	0	3			
June.....	24·00	22·91	23·57	16	0	3			
					0	35			
<b>Napanee—</b>									
July.....			17·79	16	0	1			
August.....			16·00	16	0	1			
September.....			22·24	16	0	1			
October.....			21·42	16	0	1			
November.....			19·12	16	0	1			
December.....			17·68	16	0	1			
January.....			18·24	16	0	1			
February.....			17·89	16	0	1			
March.....			21·78	16	0	1			
April.....			20·61	16	0	1			
May.....			20·39	16	0	1			
June.....			21·67	16	0	1			
					0	12			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below standard.	No. of tests.	Highest	Lowest	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Ottawa—</b>									
July.....	23·18	22·60	22·87	16	0	2	9·25	6·72	4·20
August.....	23·26	23·00	23·13	16	0	2	14·92	14·92	14·92
September.....	22·90	22·56	22·73	16	0	2	12·58	8·59	10·58
October.....									
November.....	22·37	20·56	21·46	16	0	2	14·75	8·84	11·79
December.....	22·19	21·30	21·74	16	0	2	14·70	12·76	13·73
January.....	26·40	22·89	24·64	16	0	2	11·54	6·56	9·05
February.....	25·97	21·04	23·50	16	0	2	16·44	9·81	13·12
March.....	21·58	21·07	21·32	16	0	2	14·47	11·06	12·76
April.....	23·17	21·64	22·40	16	0	2	14·63	9·25	11·94
May.....	21·00	21·00	21·00	16	0	2	15·18	14·99	15·08
June.....	23·30	22·24	22·77	16	0	2	14·41	8·87	11·64
					0	22			
<b>Owen Sound—</b>									
July.....			23·00	16	0	1			
August.....			22·20	16	0	1			
September.....			22·50	16	0	1			
October.....			22·51	16	0	1			
November.....			22·67	16	0	1			
December.....			22·55	16	0	1			
January.....			24·00	16	0	1			
February.....			23·90	16	0	1			
March.....			23·26	16	0	1			
April.....			22·90	16	0	1			
May.....			23·27	16	0	1			
June.....			22·52	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Peterborough—</b>									
July.....			22·68	16	0	1			
August.....			21·29	16	0	1			
September.....			21·50	16	0	1			
October.....			20·06	16	0	1			
November.....			22·46	16	0	1			
December.....			21·66	16	0	1			
January.....			21·82	16	0	1			
February.....			20·00	16	0	1			
March.....			22·00	16	0	1			
April.....			20·12	16	0	1			
May.....			23·94	16	0	1			
June.....			21·80	16	0	1			
					0	12			





APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Port Hope—</b>									
July.....			19.44	16	0	1			
August.....			19.79	16	0	1			
September.....			17.35	16	0	1			
October.....			18.59	16	0	1			
November.....			17.44	16	0	1			
December.....			18.77	16	0	1			
January.....			17.45	16	0	1			
February.....			18.59	16	0	1			
March.....			18.02	16	0	1			
April.....			17.44	16	0	1			
May.....			17.26	16	0	1			
June.....			17.00	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Sarnia—</b>									
July.....			20.47	16	0	1			
August.....			21.31	16	0	1			
September.....			22.10	16	0	1			
October.....			20.46	16	0	1			
November.....			18.36	16	0	1			
December.....			19.75	16	0	1			
January.....			19.63	16	0	1			
February.....			20.10	16	0	1			
March.....			20.27	16	0	1			
April.....			20.15	16	0	1			
May.....			19.81	16	0	1			
June.....			18.98	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Stratford—</b>									
July.....			16.83	16	0	1			
August.....			16.79	16	0	1			
September.....			16.03	16	0	1			
October.....			16.77	16	0	1			
November.....			16.04	16	0	1			
December.....									
January.....									
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
					0	5			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. Catharines—									
July.....			20·56	16	0	1			
August.....			19·28	16	0	1			
September.....									
October.....			19·66	16	0	1			
November.....			21·00	16	0	1			
December.....			19·28	16	0	1			
January.....									
February.....			20·03	16	0	1			
March.....			19·12	16	0	1			
April.....			21·71	16	0	1			
May.....			21·96	16	0	1			
June.....			18·35	16	0	1			
					0	10			
St. Thomas—									
July.....			17·00	16	0	1			
August.....			17·71	16	0	1			
September.....			17·85	16	0	1			
October.....			16·86	16	0	1			
November.....			16·86	16	0	1			
December.....			17·56	16	0	1			
January.....			17·35	16	0	1			
February.....			16·57	16	0	1			
March.....			16·50	16	0	1			
April.....			17·85	16	0	1			
May.....			17·00	16	0	1			
June.....			16·81	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Toronto—									
July.....	21·02	19·04	19·78	16	0	9	9·67	6·96	8·31
August.....	19·90	17·61	18·97	16	0	8	8·33	4·26	6·29
September.....	22·39	19·58	20·67	16	0	9	8·51	6·07	7·29
October.....	22·41	18·20	19·63	16	0	9	11·09	4·13	7·61
November.....	20·37	19·02	19·76	16	0	8	8·80	5·51	7·15
December.....	20·72	17·59	19·66	16	0	9	12·35	6·91	9·63
January.....	22·33	18·15	19·87	16	0	9	14·49	9·41	11·95
February.....	19·92	17·74	18·86	16	0	8	17·18	14·45	15·81
March.....	19·05	17·01	18·26	16	0	9	16·29	15·28	15·78
April.....	20·76	16·89	19·12	16	0	9	11·26	9·54	10·40
May.....	20·67	17·93	19·28	16	0	8	9·59	9·04	9·31
June.....	20·23	18·75	19·21	16	0	9	14·04	14·04	12·95
					0	104			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Windsor—									
July.....			17·00	16	0	1			
August.....			17·01	16	0	1			
September.....			16·50	16	0	1			
October.....			16·62	16	0	1			
November.....			16·10	16	0	1			
December.....			17·85	16	0	1			
January.....			16·36	16	0	1			
February.....			16·72	16	0	1			
March.....			16·00	16	0	1			
April.....									
May.....			17·21	16	0	1			
June.....			16·72	16	0	1			
					0	11			
Woodstock—									
July.....			22·77	16	0	1			
August.....			22·83	16	0	1			
September.....			23·00	16	0	1			
October.....			22·90	16	0	1			
November.....			23·14	16	0	1			
December.....			21·31	16	0	1			
January.....			23·60	16	0	1			
February.....			20·00	16	0	1			
March.....			23·25	16	0	1			
April.....			22·70	16	0	1			
May.....			22·24	16	0	1			
June.....			21·91	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Montreal—									
July.....	25·08	21·38	22·59	16	0	8	23·34	13·21	18·27
August.....	26·35	21·48	23·45	16	0	10	28·94	22·83	25·88
September.....	23·81	20·00	21·65	16	0	8	34·10	33·33	33·47
October.....	21·03	18·42	19·87	16	0	10	34·00	15·31	24·65
November.....	19·50	18·50	19·04	16	0	8	32·04	27·54	29·79
December.....	20·28	17·99	19·22	16	0	10	34·00	20·54	27·42
January.....	20·81	18·67	19·54	16	0	9	32·34	9·38	24·29
February.....	21·94	18·15	19·46	16	0	8	31·07	27·78	29·07
March.....	21·11	18·42	20·27	16	0	8	33·40	24·97	30·64
April.....	22·25	18·73	20·03	16	0	9	32·73	32·03	31·33
May.....	21·61	19·01	20·01	16	0	9	27·51	21·03	24·98
June.....	20·38	19·58	20·00	16	0	8	25·75	21·74	23·74
					0	105			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Quebec :—									
July.....			17.65	16	0	1	16.40	16.28	16.24
August.....			18.87	16	0	1	23.32	11.42	17.37
September.....			17.82	16	0	1	19.09	16.84	17.96
October.....			16.72	16	0	1	21.32	15.61	18.46
November.....			17.21	16	0	1	23.35	18.43	20.89
December.....			17.46	16	0	1	21.21	20.04	20.62
January.....			17.83	16	0	1	20.67	19.24	19.95
February.....			16.96	16	0	1	25.40	23.72	24.56
March.....			16.89	16	0	1	24.04	17.47	20.75
April.....			17.34	16	0	1	21.41	7.38	14.39
May.....			17.28	16	0	1	19.93	18.40	19.16
June.....			16.42	16	0	1	18.98	14.59	16.78
					0	12			
Sherbrooke :—									
July.....			22.82	16	0	1			
August.....			24.34	16	0	1			
September.....			23.03	16	0	1			
October.....			23.94	16	0	1			
November.....			23.24	16	0	1			
December.....			18.98	16	0	1			
January.....			24.02	16	0	1			
February.....			23.52	16	0	1			
March.....			23.97	16	0	1			
April.....			23.46	16	0	1			
May.....			24.92	16	0	1			
June.....			26.76	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Fredericton :—									
July.....			18.28	16	0	1			
August.....			16.39	16	0	1			
September.....			15.62	16	1	1			
October.....			15.90	16	1	1			
November.....			17.13	16	0	1			
December.....			18.44	16	0	1			
January.....			17.85	16	0	1			
February.....			18.62	16	0	1			
March.....			17.62	16	0	1			
April.....			17.40	16	0	1			
May.....			17.37	16	0	1			
June.....			18.23	16	0	1			
					2	12			



## Weights and Measures and Gas.

F.—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

100 cubic feet.			Ammonia per 100 cubic feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.				Remarks.	
Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.....	.....	.....	4	0	2	2	0	2	
	0	24					0	24	24	0	24	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
									11	1	12	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
.....									1	0	1	
									12	0	12	

## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Moncton :—</b>									
July.....									
August.....			16·46	16	0	1			
September.....			16·34	16	0	1			
October.....			16·66	16	0	1			
November.....			17·76	16	0	1			
December.....			16·70	16	0	1			
January.....			16·44	16	0	1			
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
					0	6			
<b>St. John :—</b>									
July.....	16·93	15·31	16·40	16	1	8	31·90	28·19	30·70
August.....	16·77	15·90	16·58	16	1	7	33·80	24·79	28·04
September.....	17·21	15·80	16·65	16	1	8	32·35	27·51	29·44
October.....	16·93	15·23	16·38	16	1	8	27·90	20·69	24·42
November.....	17·22	14·74	15·84	16	4	8	22·99	17·50	20·58
December.....	17·77	16·08	17·22	16	0	7	21·35	16·39	17·98
January.....	18·16	16·15	17·27	16	0	7	18·28	15·78	17·22
February.....	17·68	16·26	16·67	16	0	7	19·00	17·39	18·09
March.....	17·28	16·06	16·69	16	0	7	20·11	16·81	18·25
April.....	19·12	16·22	17·05	16	0	7	29·59	14·50	19·91
May.....	17·41	16·27	16·83	16	0	8	22·67	17·19	19·34
June.....	17·12	16·67	16·92	16	0	7	22·78	20·13	21·33
					8	89			
<b>Halifax :—</b>									
July.....	18·09	17·33	17·71	16	0	2	11·38	10·29	10·83
August.....	17·75	17·25	17·50	16	0	2	12·87	11·25	12·06
September.....	18·17	18·14	18·15	16	0	2	11·17	9·53	10·35
October.....	17·89	17·81	17·85	16	0	2	11·52	10·48	11·00
November.....	17·84	16·56	17·20	16	0	2	8·01	6·55	7·28
December.....	17·30	17·03	17·16	16	0	2	12·63	10·36	11·49
January.....	18·09	18·01	18·05	16	0	2	10·99	8·44	9·71
February.....	18·07	17·70	17·88	16	0	2	11·25	8·78	10·01
March.....	18·18	18·15	18·16	16	0	2	7·18	6·70	6·94
April.....	18·00	17·94	17·97	16	0	2	8·72	8·00	8·36
May.....	18·06	17·94	18·00	16	0	2	11·16	9·31	10·24
June.....	18·11	17·68	17·87	16	0	2	14·12	12·39	13·25
					0	24			

# Weights and Measures and Gas.

F.—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1895.

100 Cubic feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.				Remarks.	
Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
												No test.
									1	0	1	do
									1	0	1	No test.
									1	0	1	Nil.
									1	0	1	Nil.
									1	0	1	Nil.
									1	0	1	Nil.
									6	0	6	
35	0	4	3.26	2.29	2.84	4	0	4	8	0	8	
35	0	4	3.21	1.98	2.86	4	0	4	7	0	7	
35	0	4	3.69	3.53	3.62	4	0	4	8	0	8	
35	0	4	3.79	1.40	2.93	4	0	4	8	0	8	
35	0	4	3.88	1.61	2.42	4	0	4	8	0	8	
35	0	4	3.09	1.44	2.18	4	0	4	7	0	7	
35	0	4	3.32	2.51	2.93	4	0	4	7	0	7	
35	0	4	3.15	2.57	2.83	4	0	4	7	0	7	
35	0	4	3.59	2.45	3.01	4	0	4	7	0	7	
35	0	4	3.81	2.45	3.00	4	0	4	7	0	7	
35	0	4	4.02	3.05	3.61	4	0	4	8	0	8	
35	0	4	4.00	3.74	3.90	4	0	4	7	0	7	
	0	48					0	48	89	0	89	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	1.11	.80	.95	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.70	.00	.35	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
35	0	2	.00	.00	.00	4	0	2	2	0	2	
	0	24					0	24	24	0	24	

## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Pictou :—</b>									
July.....			18.40	16	0	1			
August.....			18.46	16	0	1			
September.....			17.05	16	0	1			
October.....			16.96	16	0	1			
November.....			18.01	16	0	1			
December.....			18.60	16	0	1			
January.....			18.42	16	0	1			
February.....			18.61	16	0	1			
March.....			18.05	16	0	1			
April.....			17.35	16	0	1			
May.....			18.00	16	0	1			
June.....			19.41	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Yarmouth :—</b>									
July.....			17.72	16	0	1			
August.....			16.25	16	0	1			
September.....			17.50	16	0	1			
October.....			16.48	16	0	1			
November.....			17.70	16	0	1			
December.....			18.00	16	0	1			
January.....			17.54	16	0	1			
February.....			18.00	16	0	1			
March.....			18.53	16	0	1			
April.....			17.75	16	0	1			
May.....			16.15	16	0	1			
June.....			17.38	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Charlottetown :—</b>									
July.....	21.61	19.35	20.48	16	0	2			
August.....	21.00	18.80	19.90	16	0	2			
September.....	20.20	18.94	19.40	16	0	3			
October.....	19.96	18.66	19.12	16	0	3			
November.....	19.53	18.60	19.04	16	0	3			
December.....	19.83	19.27	19.55	16	0	2			
January.....	20.76	19.90	20.33	16	0	2			
February.....	20.33	17.65	19.33	16	0	3			
March.....	21.57	17.14	19.25	16	0	3			
April.....	21.45	18.72	20.00	16	0	3			
May.....	20.53	20.13	20.28	16	0	3			
June.....	21.55	19.05	20.60	16	0	2			
					0	31			



## APPENDIX

## RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICERS.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>Winnipeg :—</b>									
July.....			20·20	16	0	1			
August.....			20·19	16	0	1			
September.....			20·20	16	0	1			
October.....			20·84	16	0	1			
November.....			20·11	16	0	1			
December.....			19·20	16	0	1			
January.....			20·50	16	0	1			
February.....			19·10	16	0	1			
March.....			20·71	16	0	1			
April.....			20·60	16	0	1			
May.....			20·00	16	0	1			
June.....			20·16	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Victoria :—</b>									
July.....			18·18	16	0	1			
August.....	18·82	18·53	18·68	16	0	2			
September.....	19·02	18·94	18·98	16	0	2			
October.....									
November.....	18·24	17·38	17·81	16	0	2			
December.....	18·70	18·62	18·66	16	0	2			
January.....	18·21	18·07	18·14	16	0	2			
February.....	18·10	17·94	18·00	16	0	2			
March.....	18·36	18·27	18·31	16	0	2			
April.....	18·94	18·20	18·57	16	0	2			
May.....	18·96	18·00	18·48	16	0	2			
June.....	18·50	18·20	18·35	16	0	2			
					0	21			
<b>Nanaimo :—</b>									
July.....									
August.....									
September.....	20·85	19·90	20·38	16	0	2			
October.....	21·43	19·47	20·45	16	0	2			
November.....			20·59	16	0	1			
December.....			22·98	16	0	1			
January.....			23·33	16	0	1			
February.....			21·73	16	0	1			
March.....			21·58	16	0	1			
April.....			21·59	16	0	1			
May.....			21·32	16	0	1			
June.....			21·43	16	0	1			
					0	12			



APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
<b>New Westminster—</b>									
July			16.85	16	0	1			
August			16.92	16	0	1			
September			16.48	16	0	1			
October			16.34	16	0	1			
November			16.86	16	0	1			
December			16.71	16	0	1			
January			16.78	16	0	1			
February			16.78	16	0	1			
March			18.27	16	0	1			
April			14.48	16	0	1			
May			17.69	16	0	1			
June			18.28	16	0	1			
					0	12			
<b>Vancouver—</b>									
July			20.96	16	0	1			
August			18.64	16	0	1			
September			20.35	16	0	1			
October			17.16	16	0	1			
November			17.35	16	0	1			
December			20.01	16	0	1			
January			20.96	16	0	1			
February			20.53	16	0	1			
March			20.96	16	0	1			
April			17.61	16	0	1			
May			18.55	16	0	1			
June			18.42	16	0	1			
					0	12			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th August, 1895.





## APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Gas Meters presented for Verification, Verified, Verified after first Rejection, and Rejected during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Inspection Offices.	Presented for Veri- fication.	Kind.		Verified as coming within the Error Tolerated by Law.			Verified after First Rejection.			Rejected.			Totals Verified and Rejected.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.
Barrie	33		33	2	4	25	1			1		32	1	
Belleville	8		8	1	4	3						8		
Berlin	81		81	11	28	39				1	2	78	3	
Brantford	177		177	39	32	106						177		
Brockville	90		90	78			11		1			89	1	
Chatham	72		72	18	11	38			2	3		67	5	
Cobourg	25		25	10	6	9						25		
Cornwall	9		9	9								9		
Dundas	6		6	1	1	3					1	5	1	
Galt	63		63	1	8	54						63		
Guelph	140		140	2	57	75			1	5		134	6	
Hamilton	473		473	131	69	273						473		
Ingersoll	29		29	9	12	5			1	1	1	26	3	
Kingston	198		198	20	88	89			1			197	1	
Listowel	23		23	3	19	9				1		22	1	
London	525		525	109	118	284			3	10	1	511	14	
Napanee	28		28	2	14	10		1		1		27	1	
Ottawa	206		206	3	33	167			1		2	203	3	
Owen Sound	11		11	9	2							11		
Peterborough	53		53	11	9	32					1	52	1	
Port Hope	12		12		1	11						12		
Sarnia	21		21	20		1						21		
Stratford	12		12	1	4	7						12		
St. Catharines	81		81	19	3	59						81		
St. Thomas	148		148	31	53	38	3	7	3	1	12	135	13	
Toronto	5,167		5,167	994	1,129	3,010			4	23	7	5,133	34	
Windsor	658		658	125	112	412			1	3	1	650	8	
Woodstock	33		33	8	17	8						33		
Montreal	3,469		3,469	429	849	2,176			1	12	2	3,454	15	
Quebec	233		233	163	18	51				1		232	1	
Sherbrooke	241		241	30	120	89					2	239	2	
Fredericton	48		48		20	20		2	4	1	1	46	2	
St. John	189		189	43	12	133				1		188	1	
Halifax	395	376	19	271	50	74						395		
Pictou	7		7	4	2	1						7		
Yarmouth	53		53	19	15	16				3		50	3	
Charlottetown	65		65	12	16	16			13	2	6	44	21	
Winnipeg	72	2	70	54		18						72		
Nanaimo	91		91	6	38	29		2	4	7	5	75	16	
New Westminster	36		36	7	19	7				3		33	3	
Vancouver	176		176	34	51	80			1	1	9	165	11	
Victoria	105		105	2	33	35			32	3		70	35	
Totals	13,562	378	13,184	2,741	3,068	7,512	15	12	8	68	94	44	13,356	206

59 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 7B.)

A. 1896

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

# INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE

1895

PART III.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 7B—1896.] *Price 10 cents.*

## CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Commissioner's Report.....	v
Public Analysts' Reports—	
District of Halifax, N.S.....	1
do St. John, N.B.....	1
do Quebec.....	3
do Montreal.....	4
do Ottawa.....	5
do Toronto.....	6
do London.....	7
do Winnipeg.....	7
Appendix A.—Inspection of Infants' Food.....	10
do B. do Condensed Milk.....	14
do C. do Extract of Beef.....	16
do D. do White Lead.....	18
do E. do Paris Green.....	24
do F. do Butter.....	28
do G. do Tea.....	34
do H. do Flour.....	40
do I. do Coffee.....	48
do J. do Lard.....	54
do K. do Commercial Fertilizers.....	58
do L.—Bulletin No. 40.—Paris Green.....	65
do M. do 41.—Fertilizers.....	75

# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

### INSPECTION OF FOODS, DRUGS AND FERTILIZERS.

To the Honourable

The Controller of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the reports of the official analysts of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

The following is a summary statement of the whole number of samples analysed by them :—

Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Unclassed.	Total.
Infants' food.....	32			4	36
Condensed milk.....	30	1	4		35
Extract of beef.....	37	1		4	42
White lead.....	56	38	2	2	98
Paris green.....	58	17	6		81
Butter.....	81	24	8		113
Tea.....	57	30	2		89
Flour.....	147	2			149
Coffee.....	51	34	3	1	89
Lard.....	54	13	14		81
Commercial fertilizers.....	77	1	11	24	113
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>926</b>

There does not seem to be any feature calling for special comment, beyond the remarks made by the analysts themselves.

The most noticeable adulterations are in respect of butter, tea and coffee. The first (butter) consists of an excess of water or salt, sometimes of both, and are indicative of carelessness rather than fraud.

It is gratifying to observe that infant foods and meat extracts are generally genuine and wholesome and nutritious.

EDWARD MIALI.

## Adulteration of Food.

### REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

LABORATORY OF THE OFFICIAL ANALYST,  
HALIFAX, N.S., 22nd August, 1895.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on foods, drugs, &c., received for analysis during the year ending 30th June, 1895, as follows:—

Description.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	Total.
Infants' foods .....	6	0	0	6
Beef extract .....	7	0	0	7
Condensed milk .....	4	0	0	4
Paris green .....	7	0	6	13
White lead .....	11	1	5	17
Butter .....	7	0	10	17
Tea .....	12	0	2	14
Coffee .....	1	0	13	14
Fertilizers .....	16	0	0	16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>108</b>

For details of results of analysis I would refer to my certificates which are usually published in the tabulated statement appended to the annual report.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
MAYNARD BOWMAN.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 85 GERMAIN ST.,  
ST. JOHN, N.B., 3rd September, 1895.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the work done in my laboratory for the Inland Revenue Department during the year ending 30th June, 1895. The samples examined were:

Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Infants' food .....	4	0	0	4
Extract of beef .....	4	0	0	4
Condensed milk .....	4	0	0	4
White lead .....	4	6	0	10
Paris green .....	5	3	0	8
Butter .....	12	0	0	12
Tea .....	6	3	0	9
Flour (pea) .....	1	0	0	1
do (barley) .....	2	0	0	2
do (buckwheat) .....	2	0	0	2
do (oatmeal) .....	2	0	0	2
do (wheaten) .....	9	0	0	9
do (maize) .....	1	0	0	1
do (graham) .....	1	0	0	1
Coffee .....	8	1	0	9
Lard .....	12	0	0	12
Fertilizers .....	14	0	0	14
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>

*Infants' Foods.*

With reference to the different brands of infants' foods, it may be noted that while nothing of an injurious nature was detected in any of the samples yet it may be a question whether these compounds are in the form most suitable for the digestive powers of infants and invalids.

*Beef Extracts.*

The various beef extracts examined were evidently prepared from fresh and wholesome materials and were not mixed with extraneous substances.

*Condensed Milk.*

All the samples of condensed milk examined were found to be suitable for food purposes and did not contain anything of an injurious nature.

*White Lead.*

Of the samples of white lead examined four were found pure and six adulterated.

*Paris Green.*

This substance so extensively used by farmers was found to be rather extensively adulterated. Of the eight samples examined three were found to be adulterated chiefly with barium sulphate. The various dealers in Paris green throughout the province have expressed their satisfaction with reference to the efforts being made by the Department of Inland Revenue with a view to the detection of adulterated Paris green.

The bulletin issued by the department has been widely circulated and will lead to a reduction in the percentage of adulterated samples.

*Butter.*

All the samples of butter were of good quality, and did not contain a larger percentage of salt than is required for preservative purposes.

*Tea.*

Of the nine samples of tea examined only one was found to contain extraneous matter.

*Flour and Meal.*

Of the eighteen samples of flour and meal examined not one was found to be adulterated.

*Lard.*

Twelve samples of lard were examined, all of which were free from adulteration.

*Fertilizers.*

Fourteen samples of fertilizers of different brands, collected in the province of Ontario were examined in this laboratory, all of which were well up to the standard as regards the essential elements.

## Adulteration of Food.

In conclusion it may be noted that the regular and frequent publication of bulletins by the department must eventually very greatly reduce the percentage of adulteration, as dealers will refuse to purchase or sell goods which are generally known to be below standard strength.

The press throughout the Dominion will be found more willing to publish the results of recent analysis than to search through the Blue-book at the end of the year for information with reference to samples examined perhaps several months before.

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

W. F. BEST,  
*Official Analyst.*

QUEBEC, 1st October, 1895.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 30th June, 1895. Since the month of July, 1894, I have analysed 140 samples with the results indicated in the following table:—

Description.	Pure.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Condensed milk . . . . .	10	0	0	10
Extract of beef . . . . .	6	0	0	6
Paris green . . . . .	8	3	0	11
White lead (dry) . . . . .	2	1	0	3
do (in oil) . . . . .	9	2	0	11
Butter . . . . .	12	0	4	16
Tea . . . . .	5	8	0	13
Flour . . . . .	25	0	0	25
Coffee . . . . .	6	7	0	13
Lard . . . . .	6	8	2	16
Fertilizers . . . . .	16	0	0	16
Total . . . . .	105	29	6	140

The fertilizers are all placed in the category of samples relatively pure, although some of them are more or less inferior in quality.

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

DR. M. FISET,  
*Public Analyst.*



LABORATORY OF OFFICIAL ANALYST,  
MONTREAL, 4th September, 1895.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report on samples of food, drugs and fertilizers submitted to me for analysis during the year 1894-95, ending 30th June, 1895. During this period 152 samples have been reported upon with the following results, viz. : genuine, 108 ; adulterated, 34 ; doubtful, 10 ; total, 152, as detailed below :

Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Infants' food .....	6	0	0	6
Meat extract .....	6	0	0	6
Condensed milk .....	5	0	0	5
White lead .....	5	10	0	15
Paris green .....	10	1	2	13
Butter .....	13	4	0	17
Tea .....	3	9	2	14
Flour (wheat) .....	5	0	0	5
do (pea) .....	1	0	0	1
do (rice) .....	4	0	0	4
do (graham) .....	5	0	0	5
Meal (corn) .....	6	0	0	6
do (oat) .....	1	0	0	1
Buckwheat .....	6	0	0	6
Coffee .....	4	7	3	14
Lard .....	11	3	3	17
Fertilizers .....	17	0	0	17
Total ..	108	34	10	152

It is satisfactory to find that the children's and invalids' food are of good nutritious quality and may be relied on as genuine preparations of what they profess to be. The cereal, flours and meals are also genuine and of high class quality. Coffee is largely adulterated as usual and my previous suggestions of Dominion licenses including inspection of spice mills still holds force, for the exclusion of worthless materials from this important beverage and the condiments of food. White leads and Paris green are adulterated to the detriment of the purchaser and in contravention of the Act against Fraudulent Marking. In the case of Paris green, I have made allowance for some excess of arsenic owing to variability in the mode of manufacture resulting in several shades of green, but I have condemned those containing crystals of arsenious acid formed in fumes from arsenical ores and added to Paris green only to depreciate the value of the pigment as an insecticide.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS, *Ph. D., D.C.L.,*  
*Official Analyst, Montreal.*

## Adulteration of Food.

DISTRICT OF KINGSTON,  
OTTAWA, 14th September, 1895.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my report on the work done since 1st July, 1894, on the following samples :—

- 4 extract of beef.
- 2 condensed milk.
- 6 infants' food.
- 7 Paris green.
- 7 white lead in oil.
- 4 white lead dry.
- 12 butter.
- 9 tea.
- 4 rye whisky.
- 18 flour (5 buckwheat, 5 wheat, 5 oatmeal and 3 maize.)
- 9 coffee and coffee compounds.
- 12 lard.
- 12 fertilizers.

The undermentioned table shows a résumé of my operations during the last fiscal year.

No opinion was expressed in the certificates of the fertilizers, as to their genuineness or otherwise, therefore they are not classified into the table.

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Extract of beef .....	4	0	0	4
Condensed milk.....	2	0	0	2
Infants' food .....	6	0	0	6
Paris green .....	5	0	2	7
White lead (in oil).....	0	6	1	7
do (dry) .....	3	1	0	4
Butter .....	7	1	4	12
Tea .....	9	0	0	9
Rye whisky .....	3	0	1	4
Flour .....	18	0	0	18
Coffee and coffee compound .....	8	1	0	9
Lard .....	7	1	4	12
Fertilizers .....	0	0	0	12
Total .....	72	10	12	106

F. X. VALADE, *M.D.*,  
*Official Analyst.*

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,  
TORONTO, 26th September, 1895.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR, —During the year ending 30th June, 1895, one hundred and sixteen samples have been analysed and reported on.

Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Infants' and invalids' food.....	6	0	0	6
Condensed milk.....	2	0	0	2
Meat extracts.....	7	0	0	7
White lead (in oil).....	2	5	0	7
do (dry).....	2	1	0	3
Zinc white (in oil).....	1	0	0	1
Paris green.....	11	2	0	13
Butter.....	8	7	0	15
Tea and tea dust.....	9	3	0	12
Coffee.....	10	2	0	12
Fertilizers.....	10	0	4	14
Flour, meals, &c.....	23	1	0	24
Total.....	91	21	4	116

The proprietary foods were not judged, because no standard to which they should attain has been fixed by the department.

The process of analysis as given by the department was followed, using, however, cold alcohol for the alcoholic extract. In the case of the meat extracts, the chlorides were determined, and reckoned as sodium chloride, in order to show its proportion to the total ash.

The results are as follows:—

	Sod. Chlor.	Total Ash.
Meat extract.....	3.1	14.6
Meat extract.....	2.8	22.6
Meat extract.....	3.4	20.6
Beef extract.....	14.7	29.2
Beef extract.....	8.6	19.2
Fluid beef.....	4.8	12.2
Bovinine.....	Not determined.	0.71

In the case of white lead in oil, the dry white lead, and the Paris green, the adulterations consisted of the addition of barytes (barium sulphates.)

Of the fifteen samples of butter, four were adulterated, three with excess of water, one with excess of salt and water. No foreign fats were found.

The twelve samples of tea showed no adulteration with foreign leaves, but two "gunpowder" teas consisted in part of balls made of earthy matter and tea dust rolled together to resemble the rolled up tea leaves. A high ash was the result. Some samples contained a rather large proportion of broken leaves and stems; others contained portions of very large leaves.

The percentages of ash, caffeine, &c., were reckoned on the tea dried at 100°C.

Two samples of coffee in twelve were adulterated, one with chicory and peas, the other with peas and a trace of chicory.

Of the twenty-four samples of flour, &c., one was adulterated, a buckwheat flour, consisting partly of wheat flour.

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

W. HODGSON ELLIS,  
*Official Analyst, Toronto.*

# Adulteration of Food.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S OFFICE,  
LONDON, 3rd September, 1895.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of work done in my laboratory during the year ending 30th June, 1895.

During that time 102 samples have been examined as shown in the following table:—

Name of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Infants' food .....	4	0	0	4
Extract of beef .....	3	1	0	4
Condensed milk .....	0	0	4	4
Paris green .....	4	4	0	8
Dry white lead .....	2	0	0	2
White lead (in oil) .....	7	1	0	8
Butter .....	10	2	0	12
Tea .....	5	4	0	9
Flour and meals .....	17	1	0	18
Coffee .....	9	0	0	9
Lard .....	6	1	5	12
Fertilizers .....	4	1	7	12
Total .....	71	15	16	102

In the above classification I wish to refer to the fact that the extract of beef returned as adulterated had not any adulterant added, but it was partly decomposed and had acted on the tin container, rendering it unfit for use. Also in the case of the flour returned as adulterated, it was rather an error, no doubt, rice flour having been substituted for maize.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
**FRANKLIN T. HARRISON,**  
*Public Analyst.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,  
WINNIPEG, 8th October, 1895.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue.  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a résumé of the work done for the department during the fiscal year 1894-95.

The following schedule shows the general conclusion arrived at regarding the 102 samples submitted:—

Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Unclassed.	Total.
Proprietary infants' and invalids' foods .....	0	0	4	4
Extract of beef .....	0	0	4	4
Condensed milk .....	3	1	0	4
White lead .....	2	0	0	2
White lead (in oil) .....	6	0	2	8
Paris green .....	8	0	0	8
Butter .....	12	0	0	12
Tea .....	8	1	0	9
Flour .....	18	0	0	18
Coffee .....	5	3	1	9
Lard .....	12	0	0	12
Fertilizers .....	0	0	12	12
Total .....	74	5	23	102

*Proprietary Infants' and Invalids' Foods.*

The greater part of the analytical results reported were obtained after a method suggested by the chief analyst, the material supported in asbestos fibre being extracted successively by the several solvents. This method gave less satisfactory results when applied to the proprietary foods, than when used in the analysis of the beef extracts and condensed milk samples. Since these foods present considerable differences when compared with each other, it would seem desirable that the statements on the packages should give more definite information regarding the composition of the contents.

*Extracts of Beef.*

The different meat preparations also show great variations among themselves and give very different analytical results. One sample examined was a liquid at ordinary temperature, but became nearly solid on warming to 117° Fahrenheit. It contained 11 per cent by weight of absolute alcohol and some boracic acid, otherwise it appeared to consist mainly of raw blood.

*Condensed Milk.*

The statements on the tins of this article are often untrue. A sample containing only 1½ per cent of fat, and evidently made from skim milk, I have classed as adulterated, as there was nothing on the tin to indicate that it was not made from whole milk. There is a brand of condensed milk manufactured in Manitoba which contains only about one half per cent of fat. It is claimed on the tin that "the richest and purest of milk from healthy cows" is employed. A full account of the method of preparation then follows, the only thing left out of the description being the process of removing the cream.

*White Lead in Oil.*

The percentage of oil found varied from 5·8 to 8·77, and averaged 7·28. The minimum proportion of oil defined by the Act is 8 per cent. Only one sample contained as much as 8 per cent. It is possible the deficiency of oil may be due, in some cases, to the difficulty of mixing the paint, in taking small samples from a large keg of the material. For this reason I have not classed these samples as adulterated. Two samples contained respectively, 74 and 43 per cent of barium sulphate, but these samples—the only ones received in the original tins—were not branded pure or genuine, and so do not come within the cognizance of the Act. The figures refer to the percentage of barium sulphate in the whole material as received. In the former samples analysed the figures reported for barium sulphate were stated to represent the amount of the adulterant in the dry substance freed from oil, though in the published report of the department they were incorrectly made to appear as percentages of the whole material.

*Paris Green.*

The samples analysed had the following average composition. The results of the individual samples in no case varying much from the averages:—

Cupric oxide .....	31·63
Arsenious anhydride.....	56·43
Acetic do (by diff.).....	11·94
	100·00

These figures agree fairly well with the results calculated for aceto-arsenite of copper (Imperial Green), which has the following theoretical composition:—

Cupric acide.....	31·36
Arsenious anhydride.....	58·58
Acetic do .....	10·06
	100·00

## Adulteration of Food.

### *Butter.*

The samples were free from foreign fat and excessive salt, and the majority were of good quality generally.

### *Tea.*

One sample slightly exceeded the legal limit of 8 per cent, total ash reckoned on the dried material.

### *Coffee.*

Much of the coffee now sold in Winnipeg is put up in tins labelled "coffee compound." One sample containing one-third its weight of chicory, was sent to me labelled by the inspector "sold as compound." Two of those reported as adulterated contained both chicory and starch, while a third contained as much as 75 per cent of chicory.

### *Lard.*

The samples were all genuine hogs' fat, through some of them were rancid and discoloured.

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

EDGAR B. KENRICK.

## APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.									
				Moisture.	Petroleum, Ether Extract.	Ex-tract.	Ex-tract.	Re-sidue.	Total Solids.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Proteids.	
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1894,	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>												
Aug.	4 Lactated Food.....	8051	14264	5.54	0.84	29.62	7.56	56.44	94.46	3.01			
do	4 Neaves Food.....	8052	14265	3.56	1.19	3.12	10.41	81.72	96.44	0.98			
do	7 Chapman's Food.....	8053	14266	10.90	1.59	3.06	5.32	79.13	89.10	1.59			
do	7 Mellin's Infants Food....	8054	14267	5.37	0.58	55.64	30.83	7.58	94.63	3.72			
do	7 Horlick's Malted Milk....	8056	14269	3.28	1.71	61.58	18.89	14.54	96.72	3.60			
do	7 Nestle's Milk Food.....	8059	14272	2.59	5.90	39.27	6.84	45.40	97.41	1.65			
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>												
July	27 Lactated Food.....	5810	6484	6.00	2.20			24.92	54.84	94.00	2.98	1.45	9.06
do	27 Nestle's Food.....	5811	6486	1.90	4.44			44.90	37.26	98.10	1.56	1.59	9.94
do	27 Ridge's Patent Food....	5812	6488	10.40	0.63			5.20	74.08	84.60	0.44	1.48	9.25
do	27 Mellin's Food.....	5813	6489	5.10	0.50			81.17	0.40	94.90	3.90	1.43	8.94
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>												
do	27 Lactated Food.....	8213	6484	5.00	0.70	30.34	5.90	58.06	95.00	2.72	1.75		10.94
do	27 Horlick's Malted Milk..	8214	6485	3.68	1.72	65.44	14.68	14.48	96.32	3.68	3.05		19.06
do	27 Nestle's Food.....	8215	6486	2.36	4.64	41.32	8.24	43.44	97.64	1.88	1.80		11.25
do	27 Ridge's Patent Food....	8217	6488	9.20	0.44	2.40	6.90	81.06	90.80	Trace.	1.97		12.31
do	27 Mellin's Food.....	8218	6489	5.84	2.20	72.28	11.88	7.80	94.16	4.08	1.54		9.63
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>												
do	25 Nestle's Milk Food.....	5386	13228	1.79	2.75			Cold. 14.30	Hot. 23.85			1.75	1.49
do	26 Lactated Food.....	5387	13229	5.25				6.14	5.49			2.8	1.26
do	26 Martin's Concent'd Food	5388	13230	7.75	0.54	4.09	2.11					1.95	1.12
do	26 Horlick's Malted Milk..	5389	13231	3.66		13.99	5.34					3.35	1.22
do	26 Mellin's Infants Food...	5390	13232	4.77		43.70	43.00					5.35	1.42
do	26 Dyer's Infant's Food...	5391	13233	11.36		19.85						1.15	1.54
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>												
do	25 Best Food for Infants...	7276	13816	8.52	1.015	3.94	81.75	78.35	91.48	0.85	1.97		12.83
do	25 Lactated Food.....	7277	13817	6.28	0.87	17.85	16.78	58.22	93.72	2.00	1.89		11.81
do	24 Horlick's Malted Food..	7279	13819	2.43	1.795	41.025	38.30	16.45	97.57	2.90	2.46		15.40
do	24 Nestle's Milk Food.....	7280	13820	1.77	5.21	36.60	9.02	47.40	98.23	1.50	1.92		12.00
do	28 Mellin's Infants Food....	7285	13825	2.99	0.15	40.47	48.49	7.90	97.01	3.50	1.77		11.11
do	26 Horlick's Malted Milk..	7286	13826	2.52	1.90	41.43	34.48	19.67	97.48	2.80	2.38		14.85
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>												
do	25 Best Food for Infants...	8423	13816	4.09	0.51	1.13	5.22	89.03	95.90	1.20	1.86		11.63
do	25 Lactated Food.....	8424	13817	3.09	0.36	4.96	27.10		96.90	2.95	4.98		31.13
do	24 Horlick's Malted Milk..	8426	13819	2.28	1.62	11.14	62.38	22.58	97.71	3.50	2.36		14.75
do	24 Nestle's Milk Food.....	8427	13820	1.97	4.89	32.72	10.02	50.40	98.03	1.52	1.78		11.13
do	28 Mellin's Infants Food....	8432	13825	4.29	0.09	13.65	70.57	11.40	95.71	3.95	1.62		10.13
do	26 Horlick's Malted Milk..	8433	13826	2.82	1.56	11.01	68.35	16.26	97.18	3.35	2.20		13.75

# Adulteration of Food.

## INFANTS FOOD—Tabulated Statement.

Reducing Sugar.	Sugar Cane.	Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
p. c.	p. c.			
.....	.....		Unadulterated.....	A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N.S.
.....	.....		do.....	R. McFatridge do
.....	.....		do.....	J. G. Smith do
.....	.....		do.....	G. A. Stearnes do
.....	.....		do.....	Hattie & Mylins do
.....	.....		do.....	Buckley Bros. do
.....	.....		.....	R. D. McArthur, St. John, N.B.
6.05	32.90		.....	Parker Bros. do
2.42	2.18		.....	J. McKinney, jr. do
44.70	3.50		.....	Geo. A. Moore do
.....	.....		.....	R. D. McArthur, St. John, N.B.
.....	.....		.....	W. C. R. Allan do
.....	.....		.....	Parker Bros. do
.....	.....		.....	J. McKinney do
.....	.....		.....	Geo. A. Moore do
.....	33.91		.....	H. Lanctot, Montreal.
.....	16.09	Farine, pea and wheat flour.....	Unadulterated.....	C. S. Stroud do
.....	Trace.	Farine, wheat starch.	do pea and wheat flour.....	R. McNichol do
.....	33.72	Barley starch.....	do.....	A. Dicaire do
.....	37.84	Barley starch (car- dinal).....	do highly saccharine.....	S. Popper do
.....	.....	Barley starch.....	.....	E. Leonard do
9.00	3.11	.....	.....	L. Murphy, Kingston.
4.71	0.497	.....	.....	J. Halligan do
18.64	11.34	.....	.....	J. Townsend, Ottawa.
8.69	15.81	.....	.....	do
13.93	.....	.....	.....	A. E. & F. Hanna, Perth, Ont
23.53	.....	.....	.....	Hooper & Co., Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	L. Murphy, Kingston.
0.88	0.24	.....	.....	J. Halligan do
8.68	3.30	.....	.....	S. Townsend, Ottawa.
7.48	24.87	.....	.....	do
6.46	2.87	.....	.....	A. E. & F. Hanna, Perth, Ont
5.70	2.78	.....	.....	Hooper & Co., Toronto.



## APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.									
				Moisture.	Petroleum, Ether Extract,	Alcohol tract.	Aqueous tract.	Insoluble Residue.	Total Solids.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Proteids.	
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
1894.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>												
Aug. 4	Lactated Food . . . . .	6412	14264	4.51	Trace.	25.30	.....	.....	95.49	2.76	1.80	11.25	
do 4	Neave's Food . . . . .	6413	14265	4.51	do	1.31	.....	.....	95.49	0.95	2.20	13.75	
do 7	Chapman's Food . . . . .	6414	14266	10.78	do	3.35	.....	.....	89.22	1.54	2.15	13.44	
do 7	Mellin's Infants Food....	6415	14267	4.14	do	65.20	.....	.....	95.86	3.36	1.57	9.81	
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>												
July 25	Nestle's Milk Food.....	6757	13228	3.75	4.44	41.29	12.65	37.87	96.25	1.46	1.67	10.44	
do 26	Lactated Food . . . . .	6758	13229	6.86	0.20	31.54	14.48	47.22	93.44	2.42	1.71	10.69	
do 26	Martin's Concentr'd Food	6759	13230	9.90	0.11	5.28	22.58	62.13	90.01	1.24	1.44	9.00	
do 26	Horlick's Malted Milk...	6760	13231	3.82	1.45	44.30	34.31	16.12	96.18	2.61	2.19	13.69	

# Adulteration of Food.

## INFANTS FOOD—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
p. c.	p. c.			
20 68	8 27			A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N.S.
				R. McFatridge do
				J. G. Smith do
36 83	39 79			G. A. Stearnes do
	31 99		Under the microscope shows a fair pro-	H. Lanctot, Montreal.
			portion of wheat flour.	
			do do do	C. S. Stroud do
			do do do	R. McNichol do
				A. Décari do

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF							
				Moisture.	Petroleum ether extract.	Alcohol extract.	Aqueous extract.	Insoluble residue.	Total.	Ash.	
1894.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Aug. 9	Condensed Milk (Milkmaid brand)	8060	14273	28.48	7.05	53.09	1.70	9.68	100.00	1.99	
do 9	Nestle's Swiss Milk	8061	14274	25.68	8.80	54.50	2.23	8.79	100.00	1.96	
do 10	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	8063	14276	27.40	7.09	55.13	1.79	8.59	100.00	1.81	
do 10	Condensed Milk (Reindeer brand)	8064	14277	29.87	8.47	51.41	1.72	8.53	100.00	1.83	
do 10	Evaporated Cream (Highland brand)	8065	24278	71.48	8.38	10.39	2.00	7.75	100.00	1.73	
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N. B.</i>										
July 30	Condensed Milk (Helvetia brand)	5818	6495	25.20	7.05					1.80	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Milkmaid brand)	5819	6496	22.05	8.34					1.85	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	5820	6498	25.24	6.00					1.78	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Reindeer brand)	5821	6499	31.40	8.15					1.90	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>										
do 30	Condensed Milk (Helvetia brand)	8224	6495	27.45	7.65	53.65	1.95	9.30	100.00	2.14	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Milkmaid brand)	8225	6496	28.20	9.90	50.00	2.45	9.45	100.00	2.12	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Eagle brand)	8226	6497	28.25	8.60	54.15	2.00	7.00	100.00	1.90	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	8227	6498	28.00	8.70	54.05	2.70	6.55	100.00	1.76	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Reindeer brand)	8228	6499	29.05	9.15	51.80	3.35	6.65	100.00	1.60	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>						Cold.	Hot.			
do 28	Condensed Milk (Reindeer brand)	5596	13234	32.50	4.68	50.48	5.08			1.90	
do 31	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	5597	13236	30.2	1.52	52.40	4.72			2.35	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	5598	13238	27.6	4.00	57.68	3.28			1.75	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Gail Bordens)	5599	13241	28.52	5.60	55.00	3.24			1.90	
do 31	Condensed Milk (Milkmaid brand)	5600	13243	26.00	6.32	53.16	3.96			2.05	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>										
do 28	Nestle's Swiss Milk	7283	13823	25.85	9.68	54.07				1.85	
do 26	Condensed Milk (Gail Bordens)	7287	13827	30.15	10.33	50.67				1.75	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>										
do 28	Nestle's Swiss Milk	8430	13823	24.74	5.80	55.23	2.62	11.61	100.00	1.85	
do 20	Condensed Milk (Gail Bordens)	8434	13827	26.66	5.40	53.70	2.81	9.43	100.00	1.86	
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison London, Ont.</i>										
Aug. 9	Condensed Milk (Milkmaid brand)	6108	14273	28.75	6.78	53.72	1.43	9.32		2.01	
do 9	Nestle's Swiss Milk (Nest brand)	5409	14274	25.94	6.99	55.60	2.50	8.97		1.95	
do 9	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	6410	14276	26.10	6.15	57.18	1.55	8.42		1.84	
do 9	Condensed Milk (Reindeer brand)	6411	14277	30.20	7.00	52.36	1.30	9.14		1.86	
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>										
July 28	Condensed Milk (Reindeer brand)	6761	13234	26.68	8.06	55.68	1.32	8.26		1.79	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	6763	13236	23.35	1.53	59.70	3.22	12.20		2.39	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Jersey brand)	6765	13238	27.16	6.25	57.29	1.65	7.65		1.61	
do 30	Condensed Milk (Gail Bordens)	6768	13241	29.10	8.56	53.50	1.07	7.77		1.73	

# Adulteration of Food.

## CONDENSED MILK.—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Nitrogen.	Albuminoids.	Reducing sugar.	Cane sugar.	Milk sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	J. Scott & Co., Halifax, N. S.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do .....	J. R. Rawley do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. S. Hopgood do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. F. Forristal do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Evaporated milk.—Label misleading.....	W. C. Anderson do
1.72	10.75	11.75	49.82	.....	.....	Geo. Robertson & Co, St. John, N.B.
1.70	10.63	11.60	40.68	.....	.....	J. S. Armstrong & Bros., St. John, N.B.
1.72	10.75	11.75	49.80	.....	.....	Vanwart Bros., St. John, N.B.
1.68	10.50	14.00	40.15	.....	.....	Hozt & Pringle do
1.51	9.44	.....	.....	16.83	Good.....	Geo. Robertson & Co., Quebec.
1.67	10.44	.....	.....	7.39	do .....	J. S. Armstrong & Bros. do
1.29	8.06	.....	.....	3.70	do .....	Puddington & Merritt do
1.28	8.00	.....	.....	13.69	do .....	Vanwart Bros. do
1.30	8.13	.....	.....	19.43	do .....	Hozt & Pringle do
1.68	10.50	8.44	41.55	.....	Genuine with addition of cane sugar ..	Currie Bros., Montreal.
1.95	12.18	13.61	40.30	.....	do do .....	Dr. Leduc & Co., do
.....	8.93	10.58	34.25	.....	do do .....	J. E. Manning do
.....	8.50	9.35	33.05	.....	do do .....	J. P. Parkins do
.....	7.86	10.96	38.68	.....	do do .....	Fraser & Viger do
1.65	10.32	5.05	22.87	.....	.....	J. F. Kellock, Perth, Ont.
1.45	9.10	2.83	27.92	.....	.....	Michie & Co., Toronto.
1.45	9.06	7.67	36.93	.....	.....	J. F. Kellock, Perth, Ont.
1.26	7.88	6.66	32.96	.....	.....	Michie & Co., Toronto.
1.43	8.94	.....	32.19	11.88	Has probably a portion of cream removed from milk.	J. Scott & Co., Halifax, N. S.
1.49	9.31	.....	37.67	12.00	do do .....	J. R. Rawley do
1.33	8.31	.....	39.38	12.08	do do .....	W. J. Hopgood do
1.34	8.38	.....	38.55	9.47	.....	R. J. Forristal do
1.25	7.81	.....	39.53	13.12	Gives an almost perfectly clear solution with hot water.	Currie Bros., Montreal.
2.02	12.63	.....	40.32	15.43	Made from skimmed or separated milk, much discoloured towards lid of tin.	Dr. Leduc & Co. do
1.16	7.25	.....	41.76	12.12	.....	J. E. Manning do
1.14	7.13	.....	38.00	13.50	.....	J. P. Parkins do

## APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF BEEF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.					
				Moisture.	Petroleum Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Aqueous Extract.	Insoluble Residue.	Ash.
1894.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Aug. 7.	Mosquera Beef Jelly .....	6404	14270	23.60	.....	61.50	12.17	2.73	22.79
do 8.	Liebig's Extract of Beef .....	6405	14271	20.77	.....	62.80	12.70	2.75	23.18
do 9.	Essence of Beef (Sutherland brand)....	6406	14275	68.87	none	15.23	15.13	0.77	4.61
do 10.	Liebig's Extract of Meat .....	6407	14279	21.00	none	59.09	15.59	4.32	24.33
	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>								
do 7.	Bovine .....	8055	14268	84.42	0.32	4.86	0.96	12.44	2.64
do 7.	Mosquera Beef Jelly .....	8057	14270	24.30	0.38	58.62	14.86	1.84	22.22
do 8.	Liebig's Extract of Beef .....	8058	14271	23.78	0.82	57.14	15.02	3.24	22.46
do 10.	Essence of Beef (Sutherland brand)....	8062	14275	70.44	0.10	13.62	14.60	1.24	3.91
do 10.	Liebig's Extract of Meat .....	8066	14279	28.88	0.72	55.70	15.44	3.26	23.90
do 10.	Essence of Beef (Brand & Co.) .....	8067	14280	90.22	....	3.28	4.66	1.84	1.16
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>								
July 28.	Extract of Beef (Johnston's).....	5814	6491	34.18	2.00	17.10	18.92	29.30	10.04
do 28.	Extract of Beef (Armour's).....	5815	6492	20.66	.....	56.85	21.19	0.60	22.46
do 28.	Australian Extract of Meat .....	5816	6493	18.00	.....	56.10	25.90	.....	16.06
do 30.	Bovine .....	5817	6494	79.00	.....	3.65	4.00	12.30	1.40
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>								
do 27.	Liebig's Extract .....	8216	6487	21.90	1.05	60.05	12.45	4.55	22.77
do 28.	Beef Jelly .....	8219	6490	28.90	0.65	57.15	9.85	3.45	20.60
do 28.	Extract of Beef (Johnston's).....	8220	6491	40.75	1.60	33.95	13.05	10.65	9.08
do 28.	Extract of Beef (Armour's).....	8221	6492	26.80	1.00	55.40	11.40	5.40	21.60
do 28.	Australian Extract of Meat.....	8222	6493	24.95	0.20	59.80	8.85	6.20	17.62
do 30.	Bovine .....	8223	6494	80.65	0.15	4.75	0.35	14.10	1.48
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>								
do 30.	Liebig's Extract of Meat .....	5590	13235	20.76	.....	63.28	7.32	8.64	22.55
do 30.	Bovine .....	5591	13237	77.24	.....	7.48	0.4	15.88	0.08
do 30.	Australian Extract of Meat .....	5592	13239	21.00	trace	66.84	7.32	4.84	19.50
do 30.	Johnston's Fluid Beef .....	5593	13240	39.88	0.92	39.52	8.20	12.40	8.45
do 31.	Mosquera Beef Jelly .....	5594	13242	27.32	.....	61.56	4.44	6.68	21.90
do 31.	Essence of Beef .....	5595	13244	19.24	.....	66.04	7.72	7.00	24.85
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>								
do 24.	Australian Meat Extract (Liebig's)....	7278	13818	9.60	6.27	60.41	.....	.....	19.65
do 24.	Bovine .....	7281	13821	98.00	3.62	2.36	.....	.....	0.90
do 28.	Extract of Beef .....	7282	13822	20.64	4.51	63.45	.....	.....	23.80
do 28.	Johnston's Fluid Beef .....	7284	13824	43.41	4.79	33.15	.....	.....	10.80
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>								
do 24.	Australian Meat Extract (Liebig's)....	8425	13818	25.43	0.50	44.78	26.83	2.45	14.63
do 24.	Bovine .....	8428	13821	81.69	0.23	4.39	0.38	13.29	6.71
do 28.	Extract of Beef .....	8429	13822	20.75	0.41	55.35	20.78	2.70	29.23
do 28.	Johnston's Fluid Beef .....	8431	13824	41.88	2.26	23.91	21.70	10.23	12.25
do 26.	Extractum Carnis (Liebig's).....	8435	13828	17.38	0.36	56.39	23.68	2.17	22.60
do 26.	Australian Extract of Meat.....	8436	13829	19.03	0.64	54.00	24.60	1.73	20.00
do 26.	Beef Jelly .....	8437	13830	26.70	0.20	50.17	20.99	2.04	19.28
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>								
do 30.	Liebig's Extract of Meat .....	6762	13235	20.15	0.60	65.01	14.27	.....	17.57
do 30.	Bovine .....	6764	13237	66.29	0.16	8.79	0.65	13.49	0.85
do 30.	Australian Extract of Meat.....	6766	13239	21.85	0.50	64.85	11.75	1.05	19.75
do 30.	Johnston's Fluid Beef .....	6767	13240	39.50	1.55	38.28	14.99	5.68	10.34

# Adulteration of Food.

## EXTRACTS—Tabulated Statement.

Nitrogen.	Sodium Chloride.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
p. c.	p. c.		
8.29			Brown & Webb, Halifax, N.S.
8.83			do do
4.68			Willon Bros. do
8.49		Is in good condition.	Simson Bros. do
		Unadulterated.	Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, N.S.
		do	Brown & Webb do
		do	do do
		do	Willon Bros. do
		do	Simson Bros. do
			H. W. Cameron do
6.50			W. A. Porter, St. John, N. B.
7.80			McPherson Bros. do
9.03			W. C. R. Allan do
3.20			M. V. Paddock do
8.64			S. MacDairmaid do
7.53			A. Chipman, Smith & Co., St. John, N. B.
7.45			W. A. Porter do
7.31		No proper ash, on ignition a glassy mass	McPherson Bros. do
8.11			W. C. R. Allan do
2.29			M. V. Paddock do
8.74		Genuine.	Dr. Leduc & Co., Montreal.
2.38			Dr. Palardy do
7.49		Genuine.	C. J. Coventon do
7.33		Artificially coloured with glucose caramel.	J. P. Parkins do
8.02		Genuine.	B. E. McGale do
7.56		do	Frazer & Viger do
8.80			S. Townsend, Ottawa.
2.32			do do
7.32			J. F. Kellock, Perth, Ont.
5.91			do do
8.10	3.13		S. Townsend, Ottawa.
2.23	0.30		do do
7.18	14.75		J. F. Kellock, Perth, Ont.
5.90	4.84		A. E. & F. Hanna, Perth, Ont.
8.40	2.79		Lyman Bros., Toronto.
8.43	3.39		do do
7.59	8.60		Messrs. Davidson, Toronto.
8.63		Gives an almost perfectly clear solution with hot water.	Dr. Leduc & Co., Montreal.
2.18		A liquid of dark brownish red colour and Sp. Gr. 1.0542. On warming to 47° or 48° C. it forms a nearly solid mass. Under the microscope it shows numerous blood corpuscles. The liquid gives the absorption spectrum of methæmaglobin (uncooked blood) and yields a blue colour with hydroxyl and tincture of gusiacum (uncooked blood). Contains boric acid and alcohol (10.62 p.c.)	Dr. Palardy do
8.20		Gives with hot water a slightly turbid solution.	C. J. Coventon & Co. do
7.46		do do do	J. P. Parkins do

APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF WHITE

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF				
				Basic carbonate of lead.	Oil.	Barium sulphate.	Lead sulphate.	Lead sulphate and barium sulphate.
1894.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Nov. 5	Dry white lead.....	8081	14281					
do 5	do .....	8082	14282					
do 5	do Burrell & Co., London, Eng.....	8083	14283					
do 5	do Henderson & Potts, Halifax.....	8084	14284					
do 7	do Burrell & Co., London, Eng.....	8085	14285					
do 7	do Henderson & Potts, Halifax.....	8086	14286			47.87		
do 7	do Johnson, Dickenson & Co.....	8087	14287					
do 7	do A, Ramsay & Son, Montreal.....	8088	14288					
do 14	White lead, P. D. Dodds & Co., Montreal.....	8089	14296					
do 14	do Brandram Bros. & Co., London, Eng.....	8090	14297					
do 14	do Ferguson & Co., Montreal.....	8091	14298					
do 15	do Henderson & Potts, Halifax.....	8092	14301			36.17		
do 15	do Canada Paint Co.....	8093	14302					
do 16	do A. Ramsay & Son.....	8094	14306					
do 16	do P. D. Dodds & Son.....	8095	14307					
do 20	do Goodless, Wall & Co.....	8096	14309			15.73		
do 20	do Henderson & Potts.....	8097	14310			67.52		
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>							
Sept. 6	Ground white lead (C.O.), Canada Paint Co.....	5831	6500	60.00	10.00			30.00
do 6	do Henderson, Potts & Co.....	5822	14801	54.00	6.00			40.00
do 6	do do do.....	5823	14802	48.00	7.00			45.00
do 6	do J. Robertson, St. John, N. B.....	5824	14803					
do 6	do Henderson, Potts & Co.....	5825	14804					50.00
do 6	do Hayward & Co., St. John.....	5826	14805	55.00	5.00			40.00
do 7	do J. Robertson & Co., Ltd.....	5827	14806					
do 7	do do do do.....	5828	14807					
do 7	Dry white lead, A. G. Kedstone & Co., Glasgow.....	5829	14808				10.00	
do 7	do Henderson, Potts & Co.....	5830	14809				25.00	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>							
do 12	Dry white lead.....	8230	13246					
do 12	do .....	8231	13247			15.55		
do 12	White lead, Canada Paint Co.....	8234	13250		8.52	33.73		
do 12	do Ferguson, Alexander & Co.....	8235	13251		6.00			
do 12	Dry white lead.....	8236	13252					
do 12	White lead, Canada Paint Co.....	8238	13254		11.52	34.36		
do 12	do do.....	8239	13255		7.02			
do 12	do Alexander, Ferguson & Co.....	8242	13258		6.40			
do 12	do A. Ramsay & Son.....	8244	13260		7.52			
do 12	do Montreal Rolling Mills Co.....	8245	13261		7.80			
do 12	do Canada Paint Co.....	8246	13262		6.76			
do 12	do do.....	8248	13264		7.04			
do 12	do Montreal Rolling Mills Co.....	8251	13267		8.14			
do 12	do Dodds & Co., Montreal.....	8251	13268		7.20			

# Adulteration of Food.

## LEAD—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Lead oxide.	Carbon dioxide.	Water and loss.	Sol. in petroleic ether.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
				Sulphate of lead; contains no carbonate; adulterated.	G. E. Smith & Co., 79 Upper Water St., Halifax, N.S.
				Basic carbonate; unadulterated.	
				do do	Brown & Webb, 214 Hollis St.
				do do	Reardon's, 40 Barrington St.
				do do	M. O. Crowell, 81 Upper Water St.
				do do	W. B. Arthur & Co., Lower Water St.
				do do	Martin Young & Co., 295 Barrington St.
				do do	D. Roche, 236 Argyle St.
				do do	Bent & Cahoon.
				Contains a small quantity of barytes; unadulterated.	Turner Bros.
				Basic carbonate; unadulterated.	D. R. Cameron.
				Adulterated	C. Dwyer & Co.
				Basic carbonate; unadulterated.	A. Carson.
				do do	D. T. Hanson.
				do do	J. H. Tremaine.
				Adulterated	A. M. Bell.
				do	J. Stairs & Co.
				Adulterated	
				do with lead sulphate.	W. H. Thorne & Co.
				do do	Kerr & Robertson.
				Pure lead carbonate; unadulterated.	S. Hayward & Co.
					P. McAvity & Sons.
				Adulterated	
				do	F. Beverly.
				Pure basic carbonate of lead ground in oil; unadulterated.	G. A. Moore.
				Pure basic carbonate of lead in oil; unadulterated.	G. Robertson.
				Unadulterated	E. A. Everett.
				Adulterated	J. Robertson & Co.
					F. A. Young.
				An examination proved the absence of adulterants; pure.	L. C. Giguere.
				Adulterated	J. H. Patry.
				do	H. S. Scott & Co.
				Examination proved the absence of adulteration; pure.	Wm. Doyle.
				do do	do
				Adulterated	Noël & Dagneau.
				Examination proved the absence of adulteration; pure.	Robitaille & Picher.
				do do	C. A. Parent.
				do do	H. & G. Young.
				do do	do
				do do	P. F. Rheaume, Quebec.
				do do	A. H. Foss, Sherbrooke.
				do do	Coderre, Fils & Cie., Sherbrooke.
				do do	G. N. Bourke, Sherbrooke.



APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF WHITE

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF				
				Basic carbonate of lead.	Oil.	Barium sulphate.	Lead sulphate.	Lead sulphate and barium sulphate.
1894.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Aug. 16	White lead in oil, Canada Paint Co.	5079	13832	28.97	8.04	62.99		
do 16	do A. Ramsay & Son	5080	13834	45.58	7.17	47.55		
do 16	do Canada Paint Co.	5081	13836	28.89	7.72	63.39		
do 16	do R. Dufresne, Bedford, P.Q.	5082	13838	27.34	6.05	66.61		
do 16	do Dodds, Montreal	5083	13840	47.38	6.74	45.88		
do 16	do A. Ramsay & Son	5084	13841	41.85	7.48	50.67		
do 16	do do	5085	13842	91.75	8.25			
do 16	do Canada Paint Co.	5086	13843	32.24	7.63	60.13		
do 16	do St. Lawrence Colour Works.	5087	13844	52.03	6.93	41.04		
do 20	Dry white lead	5075	13850	Entirely soluble in nitric acid. Lead				
do 20	White lead in oil, Canada Paint Co.	5088	13851	92.46				
do 20	do Baylis Mfg. Co., Montreal	5089	13853	48.25		44.00		
do 20	Dry white lead, imported	5076	13855	A trace insoluble in N.O.S.;				
do 20	do do	5077	13856			do		
do 20	do do	5078	13857	89.1		10.9		
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>							
do 16	White lead in oil, Canada Paint Co.	7289	13832		7.36	59.05		
do 16	do A. Ramsay & Son	7291	13834		7.39	44.96		
do 16	do Canada Paint Co.	7293	13836		7.80	62.36		
do 16	do R. Dufresne, Bedford, P.Q.	7295	13838		6.35	62.50		
do 16	do Dodds, Montreal	7297	13840		6.25	41.10		
do 16	do A. Ramsay & Son	7298	13841		6.43	39.26		
do 16	do Canada Paint Co.	7301	13851		6.43	0.80		
	Dry white lead	7300	13850					
	do imported	7303	13855					
	do do	7304	13856					
	do do	7305	13857			6.36		
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>							
Oct. 17	White lead in oil, Toronto Lead and Colour Co.	8438	13871		8.53	17.60		
do 17	do W. Johnson	8439	13872		8.83			
do 17	do Standard Co.	8440	13873		6.84	74.48		
do 18	do Robertson	8444	13877		6.74	38.00		
do 18	do Standard Co.	8446	13879		6.18	41.05		
do 18	do Brandram, England	8448	13881		9.84			
do 18	Dry white lead	8450	13883		4.79	22.50		
do 18	White lead in oil, Sanderson, Percy & Co.	8455	13888		7.34	22.60		
do 18	Dry white lead	8458	13891		5.08			
do 18	White lead in oil	8459	13892		14.30			
do 18	Dry white lead	8460	13893		4.81			
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>							
Sept. 15	Dry white lead, Johnson & Son	6416	14082	99.4				
do 15	White lead in oil, A. Ramsay & Son	6418	14083	91.57				
do 15	do Canada Paint Co.	6419	14085	90.70				
do 17	do Dominion Lead Works	6420	14088	34.50		58.96		
do 17	do P. D. Dodds & Co.	6421	14089	90.34				
do 18	Dry white lead, Montreal Rolling Mills Co.	6422	14092	88.62				
do 19	do Ferguson & Alexander	6417	14093	99.8				
do 19	White lead in oil, Robertson's Dom. Lead Works.	6423	14094	91.42				
do 19	do Dominion Lead Works	6424	14097	93.19				
do 19	do Canada Paint Co.	6425	14098	92.19				

## Adulteration of Food.

### LEAD—Tabulated Statement—*Continued.*

ANALYSIS.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Lead oxide.	Carbon dioxide.	Water and loss.	Sol. in petroleic ether.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated	F. X. Rastoul, 193 St. Paul St.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	A. & A. Couillard.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	F. X. Rastoul, 1467 Notre Dame St.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine	J. Gaucher, 219 St. Paul.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated	A. Couillard, 235 St. Paul.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	O. Cauchon.
.....	.....	.....	.....	reduced to free button.	Grant Bros., Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	7.54	Genuine	Geo. Aird do
.....	.....	.....	7.75	Adulterated	H. Living do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine	Stephen Bros. do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Geo. Howe do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated	P. Stewart do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated by more than 55 p.c. barytes.	F. X. Rastoul, 193 St. Paul St.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 40 do	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 60 do	A. & A. Couillard.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 60 do	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 40 do	F. X. Rastoul, 1467 Notre Dame St.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do 35 do	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure	Geo. Aird, Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Grant Bros. do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Stephen Bros., Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Geo. Howe do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated by about 6 p.c. barytes.	P. Stewart do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60.64	8.11	4.12	.....	Adulterated by 17 p.c. barium sulphate.	H. Best, Peterborough.
75.80	9.57	5.80	.....	Genuine	Vingan & Allen do
16.72	2.32	0.94	.....	Adulterated by about 75 p.c. bar. sulphate	Peterborough Hardware Co.
44.81	6.14	4.31	.....	do 38 do	Hutch & Co., 446 Queen St., Toronto.
42.92	5.16	4.69	.....	do 41 do	J. T. Wilson, 166 Queen St. do
75.90	8.74	5.52	.....	Genuine	E. Harris & Co., King St. do
63.70	9.00	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 22.5 p.c. bar. sulph.	Smith, Reynolds & Co., 278 Queen St., Toronto.
60.83	7.78	1.45	.....	do 22.6 do	Sanderson, Pearce & Co., Toronto.
83.87	11.05	.....	.....	Genuine	J. Hewitson do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do
85.70	1	.....	.....	do	J. Woodworth.
81.79	13.40	.....	.....	do	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85.7	.....	.....	.....	Pure	G. B. Morris.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	J. M. Bond & Co.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with barium sulphate	F. X. Grabes.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure	Kastner & Mock.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure, but contains excess of oil	J. Reed & Harding.
86.0	.....	.....	.....	Pure	J. Wright & Co.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Cowan Bros.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Deficient in oil and in bad condition.	A. Westman.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure	do

## APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF WHITE

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furuisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate,	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF				
				Basic carbonate of lead.	Oil.	Barium sulphate.	Lead sulphate.	Lead sulphate and barium sulphate.
1894.	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Sept. 14	White lead in oil, Toronto Lead and Barbed Wire Co.	6769	14522	.....	7.20	.....	.....	.....
do 14	Dry white lead, Canada Paint Co. ....	6770	14523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 14	do .....	6772	14525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 14	White lead in oil, J. Robertson & Co. ....	6773	14526	.....	7.03	.....	.....	.....
do 14	do .....	6774	14527	.....	7.35	74.38	.....	.....
do 14	do Wilson & Co., Winnipeg .....	6775	14528	.....	5.80	.....	.....	.....
do 14	do St. Hyacinthe Paint Co. ....	6778	14531	.....	7.15	.....	.....	.....
do 14	do Canada Paint Co. ....	6780	14533	.....	7.60	.....	.....	.....
do 15	do do .....	6782	14535	.....	8.77	.....	.....	.....
do 15	do do .....	6784	14537	.....	7.34	43.36	.....	.....

# Adulteration of Food.

## LEAD—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Lead oxide.	Carbon dioxide.	Water and loss.	Sol. in petroleic ether.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....				Genuine .....	J. H. Ashdown.
.....				do .....	do
.....				do .....	J. Robertson & Co.
.....				do .....	do
.....				Not marked "pure" or "genuine" .....	G. D. Wood & Co.
.....				Genuine .....	T. S. Hamilton.
.....				do .....	Wilson & Co.
.....				do .....	G. F. Stephens & Co.
.....				do .....	E. Guilbault.
.....				Not marked "pure" or "genuine" .....	R. Wyatt.

APPENDIX E.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.					
				Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Insoluble in Ammonia.	Barytes.	Calcium Sulphate.	Acetic Anhydride.
1894.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Nov. 13.	Ferguson & Co. ....	8068	14289	30 02	57 19				
do 13.	Brown & Webb, Halifax .....	8069	14290	31 80	60 89				
do 13.	Goodlass, Wall & Co. ....	8070	14291	24 96	69 18				
do 13.	Simson Bros., Halifax .....	8071	14292	21 02	26 52		32 60		
do 14.	Canada Paint Co. ....	8072	14293	30 69	55 91				
do 14.	do .....	8073	14294	31 35	57 58				
do 14.	Simson Bros., Halifax .....	8074	14295	20 90	36 68		31 90		
do 15.	Berger & Son .....	8075	14299	31 58	59 20				
do 15.	Goodlass, Wall & Co. ....	8076	14300	20 68	73 68				
do 16.	Berger & Son .....	8077	14304	31 92	58 24				
do 16.	Henderson & Potts, Halifax .....	8078	14305	20 46	37 48		33 4		
do 20.	Canada Paint Co. ....	8079	14311	20 46	37 48		31 80		
do 20.	Cottingham & Co. ....	8080	14312	31 13	46 90				
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>								
Sept. 7.	Canada Paint Co. ....	5832	14810	30 45	58 15				
do 7.	L. Berger & Son .....	5833	14811	28 40	55 70				
do 10.	Canada Paint Co. ....	5834	14812	30 40	57 60				
do 10.	do .....	5835	14813	30 80	58 40				
do 10.	S. McDermaid .....	5836	14814	18 60	39 75	25 00			
do 10.	Haines, Nudecking & Co. ....	5837	14815	18 00	39 00	30 00			
do 10.	Canada Paint Co. ....	5838	14816	30 95	58 45				
do 10.	S. McDermaid .....	5839	14817	16 00	36 00	12 00			
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>								
do 12.	L. Berger & Sons, London E .....	8229	13245	31 74	62 22				
do 12.	A. Ramsay & Sons .....	8232	13248	34 26	59 16				
do 12.	W. H. Cottingham & Co. ....	8233	13249	31 80	61 57				
do 12.	Canada Paint Co. ....	8237	13253	31 36	64 39				
do 12.	do .....	8240	13256	11 68	89 74				
do 12.	Haines, Ludecking & Co .....	8241	13257	29 84	43 06			25 53	
do 12.	A. G. Penchen, Toronto .....	8243	13259	30 58	58 03				
do 12.	Imported .....	8247	13263	32 20	59 48				
do 12.	Canada Paint Co. ....	8249	13265	31 98	61 41				
do 12.	W. H. Cottingham & Co .....	8250	13266	31 42	63 82				
do 12.	Coderre, Fils & Co., Sherbrooke .....	8253	13269	25 94	47 32		24 65		
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>								
Aug. 16.	.....	5061	13831	32 359					
do 16.	L. Berger & Sons .....	5068	13833	21 128			32 5		
do 16.	do .....	5062	13835	34 36					
do 16.	do .....	5069	13837	31 136			1 00		
do 16.	do .....	5070	13839	27 8			3 1		
do 16.	Canada Paint Co .....	5071	13845	30 69					
do 16.	L. Berger & Sons, London, E .....	5063	13846	35 58					
do 18.	McArthur, Cornulle & Co .....	5064	13847	31 35					

# Adulteration of Food.

## PARIS GREEN—Tabulated Statement.

Aceto Arsenite of Copper.	Free Arsenious Acid.	Analysts' Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
p. c.	p. c.		
.....	.....	Slight residue after ammonia ; unadulterated.....	G. A. Stearns.
.....	.....	do do do.....	C. E. Higgins & Co.
.....	.....	Very slight residue in ammonia ; adulterated.....	Irwin & Sons.
.....	.....	Adulterated with barytes.....	P. M. Power.
.....	.....	Slight residue in ammonia ; unadulterated.....	P. G. Fraser.
.....	.....	do do do.....	McGregor & Co.
.....	.....	Considerable residue in ammonia ; adulterated with barytes.....	G. R. Sutherland.
.....	.....	Very slight residue in ammonia ; unadulterated.....	R. D. Stiles.
.....	.....	do do adulterated.....	J. D. B. Fraser & Son.
.....	.....	do do unadulterated.....	R. J. Turner.
.....	.....	Considerable residue in ammonia ; adulterated with barytes.....	A. J. Walker & Son.
.....	.....	do do do.....	Forsyth, Latulippe & Co.
.....	.....	Slight residue in ammonia ; unadulterated.....	J. E. M. Taylor.
.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	P. Nase & Son.
.....	.....	do.....	A. M. Rowan.
.....	.....	Less than 5 p.c. residue in ammonia ; unadulterated.....	P. B. Barker & Sons.
.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	R. D. McArthur.
.....	.....	Adulterated.....	A. Chipman Smith & Co.
.....	.....	do.....	S. McDermaid.
.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	W. C. R. Allan.
.....	.....	Adulterated with a small amount of insoluble matter.....	Hazen & Dirk.
.....	.....	Good.....	L. C. Giguere.
.....	.....	do.....	J. H. Patry.
.....	.....	do.....	do
.....	.....	do.....	Wm. Doyle.
.....	.....	Colour of Paris Green not deeply green enough owing to presence of free arsenious acid ; contains too much arsenious acid, amounting to adulteration.	Robitaille & Picher.
.....	.....	A white residue from the ammonia solution found to contain calcium sulphate ; adulterated with calcium sulphate.	C. A. Parent.
.....	.....	Good.....	do
.....	.....	do.....	P. F. Rheaume, Quebec.
.....	.....	do.....	A. H. Foss, Sherbrooke.
.....	.....	do.....	E. Boucher do
.....	.....	Adulterated with barium sulphate.....	G. N. Bourke do
80 00	20 00	Soluble in ammonia, no baryta or gypsum ; arsenic slowly soluble ; genuine with excess of arsenious acid.	F. X. Rastoul, 193 St. Paul St., Montreal.
57 00	10 5	Adulterated.....	A. & A. Couillard, 233 do
88 00	12 00	Entirely soluble in ammonia ; genuine.....	P. Provost, 107 do
80 00	9 00	Badly prepared ; unadulterated.....	P. N. Denis, 313 St. Laurent St., M.
80 00	16 9	Badly prepared ; probably adulterated ; deficient in cupric oxide.	O. Cauchon, 324 do
80 00	20 00	Slight residue in ammonia ; genuine.....	J. A. Denis, 236 do
86 00	14 00	Genuine.....	Desforges & Geoffrion, 123 St. Paul.
89 00	11 00	Entirely soluble in ammonia ; no barium or gypsum ; genuine.	A. Beaudoin, 49 St. Laurent St.

APPENDIX E.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.					
				Cupric Acid.	Arsenious Acid.	Insoluble in Ammonia.	Barytes.	Calcium Sulphate.	Acetic Anhydride.
1894.	<i>Analyst, D. J. B. Edwards—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Aug. 18.	A. Ramsay & Son	5065	13848	32·02					
do 20.	L. Berger & Sons, London	5072	13849	31·91					
do 20.	Canada Paint Co	5073	13852	30·58					
do 20.		5066	13854	32·47					
do 20.	W. H. Cottingham & Co	5074	13858	29·91		1·00			
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>								
do 16.		7288	13831	32·70	53·94	0·4			
do 16.	L. Berger & Sons	7290	13833	32·20	55·05				
do 16.		7292	13835	30·20	51·52	0·52			
do 16.		7294	13837	31·40	56·35	1·08			
do 16.		7296	13839	28·00	71·45	2·48			
do 20.	L. Berger & Sons	7299	13849	30·70	50·72	0·20			
do 20.	Canada Paint Co	7302	13852	26·80	48·30	0·28			
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>								
Oct. 17.	Berger & Sons, London	8441	13874	34·00	55·97				9·424
do 17.	do do	8442	13875	34·00	57·75				9·424
do 17.	R. C. Jamieson, Montreal	8443	13876	33·50	55·88				9·424
do 18.	Berger & Sons	8447	13880	34·00	56·94				9·424
do 18.		8449	13882	34·50	56·64				9·424
do 18.	Toronto Lead and Colour Co	8451	13884	35·50	58·38				9·02
do 18.		8452	13885	34·00	56·69				9·424
do 18.		8453	13886	33·50	57·12				9·68
do 18.		8454	13887	33·00	55·82				9·424
do 18.		8456	13889	34·50	56·27				9·424
do 18.		8457	13890	23·00	38·91	33·00			6·113
do 18.	Canada Paint Co	8461	13894	33·50	56·87				9·170
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>								
Sept. 15.	Canada Paint Co	6426	14081	28·54	51·98	6·05	4·45		
do 15.	Goodless, Wall & Co	6427	14084	30·8	54·02	3·63	1·50		
do 15.	Canada Paint Co	6428	14086	31·06	54·04	trace.			
do 17.	Robertson & Co., Toronto	6429	14087	31·06	53·01	3·30			
do 17.	Kennedy & Co., London	6430	14090	31·06	53·67				
do 18.	J. Ludeckin & Co	6431	14091	21·33	39·69	29·80	29·80		
do 19.	Hobbs, London	6432	14095	22·13	36·89	29·7	29·7		
do 19.	do	6433	14096	21·20	38·77	29·80	29·80		
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>								
do 14.	Canada Paint Co	6771	14524	29·86	56·35				
do 14.	Wilson & Co	6776	14529	32·06	54·99				
do 14.		6777	14530	32·16	56·05				
do 14.		6779	14532	31·75	56·81				
do 15.	Canada Paint Co	6781	14534	32·22	57·26				
do 15.		6783	14536	30·49	57·56				
do 15.		6785	14538	32·13	56·66				
do 15.		6786	14539	32·37	55·76				

# Adulteration of Food.

## PARIS GREEN—Tabulated Statement.—Continued.

Aceto Arsenite of Copper.	Free Arsenious Acid.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
p. c.	p. c.		
80·00	14·00	Slight residual impurity insoluble in ammonia; genuine.	N. Laporte & Fils, 300 do
79·00	21·00	Slight impurity; genuine	Grant Bros., Sparks St., Ottawa.
61·00	39·00	Unadulterated but contains excess of white arsenic	Geo. Aird, Bank St., Ottawa.
89·00	10·5	Very slight impurity; insoluble in ammonia; no basic or calcic salt; unadulterated.	H. Living do
79·00	20·00	Unadulterated but not pure	P. Stewart, 238 Sparks St., Ottawa.
		Pure	F. X. Rastoul, 193 St. Paul St., Mont.
		do	A. & A. Couillard, 233 do
		do contains sulphates	P. Provost, 107 do
		do do	P. N. Denis, 313 St. Laurent St., MI.
		Doubtful	O. Cauchon, 324 do
		Pure	Grant Bros., Sparks St., Ottawa.
		Below standard; contains sulphates.	Geo. Aird, Bank St., Ottawa.
		Genuine	Peterboro' Hardware Co., Peterboro'
		do	Ormond & Walsh, druggists do
		do	J. D. Tully, druggist do
		do	E. Harris & Co., King St., Toronto.
		do	Sanderson, Percy & Co., Bay St., Tor.
		do	Toronto Lead and Colour Co.
		do	Vokes Hardware Co., Yonge St., Tor.
		do	Moses & Clapp do
		do	J. Hewiston, 914 do
		do	do do
		Adulterated by admixture with 30 p.c. barium sulphate.	F. W. Smith, 365 Queen St., Toronto.
		Genuine	J. Woodworth, 842 Yonge St. do
		Adulterated with small amount of barium sulphate.	G. B. Morris, Guelph, Ont.
		Contains a small quantity of impurities and traces of prussian blue.	J. M. Bond & Co.
		Pure	do
		Unadulterated	W. & F. Workman, Stratford, Ont.
		Pure	C. McCallum, London, Ont.
		Adulterated	J. Reed & Harding.
		do	Cowan Bros., London, Ont.
		do	Gillian McLean do
		Genuine	J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg.
		do	P. S. Hamilton do
		do	Wilson & Co. do
		do	G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg.
		do	E. Guilbault, Winnipeg.
		do	C. W. Graham do
		do	R. Wyatt do
		do	W. Pulford do



APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.		RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Properties	
								Specific Gravity.	Melting Point.
1894.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Dec. 12.		8098	14313	18.80	70.55	8.59	2.06		
do 12.		8099	14314	10.17	81.87	6.54	1.42		
do 12.		8100	14315	15.14	73.82	9.32	1.72		
do 12.		8101	14316	13.70	81.76	3.61	0.93		
do 12.		8102	14317	7.93	80.57	3.81	1.69		
do 12.	Musquodobit Creamery Co., Halifax.	8103	14318	10.69	84.22	3.21	1.88		
do 13.		8104	14319	14.83	80.61	3.71	0.85		
do 13.		8105	14320	14.85	79.93	3.64	1.58		
do 13.		8106	14321	12.44	78.16	7.52	1.88		
do 13.	Brookfield Creamery Co.	8107	14322	9.28	84.69	4.48	1.55		
do 14.		8108	14323	11.08	82.08	5.70	1.14		
do 14.	R. Thompson & Co., Toronto.	8109	14324	10.46	78.03	10.33	1.18		
do 14.		8110	14325	12.41	76.97	9.13	1.49		
do 14.		8111	14326	7.08	88.73	2.93	1.26		
do 14.		8112	14327	11.72	82.97	4.19	1.12		
do 15.		8113	14328	14.49	71.64	12.93	0.94		
do 15.		8114	14329	14.29	74.72	10.01	0.98		
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>								
Nov. 12.	C. S. Ingraham, Lunenburg, N.B.	5840	14818	9.61	84.94	4.30	1.15		
do 12.	St. Joseph Creamery	5841	14819	10.08	80.99	6.98	1.95		
do 12.	C. Prince, The "Neck," N.B.	5842	14820	8.62	87.54	2.84	1.00		
do 12.	R. Anderson, Westford, N.B.	5843	14821	9.10	87.18	2.52	1.20		
do 13.	J. Cahalon, Cork Settlement	5844	14822	11.34	79.20	8.36	1.10		
do 13.		5845	14823	8.68	85.58	4.64	1.10		
do 13.	G. P. Barton, Cox Point	5846	14824	8.70	83.45	6.55	1.30		
do 14.	J. W. Keast, Indiantown	5847	14825	9.90	84.34	4.76	1.00		
do 14.	Wm. McKinley, Grand Lake	5848	14826	9.67	84.27	4.61	1.45		
do 14.		5849	14827	7.74	87.36	3.90	1.00		
do 14.	Kingsclear Creamery	5850	14828	7.42	84.08	7.50	1.00		
do 14.	R. W. Elliott	5851	14829	6.96	87.75	4.04	1.25		
	<i>Analyst, D. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>								
Oct. 30.		8254	13287	14.34	80.25	4.38	1.02	0.8651	37°C.
do 30.	J. Robertson, Valcartier, P.Q.	8255	13288	9.92	85.26	3.88	0.93	0.865	35°C.
do 30.		8256	13289	11.71	85.38	2.49	0.48	0.867	35.5°C
do 31.		8257	13290	16.59	77.60	4.85	0.96	0.867	34°C.
do 31.		8258	13291	12.03	81.11	5.90	0.95	0.8661	35.5°C
do 31.	M. Houghton, St. Sylvester, P.Q.	8259	13292	17.15	78.28	3.94	0.63	0.8660	37°C.
do 31.		8260	13293	13.67	79.21	6.00	1.12	0.8679	36.5°C
Oct. 31.		8261	13294	13.66	80.64	4.49	1.21	0.8670	34°C.
do 31.		8262	13295	14.98	80.55	3.49	0.98	0.8662	36.5°C
do 31.	Creamery	8263	13296	14.80	81.54	3.09	0.57	0.8660	36°C.
do 31.		8264	13297	10.46	85.23	2.77	1.54	0.8660	36.5°C
do 31.		8265	13298	14.48	81.59	2.42	1.50	0.8661	36°C.
do 31.	St. Foy creamery	8266	13299	14.33	80.98	4.03	0.66	0.8665	34°C.
do 31.		8267	13300	12.26	84.85	2.09	0.80	0.8650	34.5°C
do 31.		8268	13301	11.06	85.52	2.30	1.12	0.8652	37°C.
do 31.		8269	13302	15.36	77.56	6.08	1.00	0.8655	38°C.

# Adulteration of Food.

## BUTTER—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSES.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
of the Fat.				
Saponifica- tion Equiv- alent.	Reichert No.	Iodine Ab- sorption.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
			Adulterated with excess of salt and water.	Forsyth, jr., Dartmouth, N.S.
			Unadulterated.	W. P. Moosely & Co.
			Adulterated with excess of salt and water	J. M. Weeks.
			Unadulterated.	P. Gentles & Co.
			do	Leaman's Branch.
			do	do
			do	H. Baker, Up. Water St., Halifax, N.S.
			do	J. McDonald, 512 Up. Water St., Halifax, N.S.
			Adulterated with excess of salt and water	H. L. Willeston, 136 Barrington St.
			Unadulterated.	do do
			do	J. F. Ryan, Argyle St., Halifax, N.S.
			Adulterated with excess of salt and water	J. D. Manuel, 210 do
			do do	Hutchinson & Co. do
			Unadulterated.	Shea & Richardson do
			do	Halifax Produce & Fruit Co.
			Adulterated with excess of salt and water.	A. L. Doyle & Co.
			do do	Wm. Muir & Son.
	13.90	35.23	Unadulterated.	E. C. Wilson, 127 Queen St., St. John, N.B.
	13.8	34.90	do	Jas. McCaulay, St. John, N.B.
	14.00	34.80	do	Rankine & Moulson, 16 Germain St., St. John, N.B.
	13.00	34.84	do	W. D. Baskin.
	14.5	34.60	do	J. Ready.
	13.7	35.10	do	B. Belzea.
	14.5	34.67	do	P. Nase & Son, Indiantown.
	14.00	35.52	do	M. D. Austin do
	15.00	34.20	do	J. R. Vanwart do
	13.5	34.71	do	J. E. Cowan.
	15.00	34.65	do	J. F. Vanwart.
	13.75	35.15	do	W. A. Magee.
		On 5 grms.		
261.5	23.63		In all the samples the Sp. Gr. was taken with the Westphal Balance. Fat at 100° c. com- pared with water at 15.5° c. Good.	G. W. Pelletier, 46 St. Joseph St., Quebec.
261.3	26.18		Good.	Denis Davis, 241 St. Valier St., Que.
261.7	31.45		do	P. Verret, 77 Joachim St., Quebec.
239.9	30.89		Fair	S. Rogers, 24 Champlain Market Sq.
239.9	34.00		Good.	A. Convey, 97 Sault au Matelot.
254.0	24.37		Fair	do do
247.2	34.09			
255.0	28.71		Good.	A. Lyonnais, 50 Dorchester St., Que.
253.8	25.69		do	E. Tessier, 43 Caron St., Que.
250.1	29.54		do	J. Picard, 271 St. Joseph St., Que.
259.3	24.32		do	E. Gagnon, 138 Queen St., Que.
246.6	27.66		do	P. Julien, 124 Dorchester St., Que.
247.4	27.60		do	O. McManany, 114 St. Jon St., Que.
257.7?	25.88		do	do do
253.7?	21.93		do	J. Boivin & Co., 122 St. John St., Que.
291.6	27.69		Fair	J. McCone, 130 St. John St., Que.

APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF					
				Moisture.	Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Properties	
								Specific Gravity.	Melting Point.
1894.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
Oct. 5.	A. Donpré, L'Assomption creamery....	9301	13270	13 29	81 46	3 78	1 47	0 866	
do 5.	A. Lefebvre do	9302	13271	10 01	83 87	5 15	0 97	0 864	
do 5.	C. Langlois & Co. do	9303	13272	13 04	82 79	3 15	1 04	0 8645	
do 5.	do do	9304	13273	12 86 12 60	74 88 75 64	10 53	1 78	0 864	
do 8.	do do	9305	13274	8 26	86 67	3 53	1 52	0 865	
do 8.	do do	9306	13275	12 15	83 60	3 02	1 22	0 864	
do 8.	J. A. Vaillancourt, dairy.....	9307	13276	9 35	85 24	4 06	1 35	0 867	
do 8.	Mr. Limoges, cooking.....	9308	13277	11 57	81 33	5 64	1 46	0 866	
do 16.	J. S. Roy, Sabervois, P.Q.....	9309	13278	7 18	86 22	4 28	2 32	0 865	
do 16.	Samuel Roy do	9310	13279	7 80	86 41	3 30	2 49	0 865	
do 16.	Mrs. Morin, Lacadie, P.Q.....	9311	13280	9 89	83 18	3 06	3 87	0 865	
do 17.	.....	9312	13281	8 86	83 45	4 42	3 27	0 866	
do 17.	C. Barrière.....	9313	13282	7 96	83 82	6 06	2 16	0 866	
do 17.	.....	9314	13283	9 02	83 96	4 33	2 69	0 864	
do 18.	.....	9315	13284	10 02	81 22	5 55	3 21	0 867	
do 18.	.....	9316	13285	13 86	75 22	8 37	2 55	0 865	
do 18.	.....	9317	13286	10 77	82 57	4 43	2 23	0 864	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valude, Ottawa.</i>								
do 15.	W. Mahon, Wakefield.....	7306	13859	15 16	79 06	3 84	1 94	0 870	
do 15.	.....	7307	13860	14 99	77 93	3 99	3 09	0 871	
do 15.	G. Patterson.....	7308	13861	11 73	76 57	4 41	7 29	0 869	
do 15.	.....	7309	13862	14 72	79 41	3 76	2 11	0 868	
do 16.	Mrs. J. Clarke, Hazeldean.....	7310	13863	10 87	82 28	3 23	3 62	0 869	
do 16.	.....	7311	13864	11 61	81 27	3 91	3 21	0 869	
do 16.	Mr. Ashfield, Bank St.....	7312	13865	6 69	88 23	3 02	2 06	0 869	
do 16.	Plunkett, Wellington St.....	7313	13866	11 38	81 93	3 81	2 88	0 870	
do 16.	R. Carpenter, Albert St.....	7314	13867	12 86	78 58	5 10	3 46	0 870	
do 16.	.....	7315	13868	13 56	76 85	5 36	4 23	0 869	
do 16.	.....	7316	13869	17 35	75 76	3 49	3 40	0 869	
do 16.	.....	7317	13870	16 40	75 40	4 88	3 32	0 871	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>								
Nov. 19.	.....	8462	15210	15 81	79 96	5 15	2 02		
do 19.	.....	8463	15211	11 54	81 62	5 45	1 32		
do 20.	.....	8464	15212	12 73	82 99	2 65	1 62		
do 20.	.....	8465	15213	14 10	79 50	4 46	1 94		
do 20.	.....	8466	15214	16 96	72 18	9 98	0 86		
do 21.	.....	8467	15215	10 72	85 37	1 52	2 38		
do 21.	.....	8468	15216	13 39	80 77	4 41	1 41		
do 21.	.....	8469	15217	9 00	87 46	2 05	1 47		
do 21.	.....	8470	15218	13 16	81 79	3 21	1 88		
do 21.	.....	8471	15219	11 04	84 70	3 18	1 06		
do 22.	.....	8472	15220	7 93	89 49	1 60	0 96		

## Adulteration of Food.

### BUTTER—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
of the Fat.				
Saponification Equivalent.	Reichert No.	Iodine absorption.		
		p.c.		
.....	24.6	.....	Unadulterated .....	O. Malanson, 371 St. Urban St., Montreal.
.....	25.4	.....	Genuine .....	do do
.....	26.0	.....	do .....	A. Rolland, 462 St. Laurent, Montreal
.....	26.0	.....	Adulterated with salt and water in excess. ....	do do
.....	27.1	.....	Genuine .....	L. O. D'Argencourt, 1506 Ontario St., Montreal.
.....	26.0	.....	do .....	do do
.....	25.9	.....	do .....	J. H. Berthelot, 1729 Mignonne St., Montreal.
.....	24.9	.....	do .....	A. Bouthé, 1834 St. Catharine St., Montreal.
.....	25.5	.....	do some leakage of brine when received. ....	O. Thuot, Iberville, P. Q.
.....	25.1	.....	do .....	A. Foisy, St. John's P. Q.
.....	23.0	.....	do odour slightly rancid. ....	Hilaire Foisy, St. John's, P. Q.
.....	26.0	.....	Genuine .....	S. Fortier, Sherbrooke
.....	28.1	.....	do brine had leaked when received. ....	do do
.....	24.2	.....	do .....	C. E. Therien, Sherbrooke
.....	29.0	.....	do .....	O. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe
.....	25.0	.....	Below standard and adulterated by excess of salt and water.	V. Marceau do
.....	24.6	.....	Genuine—slightly rancid. ....	A. Leost do
.....	Alkali glycerine process.			
.....	29.5	44.80	Pure .....	Geo. Fitzpatrick, 67 William St., Ottawa.
.....	27.2	43.35	do .....	L. Taillefer, Rideau St., Ottawa
.....	24.7	46.45	Fair .....	Wall & Co., Market Square, Ottawa
.....	25.9	43.58	Pure .....	Latremouille & Co., Sussex St. do
.....	24.5	48.69	Fair .....	W. B. Richardson, Bell & Emily Sts.
.....	24.2	48.48	Doubtful .....	H. W. Booth, 81 Arthur St.
.....	30.4	42.71	Pure .....	B. R. Whitely, 72 Cambridge
.....	25.0	49.11	do .....	G. Smith, 46 Emily St.
.....	28.0	49.99	do .....	J. White, 44 do
.....	25.2	46.71	do .....	J. Egan, 22 Percy St.
.....	23.5	50.81	Adulterated .....	A. E. York, 449 Ann St.
.....	25.1	47.95	Fair .....	P. A. Burke, 662 Ann St.
.....	12.68	.....	Adulterated by admixture with an excessive quantity of water.	Mrs. Stephens, Smith's Falls, Ont.
.....	12.103	.....	Genuine .....	J. S. Baxter, do
.....	13.67	.....	do .....	J. Anderson, Perth, Ont.
.....	12.35	.....	do .....	F. Davies, do
.....	10.69	.....	Adulterated by admixture with excessive salt and water.	J. Sutherland do
.....	13.48	.....	Genuine .....	W. Forster, Toronto.
.....	13.92	.....	do .....	J. Taylor do
.....	14.17	.....	do .....	J. Cesson do
.....	12.87	.....	do .....	P. Macdonald do
.....	14.81	.....	do .....	J. Brown do
.....	14.21	.....	do .....	M. Milligan do

APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificates.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Properties	
								Specific Gravity.	Melting Point.
1884.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis—Con.</i>			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
do 22..	.....	8473	15221	19.65	75.18	3.50	1.65		
do 22..	.....	8474	15222	8.16	86.73	2.89	2.20		
do 22..	.....	8475	15223	9.78	85.61	3.81	1.24		
do 22..	.....	8476	15224	18.76	75.67	4.68	1.39		
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>								
do 7..	.....	6434	14099	9.84	85.25	3.03	1.88	0.866	
do 7..	.....	6435	14100	12.30	84.01	2.58	1.11	0.8655	
do 7..	.....	6436	14101	9.54	86.74	3.07	0.65	0.8656	
do 7..	.....	6437	14102	9.73	83.45	5.93	0.89	0.865	
do 8..	.....	6438	14103	12.03	83.98	2.95	1.04	0.866	
do 8..	.....	6439	14104	9.88	83.33	6.32	0.47	0.866	
do 8..	.....	6440	14105	11.87	82.93	4.39	0.81	0.8665	
do 8..	Mrs. Mateson	6441	14106	14.65	77.41	6.81	1.13	0.8675	
do 9..	.....	6442	14107	12.62	82.19	4.39	0.80	0.8665	
do 9..	.....	6443	14108	8.44	86.28	4.16	1.12	0.867	
do 9..	.....	6444	14109	11.33	85.19	2.46	1.02	0.8655	
do 9..	.....	6445	14110	22.27	72.32	4.46	0.95	0.8667	
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>								Vol. in c.c. of 1 grm. fat. at 99°C
do 7..	.....	6787	14540	10.30	86.0	2.5	1.2		1.15760
do 7..	Mrs. Reel, Cloverdale	6788	14541	9.8	86.7	2.2	1.3		1.157890
do 9..	Mrs. R. Surgeson	6789	14542	12.1	84.0	2.7	1.2		1.15928
do 9..	.....	6790	14543	10.2	87.1	1.4	1.3		1.15855
do 10..	.....	6791	14544	11.7	84.7	2.2	1.4		1.15861
do 10..	.....	6792	14545	11.2	84.5	3.1	1.2		1.15967
do 12..	Mrs. Wm. Lund	6793	14546	13.3	81.0	4.3	1.4		1.15883
do 12..	S. Corbett, jr	6794	14547	14.3	81.7	2.8	1.2		1.15979
do 13..	Mrs. P. McCrae	6795	14548	10.0	80.5	8.2	1.3		1.15783
do 13..	.....	6796	14549	8.4	88.0	2.3	1.3		1.15833
do 14..	Mrs. Hyndman	6797	14550	12.7	82.1	3.7	1.5		1.16040
do 15..	Thos. Byers	6798	14551	12.7	81.2	4.9	1.2		1.15973

## Adulteration of Food.

### BUTTER—Tabulated Statement—Concluded.

ANALYSIS.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
of the Fat.				
Saponifica- tion Equivalent.	Reichert No.	Iodine absorption.		
	On 2.5 grms.			
.....	12.08	.....	Adulterated by admixture with an excessive quantity of water.	M. Young, Toronto.
.....	14.46	.....	Genuine.....	W. Thompson do
.....	13.26	.....	do .....	T. Crown do
.....	10.78	.....	Adulterated by admixture with an excessive quantity of water.	J. Carter do
252.25	14.0	44.36	Genuine.....	Walch Bros., Stratford, Ont.
253.3	13.6	43.23	do .....	H. Ward do
250.9	14.7	39.44	Genuine—This sample was in jelly tin and evidently some salt and water had run out before it reached me, as a very considerable amount of salt was dried on outside of container.	T. J. Doack.
254.3	13.2	45.10	do .....	C. McIlhargey.
252.5	13.5	44.25	Genuine.....	Wilson & Co., Woodstock.
248.9	15.5	38.53	do .....	J. Scott do
244.9	16.9	38.08	do .....	W. A. Reid do
250.9	16.3	34.38	Adulterated, being deficient in butter fat.	G. Gooden do
242.0	17.0	37.73	Genuine.....	J. A. Somerville, Dundas St., Woodstock.
252.6	14.2	43.7	do .....	Mrs. Osborne, Dundas St., Woodst <sup>k</sup> .
254.7	13.2	46.3	do .....	Mr. Horner, Richmond St., Woodst <sup>k</sup> .
248.0	15.0	44.0	Adulterated, being deficient in butter fat—Rancid.	Scandrett, Bros., Dundas St., Woodstock.
.....		32.14	Genuine.....	W. H. Eaton & Co., West Selkirk.
.....		38.46	do .....	R. Ross, West Selkirk.
.....		31.98	do .....	A. Grant, Brandon.
.....		30.30	do .....	Whitlaw Trading Co., Brandon.
.....		35.08	do .....	Wise & Dalton, Carberry.
.....		32.32	do .....	M. Finklestein, do
.....		33.97	do .....	W. H. McLean, Winnipeg.
.....		34.19	do .....	E. Hunter & Co., do
.....		30.21	do .....	Jas. A. Clare
.....		34.06	do .....	Davidson & Co.
.....		36.97	do .....	A. Laurens, Portage la Prairie.
.....		35.65	do .....	Hudson's Bay Co., Portage la Prairie

APPENDIX G.—INSPECTION

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF							
				Moisture.	Extract.	Insoluble Leaf.	Extract by 10 min. infusion.	Sp. gr. of 10 per cent infusion.	Theine.	Tannin.	Theine by chloroform.
1895.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Jan. 21	Choicest Padrae Congou, J. E. Morse & Co.	8115	14330	8.39	30.32	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....
do 21	Ceylindchin, J. A. Pyke.....	8116	14331	6.70	37.40	.....	.....	.....	3.23	.....	.....
do 21	Sarynne Congou, Davidson Bros....	8117	14332	8.64	29.80	.....	.....	.....	3.13	.....	.....
do 22	Moorman blend No. 1, Moore & Moore.	8118	14333	8.10	31.44	.....	.....	.....	3.09	.....	.....
do 22	Sarynne, Gunning & Co.....	8119	14334	6.94	30.72	.....	.....	.....	2.84	.....	.....
do 22	J. Tobin & Co.....	8120	14335	8.00	30.08	.....	.....	.....	2.45	.....	.....
do 22	Cometta, Billman, Chisholm & Co..	8121	14336	6.56	35.48	.....	.....	.....	3.04	.....	.....
do 22	Moorman No. 3, Moore & Moore....	8122	14337	7.19	33.44	.....	.....	.....	3.09	.....	.....
do 22	do No. 2, do .....	8123	14338	7.87	30.40	.....	.....	.....	1.26	.....	.....
do 22	Chin Wo, No. 81.....	8124	14339	3.29	31.00	.....	.....	.....	2.52	.....	.....
do 23	Moyenne Gunpowder, Mazawatte Co.	8215	14340	6.81	32.68	.....	.....	.....	2.91	.....	.....
do 23	do Young Hyson, Warren Cakebread Co.	8216	14341	7.09	34.88	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....
do 23	Scented Caper, Young Hyson.....	8217	14342	7.65	39.20	.....	.....	.....	1.52	.....	.....
do 23	Blue Cross, Bauld & Gibson.....	8218	14343	6.60	37.48	.....	.....	.....	3.17	.....	.....
1894.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>										
Nov. 29	A. P. Porrens, Halifax, N.S.....	5852	14830	7.20	33.00	.....	.....	.....	1.54	7.29	.....
do 29	J. H. Brown, St. John, N.B.....	5853	14831	7.60	27.5	.....	.....	.....	2.60	6.4	.....
do 29	.....	5854	14832	7.80	23.00	.....	.....	.....	2.40	5.10	.....
do 29	Peck Bros. & Co., London, Eng....	5855	14833	8.40	24.6	.....	.....	.....	2.75	5.00	.....
1895.											
Dec. 7	Fairhurst & Co.....	5856	14834	8.10	31.2	.....	.....	.....	2.31	8.30	.....
do 7	A. J. Teed & Co.....	5857	14835	7.50	35.00	.....	.....	.....	1.85	10.80	.....
do 8	J. J. McGaffigan, St. John, N.B....	5858	14836	8.20	25.00	.....	.....	.....	2.40	3.65	.....
do 8	Hall & Fairweather, St. John, N.B.	5859	14837	8.15	23.5	.....	.....	.....	2.40	5.05	.....
do 8	do do .....	5860	14838	7.60	33.5	.....	.....	.....	1.65	10.20	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fisct, Quebec.</i>										
do 3	Gunpowder Moyenne.....	8270	13320	6.94	34.37	.....	.....	.....	2.79	.....	.....
do 3	Japan Moyenne.....	8271	13321	7.92	30.80	.....	.....	.....	3.38	.....	.....
do 3	Gunpowder.....	8272	13322	6.83	31.73	.....	.....	.....	3.07	.....	.....
do 4	Black.....	8273	13323	7.04	28.03	.....	.....	.....	3.34	.....	.....
do 4	Gunpowder.....	8274	13324	6.54	33.67	.....	.....	.....	2.94	.....	.....
do 4	Young Hyson.....	8275	13325	7.24	32.43	.....	.....	.....	2.59	.....	.....
do 4	Gunpowder Ping Suey.....	8276	13326	6.92	33.43	.....	.....	.....	2.36	.....	.....
do 4	Moyenne.....	8277	13327	8.70	30.78	.....	.....	.....	2.48	.....	.....
do 4	do .....	8278	13328	6.44	31.86	.....	.....	.....	2.67	.....	.....
do 4	Gunpowder.....	8279	13329	5.65	31.43	.....	.....	.....	2.58	.....	.....

# Adulteration of Food.

## OF TEA—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Ash.						
Total.	Soluble in water.	Insoluble acid.	Insoluble.	Alkalinity.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
7.03	3.28				Genuine; leaves much broken.....	J. W. Baxter & Co., 54 West st., Halifax, N.S.
5.34	3.43				do do .....	do do
5.63	3.43				Adulterated; extract low; leaves broken...	J. N. Leahy, 49 Agricola st., Halifax, N.S.
5.74	3.55				Genuine; leaves very much broken; no whole leaves.	J. McNeil, Cor, Gerrish and Creighton st., Halifax, N.S.
5.68	3.52				do do ..	B. F. Roades, 98 Gerrish st., Halifax, N.S.
5.77	3.24				Genuine.....	H. B. Bigney, 85 Gottingen st., Halifax, N.S.
5.56	3.52				Genuine; leaves very much broken; no whole leaves.	A. L. Doyle & Co., 181 Lower Water st., Halifax, N.S.
5.28	3.10				Genuine; leaves much broken; a few whole leaves.	F. B. Caldwell, 363 Brunswick st., Halifax, N.S.
5.61	3.38				do do ..	F. Fenton, 99 Lockman st., Halifax, N.S.
5.98	3.56				do do ..	D. R. Heisler, Hx. Grocery Co., 83 Up. Water st., Halifax, N.S.
8.41	3.03				Adulterated; ash excessive.....	A. P. Torrens, 191 Barrington st., Halifax, N.S.
6.48	3.69				Genuine; leaves broken.....	do do
6.48	3.30				do do .....	do do
5.65	3.74				do do .....	Hubley & Co., 102 Gottingen st., Halifax, N.S.
11.20	6.80		4.40		Unadulterated; no foreign leaves found....	J. S. Hill, St. John, N.B.
7.50	6.20		1.30		do do .....	H. W. Baxter & Co. do
5.28	3.02		2.26		do do .....	Jardine & Co. do
5.81	3.75		2.05		do do .....	Wm. Kennedy do
6.40	5.50		0.90			J. Graham, Woodstock, N.B.
6.50	1.90		4.60		Many large leaves and stems; soluble ash too low; unadulterated.	H. N. Payson do
6.10	3.40		2.70		Unadulterated; no foreign leaves.....	W. R. Logan, Fredericton.
5.93	3.75		2.20		do do .....	G. T. Welphey do
5.80	1.20		4.60		Green tea faced and not well rolled; adulterated; soluble ash below standard.	W. H. Vanwart do
7.58	3.24		4.34	1.34	Unadulterated; old looking leaves.....	H. H. Guay, Arthabaska, Que.
9.14	3.12		5.29	1.31	Leaves so broken as to be scarcely distinguished; tea of a low quality.	do do
9.54	2.44		7.09	1.20	do do ..	A. A. Farney do
5.68	2.92		2.77	1.18	Unadulterated; leaves broken.....	A. Guerette, Lévis, Que.
8.98	3.49		5.28	1.63	Old leaves; large and coarse; tea of a low grade.	G. I. Couture do
8.77	2.81		5.95	1.57	Leaves broken; tea of a low grade.....	do do
8.39	3.55		4.84	1.79	Some green scum (facing); old looking leaves large and coarse.	Z. Moussette, Quebec.
9.25	2.97		6.28	1.62	Fair sized leaves; tea of a low grade.....	M. Breton do
10.58	2.99		7.59	1.48	Leaves small and broken; Adulterated with 4 per cent sand.	Léon Gaboury do
8.77	2.92		5.84	1.27	do do ..	P. L. Turgeon do



APPENDIX G.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF							
				Moisture.	Extract.	Insoluble Leaf.	Extract by 10 min. infusion.	Sp. gr. of 10 per cent infusion.	Theine.	Tannin.	Theine by Chloroform.
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1894.	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec—Con.</i>										
Dec. 5	Moyenne Gunpowder.....	8280	13330	6.28	35.21				3.04		
do 5	do do .....	8281	13331	5.94	31.71				1.99		
do 5	do do .....	8282	13332	7.94	29.70				2.17		
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>										
Nov. 17	Gunpowder .....	9318	13303	6.95			29.40				1.00
do 17	Dust .....	9319	13304	6.00			39.40				
do 17	Gunpowder, Hudon & Orsalle, Montreal.	9320	13305	5.65			30.6				2.00
do 17	Dust .....	9321	13306	5.65			31.8				
do 17	Gunpowder .....	9322	13307	5.35			28.60				1.40
do 17	do .....	9323	13308	5.80			30.60				1.80
do 20	Dust .....	9324	13309	5.60			31.00				
do 20	J. A. Matthewson & Co., Montreal.	9325	13310	5.80			29.6				
do 23	do do .....	9326	13314	5.95			27.00				
do 23	Hudon Hebert, Montreal.....	9327	13315	3.8			32.6				
do 27	Japan .....	9328	13316	6.45			25.00				
do 27	Gunpowder .....	9329	13317	5.65			29.80				
do 27	Japan .....	9330	13318	5.95			31.40				
do 29	Gunpowder.....	9331	13319	6.8			29.6				
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>										
do 17	Dust .....	7318	15201	4.17	35.3						
do 17	Gunpowder .....	7319	15202	7.17	33.07						
do 17	do .....	7320	15203	6.23	33.55						
do 17	Dust .....	7321	15204	5.58	31.54						
do 17	Gunpowder .....	7322	15205	5.91	31.42						
do 21	do .....	7323	15206	6.96	34.93						
do 21	do .....	7324	15207	5.67	34.79						
do 21	Japan .....	7325	15208	6.58	33.93						
do 21	Mattawa .....	7326	15209	7.01	33.16						
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>										
Feb. 12	Gunpowder .....	8478	15247	5.05	40.04			1.011	2.47	6.97	
do 12	Dust .....	8479	15248	4.30	40.42			1.0115	3.14	5.25	
do 12	Gunpowder.....	8480	15249	4.10	42.08			1.0115	2.93	4.66	
do 12	Young Hyson.....	8481	15250	4.45	43.03			1.0125	2.62	6.92	
do 12	Oolong .....	8482	15251	4.95	44.71			1.012	2.79	7.48	
do 12	Dust .....	8483	15252	2.05	40.05			1.0135	2.31	6.27	
do 13	Gunpowder .....	8484	15253	5.20	45.67			1.0120	2.46	8.73	
do 13	Dust .....	8485	15254	4.42	42.29			1.013	2.21	6.23	
do 13	Gunpowder.....	8486	15255	5.00	46.95			1.0115	2.63	10.47	
do 13	Young Hyson .....	8487	15256	6.20	41.47				2.74	5.82	
do 13	Assam and Ceylon.....	8488	15257	5.20	43.25			1.0120	3.29	7.86	
do 13	Gunpowder.....	8489	15258	3.65	44.21			1.0120	2.75	9.96	

# Adulteration of Food.

## TEA—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.					Analysts' Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Ash.						
Total.	Soluble in Water.	Insoluble Acid.	Insoluble.	Alkalinity.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
7.72	3.37	.....	4.34	1.62	Unadulterated; green scum; large, coarse leaves.	A. G. Nadeau, Three Rivers.
10.47	2.76	.....	8.10	1.55	Adulterated with 3 per cent sand.....	L. T. Denechaud do
10.10	2.96	.....	7.14	1.30	Adulterated with sand; large, coarse leaves; very much broken.	E. Bourke do
7.5	2.95	.....	4.55	7.1	Genuine; no foreign leaves.....	D. Lapointe, Montreal.
7.25	3.75	.....	3.50	.....	Unadulterated; under microscope only sand discovered; broken tea leaves.	do do
9.75	3.50	.....	6.25	.....	Adulterated; much tea dust and some foreign leaves.	J. B. Beauchamp, Montreal.
11.50	3.55	.....	7.95	.....	Adulterated; large excess of mineral facing and dust in ash.	W. David do
8.80	4.05	.....	4.75	.....	Doubtful; excess of ash.....	do do
9.50	3.50	.....	6.00	.....	Adulterated by excess of ash.....	J. A. Desaulniers do
14.46	3.13	.....	11.33	.....	do heavily faced; ash in excess.....	L. N. Castonguay, Montebello.
5.83	3.45	.....	2.38	.....	Genuine; no foreign leaves.....	Owen Bros. do
5.84	2.60	.....	3.24	.....	Adulterated; foreign leaves; deficient in extract.	W. J. Todd, Lachute.
7.79	3.79	.....	4.00	.....	Doubtful; stems and doubtful leaves; ash below standard.	E. Lavigne, do
7.85	3.20	.....	4.65	.....	Adulterated; extract deficient; excess of stems and foreign leaves.	A. B. Paquette, Montreal.
9.22	3.36	.....	5.85	.....	Adulterated; extract deficient; excess of ash.	do do
9.30	3.24	.....	6.06	.....	do excess of stems and facing; excess of ash.	P. Daoust do
9.28	3.07	.....	6.21	.....	Of poor quality; adulteration doubtful; condemned by excess of ash.	F. Aubin do
8.41	3.76	1.84	4.65	1.18	Genuine; contains some particles of black tea	Goodall Bros., Ottawa.
7.92	2.86	1.72	5.06	0.85	do no foreign leaves.....	do do
7.36	3.88	1.11	3.48	1.05	do do.....	Stroud Bros. do
6.93	3.16	1.42	3.77	1.16	do do.....	do do
6.63	3.55	0.96	3.08	0.99	Not gunpowder; looks more like common tea.	J. Plunkett do
6.95	4.01	0.78	2.94	1.10	Genuine; no foreign leaves.....	Mrs. Stephens, Smith's Falls.
7.69	2.97	1.63	4.72	0.86	do do.....	J. L. Baxter do
6.58	3.85	0.75	2.73	0.84	do do.....	J. Anderson, Perth.
6.15	4.06	0.21	2.09	0.92	do do.....	J. Sutherland do
13.24	3.92	.....	10.32	.....	Adulterated; contains such an amount of mineral matter as to cause ash to exceed 8 per cent.	M. Somerville, Toronto.
7.68	2.82	.....	4.86	.....	Genuine.....	do do
9.23	3.23	.....	6.00	.....	Adulterated; excess of ash.....	W. Hodgson do
6.80	3.35	.....	3.45	.....	Genuine.....	do do
5.94	3.68	.....	2.26	.....	do.....	W. Thompson do
10.49	2.90	.....	7.59	.....	Adulterated; excess of ash.....	do do
7.07	3.59	.....	3.48	.....	Genuine.....	Endacott Bros. do
7.76	2.82	.....	4.94	.....	do.....	do do
6.32	4.06	.....	2.26	.....	do.....	J. McAdams do
6.36	3.53	.....	2.83	.....	do.....	Fend & Co. do
5.80	3.69	.....	2.11	.....	do.....	do do
6.85	3.53	.....	3.32	.....	do.....	J. Dick do

APPENDIX G.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF							
				Moisture.	Extract.	Insoluble Leaf.	Extract by 10 min. infusion.	Sp. gr. of 10 per cent infusion.	Theine.	Tannin.	Theine by Chloroform
1894.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Nov. 30	Gunpowder, Morgan Davis, Toronto.	6446	14111	4.82	44.50	.....	.....	.....	2.95	8.72	.....
Dec. 1	Ping Suey, W. H. Gillard & Co. ....	6447	14112	4.01	39.94	.....	.....	.....	1.82	7.34	.....
do 1	do W. P. Eckard & Co., Toronto.	6448	14113	4.79	37.80	.....	.....	.....	1.95	5.54	.....
do 1	Ping Suey, G. Watt & Co., Brantford	6449	14114	5.27	43.72	.....	.....	.....	2.23	6.68	.....
do 3	Dust, Nesbitt Bros., Woodstock....	6450	14115	5.46	43.63	.....	.....	.....	2.35	7.50	.....
do 3	Ping Suey .....	6451	14116	7.78	44.05	.....	.....	.....	2.50	6.52	.....
do 3	Gunpowder, Elliott & Moore, London, Ont.	6452	14117	5.91	40.20	.....	.....	.....	2.30	7.34	.....
do 3	Young Hyson, T. P. Greening & Co., Hamilton.	6453	14118	5.07	37.94	.....	.....	.....	1.65	5.54	.....
do 3	Dust .....	6454	14119	6.83	38.29	.....	.....	.....	1.95	6.52	.....
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>										
do 27	Indian, Duncan Bros., Hamilton ..	6801	14552	4.52	43.39	52.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 27	Japan, A. Macdonald & Co., Winnipeg	6802	14553	4.30	38.67	57.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Gunpowder .....	6803	14554	5.47	43.55	50.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Young Hyson, Thompson, Codrille & Co., Winnipeg.	6804	14555	5.73	39.66	54.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 29	Japan .....	6805	14556	4.53	49.50	45.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 29	Congou, J. Turner, Hamilton.....	6806	14557	6.46	33.36	60.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 31	Gunpowder, G. F. & J. Galt, Winnipeg	6807	14558	5.04	47.25	47.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 31	Ping Suey .....	6808	14559	6.13	41.52	52.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 31	Gunpowder, G. F. & J. Galt, Winnipeg	6809	13560	5.50	47.80	46.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

# Adulteration of Food.

## TEA—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Ash.						
Total.	Soluble in Water.	Insoluble Acid.	Insoluble.	Alkalinity.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
7 17	3 50	1 52	3 67	....	Unadulterated; no foreign leaves.....	J. W. Irwin, Clinton, Ont.
7 25	3 20	1 56	4 05	....	do .....	N. Robson do
8 85	3 43	1 95	5 42	....	Adulterated; this sample contains little lumps of dirt and sand, so that the ash varies very much, but each time was above the limit of 8 per cent.	Walsh Bros., Stratford.
8 85	3 35	2 65	5 50	....	do .....	E. K. Barnsdale, Stratford.
6 63	3 36	1 32	3 27	....	Unadulterated.....	Wilson & Co., Woodstock.
7 00	3 45	1 32	3 55	....	do leaves broken, but in good condition and clean.	W. C. Wilson do
8 00	3 10	1 80	4 90	....	Adulterated; leaves broken and not in good condition; also bits of dried sand.	E. Fitzallen, London, Ont.
7 33	3 16	1 50	4 17	....	Unadulterated; leaves in good condition and clean.	Turville Bros. do
20 10	1 95	13 85	18 15	....	Adulterated .....	T. W. Shoebottom do
5 87	3 41	0 29	2 46	1 80	Genuine.....	J. McLeod, Portage la Prairie.
7 18	3 38	1 36	3 80	1 78	do .....	Wm. Barton do
6 93	3 04	1 45	3 89	1 45	do .....	The Whitelow Trading Co., Brandon.
7 76	2 91	1 89	4 85	1 30	Adulterated; contains more than 8 per cent of ash reckoned on dry sample.	J. Bower & Co., Brandon.
6 93	3 35	1 30	3 58	1 82	Genuine.....	Wilcox & Ramsay, Virden.
5 77	3 09	0 49	2 68	1 53	do .....	Pines & Merrick do
6 28	3 23	0 83	3 05	1 63	Tea is genuine, but the sample contains a considerable proportion of ground coffee.	J. E. Acton, Winnipeg.
5 65	3 27	0 29	2 41	1 66	Genuine.....	J. M. Teichmann do
5 89	3 25	0 58	2 64	1 62	do .....	do do

## APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						
				Moisture.	Petroleum Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Water Extract.	Nitrogen.	Albuminoids.	Ash.
1895.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Jan. 7.	Pea.....	5861	14839	7 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25
do 7.	Barley, Ireland National Food Co., Toronto.	5862	14840	10 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 95
do 7.	Barley, E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg.	5863	14841	10 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
do 7.	Buckwheat, A. C. Smith & Co., St. John.	5864	14842	12 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 35
do 7.	Buckwheat, Nauwigewauk Mills, Kings Co.	5865	14843	12 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 30
do 7.	Oatmeal, McDonald & Thompson, Woodstock.	5866	14844	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 95
do 8.	Wheat, Fowler's Mills, St. John.	5867	14845	10 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 40
do 8.	Maize do do	5868	14946	13 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35
do 8.	Wheat, W. J. Hatteway, St. John.	5869	14847	10 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80
do 8.	do Goldie Milling Co.	5870	14848	10 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 45
do 15.	Oat, C. H. Clarke, St. Stephen, N.B.	5871	14849	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 90
do 15.	Wheat, Wolverton Milling Co.	5872	14850	10 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 55
do 15.	Maize, W. H. Fowler, St. John.	5873	14851	14 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 30
do 15.	Buckwheat, B. H. Smith, Woodstock, N.B.	5874	14852	10 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 45
do 17.	Wheat, H. J. Teed, St. Stephen's.	5875	14853	10 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 55
do 17.	Maize, McAllister Bros.	5876	14854	13 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80
do 17.	Oat, E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg.	5877	14855	8 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80
do 17.	Wheat, Food Milling Co., Galt, Ont.	5878	14856	11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 45
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>									
do 22.	Corn.....	8283	13349	12 36	1 45	3 28	3 07	0 88	.....	0 69
do 22.	Wheat.....	8284	13350	12 18	0 88	1 30	3 90	1 51	.....	0 48
do 22.	Rice.....	8285	13351	12 10	0 63	0 58	2 23	1 18	.....	0 98
do 22.	Graham.....	8286	13352	11 90	1 10	1 93	6 38	1 53	.....	1 56
do 22.	Buckwheat.....	8287	13353	12 68	0 70	2 13	5 93	1 43	.....	1 04
do 22.	Wheat.....	8288	13354	11 25	0 58	1 63	5 98	1 91	.....	0 50
do 22.	Oat, Carrier, Quebec.....	8289	13355	9 53	2 90	5 40	5 45	2 48	.....	1 90
do 22.	Wheat.....	8290	13356	10 13	0 57	1 05	5 13	1 62	.....	0 40
do 22.	Corn.....	8291	13357	10 23	1 88	6 15	3 80	1 51	.....	1 36
do 22.	Rice.....	8292	13358	10 20	0 18	0 70	6 38	1 12	.....	0 58
do 22.	Wheat, Wolverton Mills.....	8293	13359	10 03	0 50	1 50	6 58	1 53	.....	0 40
do 22.	Graham.....	8294	13360	10 78	0 40	3 35	5 13	1 62	.....	1 67
do 23.	Corn.....	8295	13361	9 80	1 46	4 48	4 98	1 45	.....	0 82
do 23.	Wheat.....	8296	13362	11 73	0 49	1 43	4 55	1 54	.....	0 40
do 23.	Rice.....	8297	13363	11 55	0 20	0 40	4 65	1 21	.....	0 68
do 24.	Wheat, Shirk & Snyder, Bridgeport, Ont.	8298	13364	11 08	0 45	1 43	.....	1 40	.....	0 42
do 24.	Graham, McFarlane Milling Co., Sherbrooke.	8299	13365	10 55	1 08	2 95	.....	1 72	.....	1 70
do 24.	Buckwheat.....	8300	13366	13 37	0 30	0 83	.....	0 77	.....	0 44
do 24.	Corn.....	8301	13367	12 92	1 20	4 43	.....	1 43	.....	1 13
do 24.	Rice.....	8302	13368	11 17	0 65	0 88	.....	1 15	.....	0 72
do 24.	Buckwheat.....	8303	13369	13 45	0 48	0 65	.....	0 74	.....	0 41
do 24.	do do	8304	13370	12 65	0 31	.....	.....	0 62	.....	0 42
do 24.	Corn.....	8305	13371	10 05	1 97	.....	.....	1 54	.....	1 28
do 24.	Graham, Ottawa Milling Co.	8306	13372	11 00	0 85	.....	.....	1 57	.....	1 62
do 24.	Wheat, Keewater Milling Co.	8307	13373	10 72	0 45	.....	.....	1 92	.....	0 42

# Adulteration of Food.

## FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
No foreign starches or other matter detected.	Unadulterated.....	Jardine & Co., St. John, N.B.
do do ..	do .....	do do
do do ..	do .....	Geo. Robertson & Co., St. John, N.B.
do do ..	do .....	Paddington & Merritt do
do do ..	do .....	W. A. Porter do
do do ..	do .....	E. S. Dibble do
do do ..	do .....	George Dishart do
do do ..	do .....	C. F. Francis do
do do ..	do .....	W. A. Porter do
do do ..	do .....	R. McConnell do
do do ..	do .....	J. S. Maloney, St. Andrew's.
do do ..	do .....	Hant & Greenlaw do
do do ..	do .....	F. Mowatt do
do do ..	do .....	G. G. Grimmer do
do do ..	do .....	Inches & Grimmer, St. Stephen's.
do do ..	do .....	Murchie Bros. do
do do ..	do .....	H. E. Hill & Co. do
do do ..	do .....	J. B. Robinson do
do do ..	Good.....	A. G. Lambert, Lévis, Que.
do do ..	Genuine.....	do do
do do ..	do .....	J. Buchanan do
do do ..	do .....	do do
do do ..	do .....	do do
Some wheat or barley starch present.	do .....	do do
No foreign starch.....	do .....	G. S. Couture do
do .....	do .....	G. Turcotte, Quebec.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	D. Waters do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	J. O'Donnell do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	P. Olivier, Sherbrooke.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	Ballantyne, Johnson & Co., Sherbrooke.
do .....	do found a living worm $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	H. S. Desmarais, Richmond, Que.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	Gunn & Elliott do
do .....	do .....	do do

APPENDIX H—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.							
				Mixture.	Petroleum Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Water Extract.	Nitrogen.	Albuminoids.	Ash.	
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Jan. 10.	Pea, Ireland Food Co., Toronto...	9501	13333	8.05	0.71			4.47	27.80	2.46	
do 10.	Rice, Montreal Milling Co. ....	9502	13334	9.46				1.33	8.31	0.56	
do 10.	Wheat, J. Fair, Clinton, Ont. ....	9503	13335	9.47	2.37			2.25	14.25	0.5	
do 10.	Corn .....	9504	13336	9.26				1.53	9.52	0.59	
do 10.	Buckwheat, Howe, McIntyre & Co.	9505	13337	11.49				1.13	9.52	0.62	
do 10.	Graham do .....	9506	13338	9.48	1.771			2.64	15.81	1.64	
do 15.	Corn, L. Chaput fils, Montreal. ....	9507	13339	13.80	0.389			1.76	11.01	1.10	
do 15.	Wheat .....	9508	13340	13.33				2.03	12.70	0.55	
do 19.	Buckwheat .....	9509	13341	11.71	trace				5.42	0.75	
do 19.	Rye, Howe & McIntyre, Montreal.	9510	13342	8.84	do				9.78	0.90	
do 19.	Oat .....	9511	13343	5.63	4.06				19.68	2.05	
do 19.	Corn, Howe & McIntyre, Montreal	9512	13344	9.55	trace				9.04	0.55	
do 19.	Graham .....	9513	13345	10.26	2.60				14.89	1.75	
do 19.	Rice .....	9514	13346	10.91					8.72	0.85	
do 19.	Buckwheat .....	9515	13347	12.31	trace				7.66	0.90	
do 19.	Wheat .....	9516	13348	11.01	1.05				12.76	0.45	
do 25.	do .....	9517	13374	10.04	0.07				11.54	0.40	
do 25.	Corn .....	9518	13375	11.42	0.40				11.86	1.20	
do 25.	Buckwheat, Merrickville Milling Co	9519	13376	12.45	.08				6.49	0.50	
do 25.	Graham .....	9520	13377	9.75	2.06				18.30	1.40	
do 25.	Rye .....	9521	13378	9.20	trace			1.92	13.02	0.85	
do 25.	Corn .....	9522	13379	10.25	0.50			1.93	13.07	1.25	
do 25.	Buckwheat .....	9523	13380	9.60	0.40			0.97	6.06	0.75	
do 25.	Graham .....	9524	13381	9.48	1.41			2.53	15.80	1.64	
do 25.	Buckwheat .....	9525	13382	9.55	0.60			1.02	6.38	0.85	
do 25.	Graham .....	9526	13383	7.85	1.66			2.50	15.64	1.80	
do 25.	Wheat .....	9527	13384	8.35	0.66			1.95	12.18	0.40	
do 25.	Corn, .....	9528	13385	7.58	trace			1.90	11.91	1.40	
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>										
do 4.	Buckwheat .....	7331	15229	14.90	0.66			0.921	5.76	0.60	
do 4.	Maize .....	7332	15230	8.78	0.96			1.463	9.144	0.66	
do 4.	Wheat .....	7333	15231	10.60	0.56			1.988	12.42	0.30	
do 4.	Oat .....	7334	15232	3.40	5.00			2.147	13.41	3.40	
do 4.	Buckwheat .....	7335	15233	14.42	0.370			0.665	4.160	0.50	
do 4.	Wheat .....	7336	15234	11.04	0.60			2.60	12.819	0.26	
do 4.	Buckwheat .....	7337	15235	12.94	0.30			0.770	4.81	0.50	
do 4.	Oat .....	7338	15236	8.12	4.44			2.55	14.088	1.74	
do 4.	Wheat germs .....	7339	15237	9.66	0.43			2.23	13.96	1.91	
do 4.	Maize .....	7340	15238	11.04	0.66			1.54	9.66	0.70	
do 5.	Buckwheat .....	7341	15239	12.12	4.00			1.45	9.10	0.92	
do 5.	Oat .....	7342	15240	10.03	4.55			2.234	14.52	1.80	
do 5.	Maize .....	7343	15241	9.06	0.44			1.37	8.56	0.54	
do 5.	Wheat .....	7344	15242	11.24	0.70			1.78	11.15	0.32	
do 5.	Buckwheat .....	7345	15243	9.50	0.40			1.46	9.18	4.74	
do 5.	Wheat .....	7346	15244	11.88	1.16			2.05	12.81	0.44	
do 5.	Oat, coarse .....	7347	15245	5.08	5.10			2.53	15.83	1.96	
do 5.	do fine .....	7348	15246	7.88	4.78			2.28	14.26	1.84	

# Adulteration of Food.

## FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—*Continued.*

Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
No foreign starch .....	Genuine .....	Wm. Black, Montreal.
do .....	do .....	Wm. McGowan & Son, Montreal.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	M. Kilkerry do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	A. Rolland do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	Geo. Neil do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	J. S. Maguire, Waterloo, Que.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	E. D. Lawrence do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	W. R. Homer, Granby.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	M. L. Hislop, St. John's, Que.
do .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	G. Huot do
do .....	do .....	do do
Buckwheat.....	do .....	J. McAllister, Ottawa.
Maize .....	do .....	do do
Wheat .....	do .....	do do
Oats .....	do .....	Cluff do
Buckwheat.....	do .....	do do
Wheat .....	do .....	do do
Buckwheat.....	do .....	Harkness & Robertson do
Oat .....	do .....	do do
Wheat .....	do .....	do do
Maize .....	do .....	P. Martin do
Buckwheat and wheat .....	Mixture .....	J. Doyle, Perth.
Oat .....	Genuine .....	F. Davies do
Maize .....	do .....	J. Sutherland do
Wheat .....	do .....	J. Anderson do
Buckwheat and wheat .....	Mixture .....	Stapelton & Slocombe do
Wheat .....	Genuine .....	Geo. Mathews do
Oat .....	do .....	G. Carson do
do .....	do .....	T. Hooper do



## APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.				
				Moisture.	Ash.	Mineral Contamination.	Nitrogen.	Proteids.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
June 17.	Strong Bakers, standard sample.....	8516	15316	10.5	0.5	None.	2.26	14.16
do 17.	Superfine do.....	8517	15317	10.75	1.0	do	2.17	13.60
do 17.	Patent Spring do.....	8518	15318	10.73	0.37	do	2.07	12.99
do 17.	Extra do.....	8519	15319	9.60	0.85	do	2.03	12.70
do 17.	Straight Roller do.....	8520	15320	9.95	0.57	do	1.75	10.96
do 17.	Patent Winter do.....	8521	15321	9.90	0.35	do	1.64	10.27
do 17.	Fine do.....	8522	15322	9.00	1.42	do	2.57	16.06
do 19.	Wheat, Lutes, Newmarket, Ont.....	8523	15323	11.47	0.47	do	1.57	9.84
do 19.	Oatmeal, McIntosh, Toronto.....	8524	15324	8.55	0.61	do	2.15	13.43
do 19.	Maize, Lawson do.....	8525	15325	11.65	2.50	do	1.16	9.15
do 19.	Graham do do.....	8526	15326	10.95	1.90	do	1.91	11.92
do 19.	Wheat do do.....	8527	15327	11.57	0.37	do	1.53	9.58
do 19.	Oatmeal, McIntosh do.....	8528	15328	8.55	1.90	do	2.47	14.33
do 19.	Wheat, Campbell do.....	8529	15329	10.50	0.42	do	1.68	10.53
do 20.	Maize, McIntosh do.....	8530	15330	10.37	0.82	do	1.77	11.05
do 20.	Peameal do do.....	8531	15331	7.47	2.50	do	4.38	27.37
do 20.	Oatmeal do do.....	8532	15332	8.35	1.90	do	2.47	15.46
do 20.	Graham do do.....	8533	15333	11.12	1.70	do	2.04	12.78
do 20.	Wheat.....	8534	15334	10.92	0.42	do	1.47	9.24
do 20.	Rolled Oats, McIntosh, Toronto.....	8535	15335	7.62	1.75	do	2.68	16.75
do 21.	Oatmeal.....	8536	15336	8.67	1.77	do	2.75	17.18
do 21.	Gluten, Ireland National Food Co.....	8537	15337	9.42	0.80	do	1.48	9.24
do 21.	Rice, Lawson, Toronto.....	8538	15338	11.45	0.40	do	1.08	6.73
do 21.	Buckwheat.....	8539	15339	11.17	1.15	do	1.70	10.62
do 21.	Graham.....	8540	15340	10.75	2.15	do	2.19	13.73
do 21.	Wheat, Ogilvie, Montreal.....	8541	15341	10.85	0.50	do	1.82	11.40

## Adulteration of Food.

### FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Wheat flour.....	Genuine.....	
do.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	
Oats.....	do.....	Given Bros., Toronto.
Indian corn.....	do.....	do
Wheat starch and husk.....	do.....	J. Lackey, Toronto.
Wheat flour.....	do.....	do
Oats.....	do.....	Joy Bros., Toronto.
Wheat flour.....	do.....	do
Indian corn.....	do.....	J. Williams, Toronto.
Peas.....	do.....	do
Oats.....	do.....	do
Wheat starch and husk.....	do.....	Ontario Flour and Feed Co., Toronto.
Wheat flour.....	do.....	do
Oats.....	do.....	do
do.....	do.....	do
Wheat flour.....	do.....	Albany Supply Co., Toronto.
Rice flour.....	do.....	do
Buckwheat and wheat starch gran- ules, wheat husk.....	do.....	do
Wheat starch and husk.....	do.....	T. McIntosh, Toronto.
Wheat flour.....	do.....	do

APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						
				Moisture.	Petroleum, Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Water Extract.	Nitrogen.	Albuminoids.	Ash.
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1895.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>									
Jan. 14.	Oatmeal, J. Andrews, Thornburg..	6455	14120	8.31	5.24	.....	.....	2.74	17.1	1.76
do 14.	Flour, J. Knott, Staynor, Ont ....	6456	14121	11.84	0.80	.....	.....	1.61	10.1	0.55
do 14.	Pea, Ireland Food Co., Toronto...	6457	14122	9.23	.....	.....	.....	4.11	25.6	2.41
do 14.	Rice and maize .....	6458	14123	10.66	0.80	.....	.....	1.17	7.32	0.53
do 15.	Maize, J. Beek & Sons, Detroit....	6459	14124	11.55	1.60	.....	.....	1.35	8.46	0.50
do 15.	Oatmeal, E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg.	6460	14125	7.48	6.30	.....	.....	2.74	17.1	2.07
do 15.	Wheat .....	6461	14126	11.62	0.70	.....	.....	1.64	10.3	0.42
do 15.	Wheat, J. Galbraith, Allandale, Ont	6462	14127	11.33	1.40	.....	.....	1.72	10.7	0.40
do 16.	Maize, Campbell Stephens & Co....	6463	14128	9.85	1.20	.....	.....	1.28	8.01	0.35
do 16.	Oatmeal, A. Graham .....	6464	14129	8.45	5.18	.....	.....	2.78	17.3	1.85
do 16.	Barley, Ireland Food Co., Toronto.	6465	14130	9.75	0.55	.....	.....	1.28	8.01	0.63
do 17.	Maize, J. Beek & Sons, Detroit....	6466	14131	11.45	0.90	.....	.....	1.35	8.46	0.38
do 17.	Oatmeal, P. McIntosh & Sons, Toronto.	6467	14132	6.81	5.33	.....	.....	2.74	17.1	1.73
do 17.	Wheat, V. Denne, Newmarket .....	6468	14133	12.05	0.70	.....	.....	1.64	10.3	0.44
do 18.	Maize, Davidson & Hay, Toronto..	6469	14134	11.10	1.70	.....	.....	1.39	8.69	0.48
do 18.	Oatmeal, Black & Varnard.....	6470	14135	4.85	5.46	.....	.....	2.89	18.00	2.02
do 18.	Wheat, Campbell & Morris, Boston Mills.	6471	14136	11.55	0.80	.....	.....	1.61	10.1	0.39
do 18.	Wheat, Peareis Bros, Brampton...	6472	14137	11.00	0.90	.....	.....	1.68	10.5	0.37
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>									
do 23.	Hungarian Patent .....	6810	14561	10.4	.....	.....	.....	1.89	11.81	0.35
do 23.	Strong Bakers .....	6811	14562	10.00	.....	.....	.....	2.22	13.88	0.44
do 23.	Algoma .....	6812	14563	10.2	.....	.....	.....	2.24	14.00	0.83
do 23.	Flour .....	6813	14564	9.9	.....	.....	.....	2.66	16.63	1.19
do 24.	Ulster .....	6814	14565	8.3	.....	.....	.....	2.82	17.63	2.04
do 24.	Hungarian Patent .....	6815	14566	10.1	.....	.....	.....	1.85	11.56	0.40
do 24.	Strong Bakers .....	6816	14567	10.2	.....	.....	.....	2.02	12.63	0.62
do 24.	National Bakers .....	6817	14568	9.3	.....	.....	.....	2.71	16.94	1.46
do 24.	Hungarian Patent .....	6818	14569	9.7	.....	.....	.....	2.03	12.69	0.41
do 29.	Strong Bakers .....	6819	14570	11.8	.....	.....	.....	1.67	10.44	0.35
do 29.	Hungarian Patent .....	6820	14571	11.00	.....	.....	.....	1.80	11.25	0.43
do 29.	Strong Bakers .....	6821	14572	10.7	.....	.....	.....	2.20	13.75	0.42
do 29.	Hungarian Patent, Ogilvie Mill. Co.	6822	14573	10.9	.....	.....	.....	1.96	12.25	0.40
do 29.	Flour, H. Rogers, McGregor, Man.	6823	14574	10.6	.....	.....	.....	2.07	12.94	0.40
do 29.	do H. B. Mitchell .....	6824	14575	9.8	.....	.....	.....	2.57	16.06	0.74
do 29.	Hungarian Patent, Ogilvie Mill. Co.	6825	14576	9.7	.....	.....	.....	1.70	10.63	0.36
do 29.	do do .....	6826	14577	9.4	.....	.....	.....	1.87	11.69	0.40
do 29.	Hungarian Patent, H. Rogers, McGregor, Man.	6827	14578	9.3	.....	.....	.....	1.67	11.44	0.40

# Adulteration of Food.

## FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
No foreign grain .....	Pure .....	E. Fair & Co., Collingwood.
Wheat starch .....	Pure, no alum or mineral contamination.	do do
Pure flour .....	Pure .....	T. W. Brown & Co., Collingwood.
Rice flour .....	Rice flour which had been substituted for maize flour.	Telfer Bros. do
No foreign starch .....	Pure .....	S. Caldwell, Barrie.
A few pieces of broken peas .....	Unadulterated .....	J. M. Bothwell, Barrie.
Wheat flour .....	Pure, no alum or other mineral adulteration.	A. W. Wilkinson do
do .....	do do	Brown & Co. do
Corn flour; no foreign starch .....	Pure .....	G. Vick & Sons, Orillia,
Oats do .....	do .....	Thos. Haywood do
No foreign starch .....	do .....	do do
do .....	do .....	R. A. Smith, Newmarket.
do .....	do .....	Montgomery & Brodie, Newmarket.
Wheat flour .....	do no alum .....	W. Dunne do
Corn starch .....	do .....	W. E. Milner & Co., Brampton.
No foreign starch except a few bits of peas .....	do .....	Crawford & Deeves do
No foreign starch .....	do .....	E. O. Ruins do
Wheat flour .....	do .....	E. H. Crawdell do
Mainly wheat flour .....	Genuine .....	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	Hudson Bay Co. do
do .....	do .....	Rutherford & Bruce, Stonewall.
do .....	do .....	do do do
do .....	do .....	A. Patterson do
do .....	do .....	W. Robinson, Selkirk.
do .....	do .....	F. W. Colclugh, Selkirk.
do .....	do .....	J. R. McKenzie do
do .....	do .....	Hodges & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
do .....	do .....	Hurthy & Co do
do .....	do .....	Maggs & Co do

## APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Extract.	Specific gravity of 10 p.c. infusion.	Petroleum ether extract.	Alcohol extract.	Iodine reaction.
1895.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	on dry.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Mar. 15	W. H. Schwartz & Sons.....	8129	14344	4 30	.....	1 0125	3 57	.....	.....
do 15	D. Logan, Pictou, N.S. ....	8130	14345	4 14	.....	1 0143	7 28	.....	.....
do 15	Compound Java.....	8131	14346	4 42	.....	1 0117	3 89	.....	.....
do 18	Jamaica and Java.....	8132	14347	4 92	.....	1 0090	10 13	.....	.....
do 18	Mocha and Java, Ewing, Herron & Co. ....	8133	14348	4 74	.....	1 0138	7 36	.....	.....
do 18	.....	8134	14349	4 60	.....	1 0142	5 17	.....	.....
do 19	A. P. Porrens, Halifax.....	8135	14350	4 62	.....	1 0161	4 63	.....	.....
do 19	Compound, Bauld, Gibson & Co., Halifax.	8136	14351	3 98	.....	1 0153	1 58	.....	.....
do 19	Davidson Bros., Halifax.....	8137	14352	5 48	.....	1 0144	2 56	.....	.....
do 19	Batavian Breakfast.....	8138	14253	3 82	.....	1 0120	6 84	.....	.....
do 19	Imperial, Ewing, Herron & Co.....	8139	14354	3 66	.....	1 0157	7 68	.....	.....
do 19	Compound, Bauld, Gibson & Co.....	9140	14355	5 86	.....	1 0110	4 95	.....	.....
do 20	.....	8141	14356	4 84	.....	1 0145	2 50	.....	.....
do 20	.....	3142	14357	7 22	.....	1 0135	5 02	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>								
Feb. 23	Seal, C. J. Sanborn, Montreal.....	5879	14857	4 27	23 18	1 0093	10 50	.....	.....
do 23	J. Moulson, St. John.....	5880	14758	4 28	23 45	1 0094	10 75	.....	.....
do 23	Duchess, Thos. Wood & Co., Boston.....	5881	14859	4 08	21 15	1 0083	11 25	.....	.....
do 25	Java, Chase & Sanborn.....	5882	14860	4 25	23 25	1 0090	10 45	.....	.....
do 25	do	5883	14861	4 26	23 20	1 0093	10 60	.....	.....
do 25	Java, J. Moulson, St. John.....	5884	14862	4 27	23 50	1 0090	10 75	.....	.....
Mar. 1	Mocha and Java Compound, Dearborn & Co., St. John.	5885	14863	4 75	23 75	1 0095	9 10	.....	.....
do 1	Java.....	5886	14864	4 30	21 60	1 0083	11 30	.....	.....
do 1	do	5887	14865	4 32	21 20	1 0083	11 35	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>								
Feb. 28	Lavoie & Latulippe, Quebec.....	8308	13393	2 73	.....	1 0124	4 56	12 91	blue
do 28	.....	8309	13394	4 44	.....	1 0112	6 83	13 70	.....
do 28	.....	8310	13395	2 63	.....	1 0100	8 43	12 35	.....
do 28	.....	8311	13396	3 20	.....	1 0122	7 18	14 22	blue
do 28	.....	8312	13397	4 18	.....	1 0174	3 33	22 82	do
do 28	.....	8313	13398	4 28	.....	1 01574	6 38	20 80	do
Mar. 1	Ewing, Herron & Co., Montreal.....	8314	13399	2 83	.....	1 0098	8 60	12 57	do
do 1	Thos. Doherty & Co.....	8315	13400	2 30	.....	1 0098	8 53	12 30	.....
do 2	Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.....	8316	13401	2 58	.....	1 0099	9 50	10 60	.....
do 2	.....	8317	13402	1 90	.....	1 0096	5 80	8 68	blue
do 2	.....	8318	13403	2 25	.....	1 0105	9 08	15 75	.....
do 2	Thos. Doherty & Co., Montreal.....	8319	13404	2 55	.....	1 0098	8 53	15 47	.....
do 2	.....	8320	13405	3 65	.....	1 01276	7 23	16 45	blue

# Adulteration of Food.

## COFFEE—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.				Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Ash.						
Total.	Soluble in water.	Insoluble in water.	Insoluble in acid.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
4.42	2.81			Adulterated with starch and chicory.	Adulterated	A. Chisholm, N. Glasgow, N.S.
5.18	3.21			Adulterated with chicory	do	J. C. Graham, N. Glasgow, N.S.
4.18	2.69			Starch and chicory	do	J. S. Jenkins, N. Glasgow, N.S.
4.63	3.51				Genuine.	R. P. Craig & Co., Truro, N.S.
4.27	3.03			Starch and chicory	Adulterated	D. T. Hanson, Truro, N.S.
4.97	2.63			do	do	J. A. Wright do
5.11	3.23			do	do	J. B. McLean, Dartmouth.
4.20	2.34			do	do	W. Mosley & Co. do
4.40	2.68			do	do	H. Macdonald, Halifax.
5.38	3.27			do	do	G. E. Wallace & Co. do
4.50	3.02			Small amount of starch and chicory.	do	H. W. Wentzell & Co. do
4.21	2.76			do do	do	D. Johnson do
3.75	2.44			Large amount of starch and chicory.	do	W. Manse do
4.77	3.08			Starch and a little chicory.	do	W. C. Nesbett do
				Coffee	Unadulterated.	Geo. Robertson & Co., St. John, N.B.
				do	do	Rankin & Moulson, St. John, N.B.
				do	do	J. Armstrong & Bros., St. John, N.B.
				do	do	H. Clarke, St. John, N.B.
				do	do	F. A. Fourness do
				do	do	Robt. Ritchie do
				do ground peas and chicory.	do	W. Colhoun do
					do	S. V. Skellen do
					do	J. & J. S. Titus do
3.68	3.06	0.62	0.10		Adulterated; much roasted grain and some chicory present.	E. E. Berouard, Quebec.
4.16		0.88	0.20		Adulterated; small amount of chicory.	S. Gauvin do
4.30	3.38	0.92	0.02		Genuine; coffee tissue only.	F. Auger do
3.94	3.16	0.78	0.08		Adulterated; some roasted grain present.	E. Pouliot do
3.56	2.66	0.90	0.24		do do	H. Breton do
4.14	3.41	0.73	0.09		Adulterated; chicory and coffee tissue.	V. Gauvreau do
4.52	3.60	0.92	0.28		Genuine; coffee tissue only.	L. Poulin do
4.46	3.40	1.06	0.28		do do	do do
4.14	3.76	0.38	0.10		do do	Beveroy & Co., Lévis.
3.82	2.98	0.84	0.16		Adulterated; much roasted grain present.	G. A. Brocher do
4.24	3.34	0.90	0.08		Genuine; coffee tissue only.	G. A. Rousseau do
3.94	3.14	0.80	0.06		do do	C. Z. Bégin. do
4.76	3.12	1.64	0.70		Adulterated; roasted grain and a little chicory.	E. Sylvain do

APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Extract.	Specific gravity of 10 p.c. infusion.	Petroleum ether extract.	Alcohol extract.	Iodine reaction.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	on dry.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Feb. 25	S. H. & A. S. Ewing, Montreal.....	9529	13386	2.18	22.65	1.0096	6.83	.....	.....
do 25	.....	9530	13387	5.86	33.92	1.0164	2.58	.....	blue
do 25	Chase & Sanborn .....	9531	13388	2.37	24.26	1.0098	8.73	.....	.....
do 26	S. H. & A. S. Ewing .....	9532	13390	1.97	23.78	1.0095	8.736	.....	.....
do 26	Marcotte & Leblanc, Montreal .....	9533	13391	3.016	40.89	1.017	4.627	.....	blue
do 26	do do .....	9534	13392	3.32	30.68	1.0126	6.40	.....	.....
Mar. 6	Ewing, Herron & Co., Montreal.....	9535	13406	3.44	39.61	1.0174	2.05	.....	blue
do 6	Marcotte & Leblanc.....	9536	13407	3.23	39.81	1.0174	3.71	.....	do
do 7	Stroud Bros.....	9537	13408	3.24	34.97	1.0146	2.90	.....	do
do 7	Marcotte & Leblanc.....	9538	13409	7.30	43.32	1.01832	1.45	.....	dark blue
do 7	.....	9539	13410	5.95	31.18	1.0129	4.36	.....	blue
do 7	.....	9540	13411	3.24	24.00	1.0072	7.89	.....	.....
do 7	G. A. Mattewson & Co.....	9541	13412	3.25	23.29	1.0091	5.25	.....	.....
do 7	Chase & Sanborn .....	9542	13413	3.25	23.94	1.0093	7.05	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>								
Feb. 22	S. H. & A. S. Ewing, Montreal.....	7349	15259	2.46	.....	1.0103	8.98	.....	.....
do 22	.....	7350	15260	3.48	.....	1.0110	8.53	.....	.....
do 22	Todhunter & Mitchell, Toronto .....	7351	15261	2.53	.....	1.0106	9.68	.....	.....
do 22	Excelsior, Todhunter & Mitchell .....	7352	15262	2.70	.....	1.0105	9.83	.....	.....
do 22	Snow Drift, Snow Drift Co., Brantford.....	7353	15263	2.08	.....	1.0103	10.30	.....	.....
do 23	Java, S. H. & A. S. Ewing.....	7354	15264	3.47	.....	1.0129	7.85	.....	brown
do 23	Old Port Java, Robertson, Kingston.....	7355	15265	3.44	.....	1.0119	7.93	.....	.....
do 23	French Compound, Pure Gold Co., Toronto.....	7356	15266	4.58	.....	1.0132	6.19	.....	blue
do 23	do Old Port Java, Liffiton, Montreal.....	7357	15267	2.80	.....	1.0102	8.53	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>								
Mar. 29	.....	8490	15268	2.10	Caf. feine. 1.45	1.0100	.....	.....	.....
do 29	Old Port Java.....	8491	15269	2.30	1.66	1.0104	.....	.....	.....
do 29	Imperial Java .....	8492	15270	2.35	1.38	1.0100	.....	.....	.....
do 29	Standard Java .....	8493	15271	2.40	1.42	1.0100	.....	.....	.....
do 29	.....	8494	15272	2.47	1.45	1.0100	.....	.....	.....
do 29	.....	8495	15273	1.95	1.25	1.0100	.....	.....	.....
do 29	.....	8496	15274	2.60	1.32	1.0107	.....	.....	.....
do 30	.....	8497	15275	2.30	1.38	1.0100	.....	.....	.....
do 30	Compound .....	8498	15276	4.05	0.62	1.0151	.....	.....	.....

# Adulteration of Food.

## COFFEE—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.				Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Ash.						
Total.	Soluble in water.	Insoluble in water.	Insoluble in acid.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
				No foreign tissue	Genuine	T. A. Corley, Montreal.
					Adulterated; contains chicory, roasted peas and beans, and excess of starch granules.	C. Lamoureux do
				A little chicory	Doubtful	Rose Bros. do
				No foreign bran	Genuine	T. Laberge do
					Large mixture of chicory with roast peas and beans; adulterated.	G. Malepart do
				A little chicory	Doubtful	Geo. Croteau do
					Adulterated; contains chicory and roast peas and beans to the extent of 30 p.c.	J. Landes do
					Adulterated; contains chicory, pea flour, and excess of fat globules.	D. Lefrage do
				Chicory and starch, probably pease, beans and corn.	Adulterated	G. Godin, St. Hyacinthe.
				Chicory and much cereal starch.	Polariscope reveals glucose and caramel; adulterated.	E. Cliatel do
					Much chicory, small amount of starch and excess of fat globules.	G. Leost do
					Fat in excess and a few fragments of chicory.	D. Hebert, Drummondville.
				No foreign tissue	Genuine	Mrs. J. Moisan do
				do	do	T. A. Bourgeois do
					Good commercial coffee.	W. Russell, Arnprior.
					Coffee and chicory, not more than 2 oz. of latter per pound; not harmful.	W. M. Howe do
					Good commercial coffee.	T. J. Monaghan, Arnprior.
					do	E. C. Armand do
					do	W. F. Yüill do
					Coffee, chicory and probably roasted wheat.	Gibbon Bros., Renfrew.
					Coffee, chicory; a compound.	R. B. Campbell do
					do	M. Vier do
					Good commercial coffee.	J. C. Hyett do
4 83	3 78	1 05			Genuine	Boyd & Thesereaux, Brockville.
4 20	3 50	0 70			do	R. McCormack, Brockville.
4 25	3 20	1 05			do	J. W. McEwen do
4 25	3 20	1 05			do	W. M. Veitch do
4 63	3 55	1 08			do	J. Robinson do
4 42	3 52	0 90			do	G. Sheppard do
4 38	3 48	0 85			do	G. White do
4 56	3 46	1 10			do	C. Bridge, Toronto.
5 00	2 60	2 40		Chicory and pease.	Adulterated	G. Short do



APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Caffeine.	Specific gravity of 10 p.c infusion.	Petroleum ether extract.	Alcohol extract.	Iodine reaction.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	on dry.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Mar. 30	.....	8499	15277	4 40	1 39	1 0102	.....	.....	.....
do 30	.....	8500	15278	2 30	1 32	1 0099	.....	.....	.....
do 30	Compound .....	8501	15279	2 55	1 18	1 0106	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>								
Feb. 28	.....	6473	14138	1 50	0 88	1 01005	12 00	trace	.....
do 28	.....	6474	14139	2 25	1 10	1 01022	9 40	1 25	.....
do 28	.....	6475	14140	2 05	1 10	1 01009	12 54	trace	.....
do 28	.....	6476	14141	2 00	0 75	1 0099	10 10	.....	.....
Mar. 1	Cowan & Co., Toronto .....	6477	14142	2 35	0 79	1 0105	10 5	1 29	blue
do 1	.....	6478	14143	2 00	0 78	1 01034	9 89	1 25	.....
do 1	Snow Drift Co., Brantford .....	6479	14144	1 60	1 00	1 01013	11 10	1 25	.....
do 1	Chase & Sanborn, Montreal .....	6480	14145	2 10	0 90	1 01034	12 84	1 25	.....
do 1	do do .....	6481	14146	2 15	0 90	1 01035	12 89	1 25	.....
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kendrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>								
do 4	Dyson & Co., Winnipeg.....	6823	14579	3 78	1 34	1 0093	9 71	.....	.....
do 4	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	6829	14580	4 95	0 89	1 0150	5 88	.....	.....
do 4	Dyson & Co., Winnipeg.....	6830	14581	3 90	1 33	1 0087	9 30	.....	.....
do 4	Todhunter & Mitchell .....	6831	14582	4 53	1 37	1 0092	9 85	.....	.....
do 5	Chase & Sanborn, Montreal .....	6832	14583	4 77	1 25	1 0093	10 72	.....	.....
do 5	.....	6833	14584	6 10	0 88	1 0106	6 70	.....	.....
do 5	Chase & Sanborn, Montreal .....	6834	14585	4 36	1 30	1 0092	10 95	.....	.....
do 7	Compound.....	6835	14586	6 85	.....	1 0132	7 02	.....	.....
do 7	do .....	6836	14587	8 30	0 35	1 0230	2 79	.....	.....

# Adulteration of Food.

## COFFEE—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.					Microscopic Examination.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.			
Ash.										
Total.	Soluble in water.	Insoluble in water.	Insoluble in acid.							
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.							
4.90	3.58	1.32	.....					Genuine.....	W. Rae, Toronto.	
4.67	3.62	1.05	.....					do	J. Gibson do	
4.55	3.68	0.87	.....					Adulterated by addition of peas and a little chicory.	F. Benjamin do	
4.36	3.21	1.15	0.14	No foreign substance.....				Pure.....	Walsh Bros., Stratford.	
4.23	3.33	0.90	0.06	do				do	A. Beattie & Co. do	
4.47	3.62	0.85	0.05	do				do	J. A. Humphry do	
4.26	3.42	0.84	0.05	do				do	H. J. Lloyd do	
4.38	3.45	0.93	0.11	do				do	Smith's Bee-Hive Store, London, Ont.	
4.40	3.42	0.98	0.09					A very few cells of chicory, probably accidentally present.	A. J. Denny, London, Ont.	
4.70	3.30	1.20	0.16					do do	T. H. Ailey do	
4.28	3.44	0.84	0.07					Pure	W. J. Stenberg do	
4.28	3.44	0.84	0.07					do	R. McClade do	
4.88	4.02	0.86	.....					Genuine.....	G. N. W. Tea Co., Winnipeg.	
4.36	3.21	1.15	.....					Contains about 33 p.c. chi- cory; sold as compound.	Capell & Vane do	
4.50	3.65	0.85	.....					Genuine.....	D. W. McLean & Co. do	
4.49	3.67	0.82	.....					do	Francis & Toms, St. Boni- face.	
4.74	3.73	1.01	.....					do	A. Turner, St. Boniface.	
4.05	3.02	1.03	.....					Adulterated with chicory and starch.	N. Germain do	
4.64	3.78	0.86	.....					Genuine.....	T. V. Jean, Stonewall.	
4.44	3.11	1.33	.....					Adulterated with chicory and starch.	W. J. Wright do	
4.10	2.40	1.70	.....					Adulterated with about 75 p.c. chicory.	S. O. Bailey do	

APPENDIX J.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Fat.	Other Substances.	Total.	Specific Gravity.	Iodine Absorption.
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1895.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>								
April 9.	.....	5888	14367	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.860	Normal.
do 9.	Slipp & Hewelling, St. John.....	5889	14868	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8605	do
do 9.	B. & M. Rattenburg, Charlottetown...	5890	14569	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8608	do
do 9.	B. Vanwart, St. John.....	5891	14870	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8605	do
do 10.	F. B. Dunn, Musquash, N. B.....	5892	14871	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8600	do
do 10.	Park, Blackwell & Co., Toronto.....	5893	14872	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8615	do
do 16.	B. Sweeney, Sussex, N. B.....	5894	14873	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8605	do
do 16.	Baird & Peters, St. John, N. B.....	5895	14874	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8605	do
do 16.	J. E. Slipp, Sussex.....	5896	14875	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8605	do
do 18.	P. Lawry & Son, Hamilton.....	5897	14876	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8615	do
do 18.	C. W. Bostwick & Co., St. John, N. B.	5898	14877	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.861	do
do 18.	Geo. Matthews & Co., Peterboro', Ont.	5899	14878	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8615	do
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>								
do 9.	.....	8321	13422	0.82	98.77	0.41	.....	0.8645	87.42
do 9.	.....	8322	13423	.....	99.73	0.27	.....	0.8665	88.48
do 9.	Fairbanks.....	8323	13424	1.46	98.13	0.41	.....	0.865	88.53
do 9.	.....	8324	13425	0.59	98.77	0.64	.....	0.8654	89.17
do 10.	Laing Packing Co., Montreal.....	8325	13426	1.39	98.48	0.13	.....	0.8602	54.32
do 10.	A. S. & W. H. Masterman, Montreal.....	8326	13427	0.54	99.17	0.29	.....	0.8601	55.93
do 10.	.....	8327	13428	0.91	98.68	0.41	.....	0.8596	58.10
do 10.	.....	8328	13429	1.22	98.51	0.27	.....	0.8612	59.11
do 24.	.....	8329	13430	1.16	98.78	0.06	.....	0.8601	61.16
do 24.	.....	8330	13431	1.19	98.71	0.10	.....	0.859	55.33
do 24.	.....	8331	13432	1.02	98.98	0.10	.....	0.8697	90.11
do 24.	.....	8332	13433	2.34	97.58	0.08	.....	0.8645	54.88
do 24.	.....	8333	13434	0.98	98.93	0.09	.....	0.859	53.90
do 25.	Fearman, Hamilton.....	8334	13435	12.35	87.50	0.15	.....	0.868	83.82
do 25.	.....	8335	13436	1.40	98.48	0.12	.....	0.8664	89.11
do 25.	.....	8336	13437	5.26	97.57	0.17	.....	0.8647	81.25
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>								
do 5.	Masterman, Montreal.....	9333	13414	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.856	58.62
do 5.	.....	9334	13415	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8665	56.54
do 5.	F. Libercent.....	9335	13416	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.855	56.60
do 6.	.....	9336	13417	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8575	74.34
do 6.	.....	9337	13418	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.864	58.64
do 6.	Cottolene.....	9338	13519	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.861	90.14
do 8.	.....	9339	13420	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.869	81.95
do 8.	.....	9340	13421	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.855	51.03
do 26.	.....	9341	13438	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.861	58.26
do 26.	.....	9342	13439	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.860	57.58
do 26.	.....	9343	13440	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.859	56.46
do 26.	.....	9344	13441	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.859	57.40
do 26.	.....	9345	13442	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.861	58.86
do 29.	.....	9346	13443	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.859	52.87
do 29.	Cottolene.....	9347	13444	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.864	83.41
do 29.	.....	9348	13445	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.859	57.96
do 29.	.....	9349	13446	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.860	58.11

# Adulteration of Food.

## LARD—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Saponification Equivalent.	Gain by heating during 20 hours.	Silver Test.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	.....	Negative.....	Unadulterated.....	J. Hopkins, St. John, N. B.
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Vanwart, Bros. do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	A. Sinclair & Co. do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	D. W. Pilkington do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	M. & H. Gallagher do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	J. F. Vanwart do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	G. S. White, Sussex.
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Humphrey & Teacles, Sussex.
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Mitchell & Dryden do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Robertson & Gwin, Moncton.
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Wm. Babany do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	J. C. Stewart & Co. do
.....	.....	Light Brown..	Adulterated .....	H. Lacourse, Three Rivers.
.....	.....	Brown.....	do .....	P. Dupont do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Rivard & Freres do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	E. Pourque do
.....	.....	No change.....	Pure.....	C. Barette, Joliette.
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	L. Stafford do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	L. G. Froment do
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	G. Lafortune do
.....	.....	Light brown..	Doubtful.....	N. St. Pierre, Quebec.
.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Damase Ford do
.....	.....	Brown.....	Adulterated .....	N. Chouinard do
.....	.....	No change.....	Pure.....	E. Turcotte do
.....	.....	Brown.....	do .....	G. W. Pelletier do
.....	.....	do .....	Turbid when melted; adulterated with water and cotton seed oil.	P. Guyet, Frère do
.....	.....	do .....	Adulterated .....	B. Patry do
.....	.....	do .....	Turbid when melted; adulterated with water and cotton seed oil.	P. Huot do
279	2.63	No change....	Genuine.....	H. Renaud, Montreal.
286	2.48	do .....	do .....	H. Gariepy do
283	2.83	do .....	do .....	N. Couvrette do
287	4.00	do .....	Doubtful.....	A. Jolicœur do
289	2.66	Reddish brown	Adulterated with meat fats.....	H. Rochon do
.....	3.49	Olive green ..	Sold as cottolene.....	do do
285	.....	Brown.....	Adulterated largely with meat fats.....	S. Demers do
291	0.80	Dark gray....	A deposit neither fusible nor soluble— probably adulterated.....	J. C. Crisson do
.....	2.64	Normal.....	Genuine.....	P. Cowan, Sherbrooke.
.....	1.13	do .....	do .....	V. Lacroix do
.....	1.19	Normal.....	Genuine.....	E. M. Blanchard, Sherbrooke.
.....	2.69	do .....	do .....	D. N. Stenson do
.....	3.29	Slight change.	Doubtful.....	L. H. Guay do
.....	3.52	do .....	Genuine.....	N. Gibeau, St. Johns.
.....	1.42	Olive green ..	Sold as cottolene.....	do do
.....	3.29	do .....	Adulteration with other meat fats; doubtful.....	N. Dansereau do
.....	3.16	do .....	Genuine.....	A. A. Decelles do

APPENDIX J.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				Moisture.	Fat.	Other Substances.	Total.	Specific Gravity.	Iodine Absorption.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
April 5..	Ingersoll Packing Co. ....	7358	15280	97.95	2.05	.....	0.8585	63.60	
do 5..	G. Matthews, Ottawa. ....	7359	15281	98.28	1.72	.....	0.8582	67.63	
do 5..	Evans. ....	7360	15282	98.63	1.37	.....	0.860	66.87	
do 5..	Rose leaf, G. Matthews. ....	7361	15283	98.37	1.63	.....	0.860	62.30	
do 5..	.....	7362	15284	98.12	1.88	.....	0.863	58.37	
do 5..	Matthews. ....	7363	15285	98.20	1.80	.....	0.860	69.61	
do 5..	.....	7364	15286	98.62	1.38	.....	0.8595	62.49	
do 5..	.....	7365	15287	98.25	1.75	.....	0.860	66.54	
do 5..	Compound. ....	7366	15288	98.64	1.36	.....	0.8585	61.84	
do 5..	.....	7367	15289	97.91	2.09	.....	0.859	63.07	
do 5..	.....	7368	15290	98.84	1.16	.....	0.8595	65.08	
do 5..	.....	7369	15291	98.35	1.65	.....	0.861	62.12	
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>								
do 9..	J. White & Sons, Mitchell, Ont. ....	6482	14147	0.277	.....	.....	0.8605	56.50	
do 9..	do do do. ....	6483	14148	0.31	.....	traces	0.8605	54.90	
do 9..	F. W. Fearman, Hamilton. ....	6484	14149	0.22	.....	do	0.861	55.92	
do 10..	Lawry & Son, Hamilton. ....	6485	14150	0.033	.....	.....	0.861	55.60	
do 10..	Ingersoll Packing Co. ....	6486	14151	0.036	.....	.....	0.861	52.86	
do 10..	J. White & Son, Stratford. ....	6487	14152	0.44	.....	.....	0.860	54.14	
do 10..	do do do. ....	6488	14153	0.34	.....	.....	0.8605	54.29	
do 11..	Ingersoll Packing Co. ....	6489	14154	.....	.....	.....	0.8605	54.16	
do 11..	.....	6490	14155	0.201	.....	.....	0.8598	52.18	
do 11..	J. White & Son. ....	6491	14156	.....	.....	.....	0.861	53.21	
do 12..	Canadian Packing Co. ....	6492	14157	0.18	.....	.....	0.8605	53.53	
do 12..	F. W. Fearman. ....	6493	14158	0.30	.....	.....	0.8605	56.48	
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>								
do 11..	.....	6837	14588	5.11	.....	.....	1.16400	57.1	
do 11..	.....	6838	14589	.....	.....	.....	1.16648	56.6	
do 11..	J. Y. Griffin. ....	6839	14590	.....	.....	.....	1.16614	57.4	
do 15..	J. Brown & Co. ....	6840	14591	.....	.....	.....	1.16642	56.6	
do 15..	J. Y. Griffin. ....	6841	14592	.....	.....	.....	1.16619	57.6	
do 15..	do. ....	6842	14593	.....	.....	.....	1.16625	56.2	
do 17..	.....	6843	14594	.....	.....	.....	1.16693	50.7	
do 17..	.....	6844	14595	.....	.....	.....	1.16653	58.3	
do 17..	J. Y. Griffin. ....	6845	14596	.....	.....	.....	1.16636	56.5	
do 17..	.....	6846	14597	.....	.....	.....	1.16585	58.5	
do 17..	.....	6847	14598	.....	.....	.....	1.16540	62.3	
do 17..	G. H. Siddons. ....	6848	14599	.....	.....	.....	1.16534	62.7	

Volume in cc. of 1 grm. of fat at 39° C.

# Adulteration of Food.

## LARD—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Saponification Equivalent.	Gain by heating during 20 hrs.	Silver Test.		
p. c.	p. c. In 15 hours.	Massie's test, nitric acid.		
.....	1' 65	Slightly brown	Good.....	P. J. Cleary, Ottawa.
.....	2' 12	No change.....	Doubtful.....	F. Schingh do
.....	2' 12	do .....	do .....	J. Johnston do
.....	2' 11	do .....	Good.....	J. Mundy do
.....	1' 01	Brown.....	Bad; probably tallow and cotton seed oil.	C. Waterson do
.....	1' 86	Slightly brown	Doubtful.....	F. H. Martelock do
.....	1' 51	No change.....	Good.....	P. Preston do
.....	1' 65	do .....	do .....	R. Robinson do
.....	1' 63	Slightly brown	do .....	J. Shaw do
.....	0' 94	No change.....	do .....	A. Cameron do
.....	1' 51	do .....	do .....	H. Crate do
.....	1' 52	do .....	do .....	W. Hyde do
		Silver test.		
.....		Slightly dark	Probably contains a little tallow.....	Ogle, Cooper & Co., Clinton, Ont.
.....		do .....	Not adulterated.....	G. J. Steward do
.....		do .....	Lard crystals were present, also some crystals which I was unable definitely to determine.	Cantilon Bros. do
.....		No change.....	Probably contains a small amount of tallow.	C. McIlhargey, Stratford.
.....		do .....	Doubtful.....	A. Beattie & Co. do
.....		Slightly dark	Unadulterated.....	Walsh Bros. do
.....		do .....	do .....	W. L. Scott do
.....		do .....	do .....	J. Garvey, London.
.....		do .....	do .....	The Canadian Packing Co., London.
.....		Brownish.....	do .....	J. Wilson, London.
.....		Slightly dark	Doubtful.....	A. McCormack, London.
.....		Considerable reduction.	Adulterated.....	W. Horner do
.....			Adulterated with water.....	Allen & Co., Winnipeg.
.....			Genuine.....	Mrs. C. Auston do
.....			do .....	R. H. Winram do
.....			do .....	Lemieux & Co. do
.....			do .....	C. D. Anderson do
.....			do .....	F. Clouthier do
.....			do .....	J. Giles, Portage la Prairie.
.....			do .....	N. Livingston do
.....			do .....	J. A. Giles do
.....			do .....	S. Bailey, Stonewall.
.....			do .....	H. Holloway do
.....			do .....	J. Musgrove do

## APPENDIX K.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	Result	
				Moisture.	Soluble in water.
1895.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax, N.S.</i>			p. c.	p. c.
May 21.	Ceres, Jack & Bell, Halifax	8143	14358	13.30	2.58
do 21.	Strawberry, Jack & Bell, Halifax	8144	14359	15.20	3.00
do 21.	Potato, Jack & Bell, Halifax	8145	14360	14.02	2.93
do 21.	Imperial superphosphate, Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John	8146	14361	12.12	6.02
do 21.	Imperial bone meal, Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John	8147	14362	8.62	.....
do 21.	Bone meal, W. P. Churchill, Brooklyn	8148	14363	14.69	.....
do 21.	Ground bone, Bowker Fertilizer Co.	8149	14364	5.18	.....
do 21.	Ground bone, Pidgeon Fertilizer Co. (limited)	8150	14365	7.72	.....
do 21.	Eureka phosphate, Pidgeon Fertilizer Co. (limited)	8151	14366	8.54	2.63
do 23.	Potato fertilizer, Pidgeon Fertilizer Co. (limited)	8152	14372	6.13	1.48
do 23.	Grain fertilizer, Hy. Salter, Hantsport, N.S.	8153	14373	17.01	0.55
do 23.	Potato fertilizer, Hy. Salter, Hantsport, N.S.	8154	14374	11.88	2.43
do 25.	Ground bone, Archibald & Blanchard	8155	14375	23.11	.....
do 25.	General fertilizer, S. Archibald & Sons	8156	14376	17.60	0.50
do 25.	Potato fertilizer, S. Archibald & Sons	8157	14377	18.94	1.42
do 25.	Ground bone, S. Archibald & Sons	8158	14378	10.50	.....
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>				
do 17.	Imperial superphosphate, Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co.	5901	14879	17.50	.....
do 17.	Reid's superphosphate of lime	5902	14880	12.00	.....
do 20.	Pure blood fertilizer	5903	14161	9.50	.....
do 20.	Tankage	5904	14162	7.45	.....
do 20.	Complete fertilizer, F. Rowlin	5905	14163	8.50	.....
do 21.	Thomas phosphate, Steel Briggs, Marcon Co.	5906	14164	1.25	.....
do 22.	Ingersoll fertilizer	5907	14165	7.10	.....
do 22.	Potato manure, W. A. Freeman	5908	14166	6.25	.....
do 22.	Sure growth, W. A. Freeman	5909	14167	8.00	.....
do 23.	Pure bone meal, Michigan Carbon Works	5910	14168	4.60	.....
do 23.	Ammonia fertilizer, W. A. Freeman	5911	14169	4.10	.....
do 23.	Grape food, W. A. Freeman	5912	14170	3.75	.....
do 23.	Royal Canadian, Nichols Chemical Co.	5913	14171	9.80	.....
do 23.	Acid phosphate fertilizer	5914	14172	10.00	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>				
do 21.	Ceres, Jack & Bell, Halifax	8367	14358	14.29	4.00
do 21.	Strawberry, Jack & Bell, Halifax	8338	14359	15.36	3.99
do 21.	Potato, Jack & Bell, Halifax	8339	14360	15.44	3.36
do 21.	Imperial superphosphate, Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John	8340	14361	13.68	6.88
do 21.	Imperial bone meal, Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John	8341	14362	6.96	0.48
do 21.	Bone meal, W. P. Churchill, Brooklyn	8342	14363	11.70	0.48
May 21.	Ground Bone, Bowker Fertilizer Co.	8343	14364	4.82	2.41
do 21.	do Pidgeon do (Limited)	8344	14365	6.42	0.32
do 21.	Eureka Phosphate, Pidgeon Fertilizer Co. (Limited)	8345	14366	9.26	2.24
do 23.	Potato Fertilizer do do	8346	14372	9.42	1.28
do 23.	Grain do Hy. Salter, Hantsport	8347	14373	18.70	1.28
do 23.	Potato do do	8348	14374	15.52	3.68
do 25.	Ground Bone, Archibald & Blanchard	8349	14375	12.10	0.64
do 25.	General Fertilizer, S. Archibald & Sons	8350	14376	18.82	1.12
do 25.	Potato Phosphate do	8351	14377	21.71	2.24
do 25.	Ground Bone do	8352	14378	9.57	0.64
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>				
do 14.	Special, Standard Chemical Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	9543	13447	12.70	6.72
do 14.	Standard do	9544	13448	16.20	5.27
do 14.	No. 1 do	9545	13449	19.10	8.15

# Adulteration of Food,

## FERTILIZERS—Tabulated Statement.

OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks,	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.	
Phosphoric Acid.							
Soluble Citrate.	Insoluble.	Total.	Nitrogen as Am- monia.	Potash.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
.....	.....	8.21	.....	.....	Genuine .....	E. Allan, Yarmouth, N.S.	
.....	.....	7.33	.....	.....	do .....	do	
.....	.....	8.45	.....	.....	do .....	do	
.....	.....	13.70	.....	.....	do .....	Farmers' and Citizens' Co-operative Co.	
.....	.....	21.26	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	21.54	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	21.87	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	19.32	.....	.....	do .....	H. B. Allan, Digby, N.S.	
.....	.....	8.84	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	5.84	.....	.....	do .....	Owen Wheelock, Middleton.	
.....	.....	7.76	.....	.....	do .....	Hy. Salter, Hantsport, N.S.	
.....	.....	5.19	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	22.28	.....	.....	do .....	Archibald & Blanchard, Truro, N.S.	
.....	.....	9.26	.....	.....	do .....	S. Archibald & Sons, Truro, N.S.	
.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	23.38	.....	.....	do .....	do do	
.....	.....	12.10	3.44	0.35	.....	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co.	
.....	.....	13.35	3.28	1.50	.....	P. Nase & Son.	
.....	.....	6.75	8.50	0.20	.....	Collingwood Meat Co.	
.....	.....	13.15	7.60	0.20	.....	do	
.....	.....	0.52	6.80	3.30	.....	E. R. Carpenter.	
.....	.....	15.10	.....	0.10	.....	J. Pike, Woodstock.	
.....	.....	13.15	9.40	0.20	.....	Ingersoll Packing Co.	
.....	.....	9.85	4.20	5.4	.....	Archibald Bros.	
.....	.....	10.00	3.45	2.25	.....	do	
.....	.....	30.46	2.40	.....	.....	J. S. Peirce.	
.....	.....	9.25	6.40	0.50	.....	J. Panton & Son.	
.....	.....	12.15	4.35	3.20	.....	do	
.....	.....	9.40	5.52	5.65	.....	G. J. Griffin.	
.....	.....	17.10	.....	.....	.....	Canada Chemical Co., London.	
.....	.....	1.76	4.31	10.07	2.58	2.16	E. Allan, Yarmouth, N.S.
.....	.....	1.45	3.03	8.47	2.41	7.65	do
.....	.....	1.92	3.67	8.95	2.48	5.91	do
.....	.....	1.28	6.07	14.23	1.41	1.24	Farmers' and Citizens' Co-operative Co.
.....	.....	9.76	12.15	22.39	3.91	.....	do do
.....	.....	2.57	18.38	21.43	4.79	.....	do do
.....	.....	12.64	7.19	22.23	3.48	.....	Farmers' and Citizens' Co-operative Co.
.....	.....	8.48	10.71	19.51	5.14	.....	H. B. Allan, Digby, N.S.
.....	.....	3.84	3.51	9.59	2.99	2.95	do
.....	.....	1.92	2.87	6.07	2.49	5.43	Owen Wheelock, Middleton, N.S.
.....	.....	3.69	2.87	7.84	1.94	1.53	Hy. Salter, Hantsport, N.S.
.....	.....	1.59	0.80	6.07	1.60	2.38	do
.....	.....	2.09	17.74	20.47	4.30	.....	Archibald & Blanchard, Truro, N.S.
.....	.....	1.12	7.35	9.59	1.68	1.74	S. Archibald & Sons, Truro, N.S.
.....	.....	1.13	1.59	4.96	1.40	3.21	do
.....	.....	2.72	10.83	23.19	5.23	.....	do
.....	.....	0.80	2.87	10.30	3.92	7.20	Genuine .....
.....	.....	1.74	3.86	10.87	2.91	4.34	Contains excess of moisture
.....	.....	1.93	3.03	12.11	1.79	1.66	do



## APPENDIX K.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT	
				Moisture.	Soluble in Water.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal—Con.</i>			p.c.	p.c.
May 15..	Special, Standard Chemical Co .....	9546	13450	12.15	7.04
do 15..	Standard do .....	9547	13451	15.25	9.59
do 15..	Royal Canadian, Nichols' Chemical Co., Capelton .....	9548	13452	9.70	7.51
do 16..	Soluble Pacific Guano, Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass. ....	9549	13453	14.00	7.99
do 16..	Superphosphate, Nichols' Chemical Co. ....	9350	13454	14.45	5.91
do 16..	Reliance do .....	9351	13455	12.55	5.91
do 16..	Royal Canadian do .....	9352	13456	9.45	8.89
do 16..	Soluble Pacific Guano, Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass. ....	9353	13457	13.00	7.83
do 16..	Potato Fertilizer do do .....	9354	13458	14.55	8.31
do 17..	Americus Corn Phosphate, Williams & Clark Fertilizer Co., Boston	9355	13459	12.85	7.51
do 17..	do Fertilizer do do .....	9356	13460	14.00	7.43
do 20..	Bone Meal, Maine, Bone Co., Portland. ....	9357	13461	4.1	trace
do 31..	Victor, Nichols' Chemical Co. ....	9550	13462	14.50	6.40
do 31..	No. 1, Standard, Chemical and Fertilizer Co. ....	9551	13463	15.75	6.40
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>				
do 17..	Capelton, Nichols' Chemical Co., Capelton. ....	7370	15301	8.10	7.23
do 17..	Plant Food, Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston. ....	7371	15302	7.45	7.04
do 17..	Lawn dressing do do .....	7372	15303	7.75	1.47
do 17..	Reliance, Nichols' Chemical Co. ....	7373	15304	11.15	4.80
do 17..	Compound, Wm. Davis & Co., Toronto. ....	7374	15305	5.15	0.45
do 17..	Granulated Bone, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	7375	15306	6.72	0.38
do 17..	Celery and Early Vegetable, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	7376	15307	8.70	5.31
do 17..	Sure Growth, W. A. Freeman Co ..	7377	15308	11.30	5.76
do 17..	Bone Meal do .....	7378	15309	2.60	0.48
do 17..	Potato Manure do .....	7379	15310	9.50	6.40
do 17..	Special, Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co. ....	7380	15311	11.10	7.55
do 17..	Plain Superphosphate Fertilizer and Chemical Co. ....	7381	15312	11.40	15.85
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>				
do 17..	Capelton, Nichols Chemical Co. ....	8502	15301	8.27	9.35
do 17..	Plant Food, Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston. ....	8503	15302	7.65	7.51
do 17..	Lawn Dressing, Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston. ....	8504	15303	8.12	1.92
do 17..	Reliance, Nichols Chemical Co. ....	8505	15304	9.65	4.94
do 17..	Compound, Wm. Davis Co., Toronto. ....	8506	15305	5.10	0.80
do 17..	Granulated Bone, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	8507	15306	7.15	0.25
do 17..	Celery and Early Vegetable, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	8508	15307	2.92	5.59
do 17..	Sure Growth, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	8509	15308	10.45	6.39
do 17..	Bone Meal, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	8510	15309	2.60	0.64
do 17..	Potato Manure, W. A. Freeman Co. ....	8511	15310	8.67	6.39
do 17..	Special, Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co. ....	8512	15311	10.67	8.47

# Adulteration of Food.

## FERTILIZERS—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Phosphoric Acid.						
Soluble Citrate.	Insoluble.	Total.	Nitrogen as Am- monia.	Potash.		
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
0.79	3.68	13.91	4.04	11.51		Robinson & Penny, Waterloo, P.Q.
1.48	2.84	13.91	3.25	2.37		do
0.17	2.07	9.75	4.44	6.23		Allan, Taylor & Co., Waterloo, P.Q.
1.65	2.23	11.67				Coderre, Fils et Cie.
1.27	3.85	11.03			Genuine.	G. Mitchell & Co.
2.42	2.39	9.11	2.90	4.92		do
0.54	2.40	11.83	4.77	5.07		do
1.68	2.00	11.51	2.60	2.93		C. H. Taylor, Stanstead, P.Q.
2.61	0.59	11.51				do
3.73	0.91	12.15	2.69	2.45		B. J. Smith, Coaticook, P.Q.
3.67	0.73	11.83	2.64	2.97		do
5.92	19.18	25.10				Mr. Evans, Montreal.
2.41	2.70	11.51	2.46	2.33		A. Oliver, Cowansville.
0.97	2.70	10.07	1.96	1.79		Boright & Teel, Cowansville.
2.43	0.45	10.11	4.20	5.85		Steele, Briggs, Marcon & Co., Toronto.
4.80	6.91	18.75	1.92	2.74		do do
3.78	1.79	7.04	4.91	3.07	Contains nitrates. Another determination of nitrogen on another portion has given $NH_3 = 3.40$ .	do do
						do do
3.96	1.60	10.36	1.98	2.28		do do
5.00	1.79	7.24	8.96	0.50	A new medium sample was made on original sample and determination of $NH_3$ was 7.60 instead of 8.96.	Wm. Rennie, Toronto.
10.30	11.07	21.75	4.16	0.24	Very difficult to pulverize, impossible to constitute a mean sample to make the determinations.	Wm. Rennie, Toronto.
0.13	6.40	11.84	6.39	7.00	Contains nitrates. Another determination of water gave, 7.67 p.c. instead of 8.70 p.c.	W. A. Freeman, Hamilton.
1.92	2.24	9.92	3.80	3.82		do
16.34	9.28	26.10	3.02	0.17	Contains traces of potash.	do
1.60	3.20	11.20	5.27	5.47		do
1.60	3.84	12.99	3.20	7.74	Contains nitrates.	Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co.
1.09	0.83	17.47	0.21	0.12	Contains only traces of nitrogen and potash.	do
1.46	1.92	12.73	3.66	5.69		Steele, Briggs, Marcon & Co.
2.15	9.08	18.74	1.84	3.44		do
3.58	2.94	8.44	trace.	2.60		do
1.83	3.59	10.36	2.04	1.87		do
5.28	2.81	8.89	8.04	0.44		Wm. Rennie, Toronto.
4.10	17.27	21.62	3.75	trace.		do
3.75	1.28	10.62	5.00	7.34		W. A. Freeman Co., Hamilton.
1.64	3.19	9.46	3.44	3.09		do
7.42	17.40	25.46	2.52	trace.		do
0.78	3.58	10.75	3.49	5.64		do
0.00	4.22	12.03	1.05	8.19		Standard Fert'r & Chem'l Co., Smiths's Falls.

## APPENDIX K.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate	No. of Sample.	RESULT	
				Moisture.	Soluble in Water.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.
May 17..	Plain Superphosphate, Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co.....	8518	15312	12.75	15.08
do 17..	Bone Meal, Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co.....	8514	15313	4.82	1.12
do 17..	Nitrate of Soda, Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co.....	8515	15314	5.25	.....
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>				
do 20..	Pure Blood Fertilizer.....	6494	14161	22.72	0.47
do 20..	Tankage.....	6495	14162	11.57	0.76
do 20..	Complete Fertilizer, F. Rowlin, Hamilton.....	6496	14163	8.12	0.26
do 21..	Thomas Phosphate, Steele, Briggs, March & Co.....	6497	14164	0.15	0.59
do 22..	Ingersoll Fertilizer.....	6498	14165	6.42	0.88
do 22..	Potato Manure, W. A. Freeman.....	6499	14166	11.70	5.50
do 22..	Sure Growth, W. A. Freeman.....	6500	14167	11.96	5.50
do 23..	Pure Bone Meal, Michigan Carbon Works.....	8801	14168	4.15	0.76
do 23..	Ammonia Fertilizer, W. A. Freeman.....	8802	14169	4.00	2.36
do 23..	Grape Food, W. A. Freeman.....	8803	14170	4.25	3.49
do 23..	Royal Canadian, Nichols Chemical Co.....	8804	14171	9.25	9.34
do 23..	Acid Phosphate Fertilizer.....	8806	14172	10.24	7.36
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>				
do 15..	Special, Standard Chemical Co.....	6849	13450	.....	7.12
do 15..	Standard, Standard Chemical Co.....	6850	13461	.....	7.10
do 15..	Royal Canadian, Nichols Chemical Co.....	6851	13452	.....	6.04
do 16..	Soluble Pacific Guano, Pacific Guano Co.....	6852	13453	.....	6.21
do 16..	Superphosphate, Nichols Chemical Co.....	6853	13454	.....	5.86
do 16..	Reliance, Nichols Chemical Co.....	6854	13455	.....	3.59
do 16..	Royal Canadian, Nichols Chemical Co.....	6855	13456	.....	6.69
do 16..	Soluble Pacific Guano, Pacific Guano.....	6856	13457	.....	6.23
do 16..	Potable Fertilizer, Pacific Guano Co.....	6857	13458	.....	5.37
do 17..	Americus Corn Phosphate, Williams & Clarke Fertilizer Co.....	6858	13459	.....	6.12
do 17..	Americus Fertilizer, Williams & Clarke Fertilizer Co.....	6859	13460	.....	5.79
do 20..	Bone Meal, Maine, Bone Co.....	6860	13461	.....	trace.

# Adulteration of Food.

## FERTILIZERS—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
Phosphoric Acid.			Nitrogen as Ammonia.	Potash.		
Soluble Citrate.	Insoluble.	Total.				
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
0·00	2·17	17·01	trace.	trace.	.....	Standard Fert'r & Chem'l Co., Smiths's Falls.
6·69	15·22	23·03	3·71	trace.	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	16·53	.....	.....	do do
4·20	2·49	7·16	9·77	0 63	.....	Collingwood Meat Co.
4·68	4·54	9·98	8·86	.....	.....	do
0·00	1·02	1·28	7·95	4·10	.....	E. R. Carpenter, Collingwood, Ont.
5·30	8·18	14 07	.....	.....	.....	J. Pike, Woodstock.
4·10	6·07	11 00	10 15	.....	.....	Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll.
0·00	3·20	8·70	3·58	6·47	.....	Archibald Bros.
0·26	2·94	8·70	4·56	7·43	.....	do
4·68	20·66	26·10	3·68	.....	.....	J. S. Pierce, London, Ont.
3·20	5·18	10·74	6·13	0 23	.....	J. Tanton & Son, London, Ont.
5·02	3·52	12 03	4·95	6 00	.....	do
1·02	2·69	13 05	4 01	3 36	.....	G. J. Griffin, London, Ont.
2·11	7·16	16 63	.....	.....	.....	Canada Chemical Co., London.
1·00	2·33	10 45	2 55	7 31	.....	Robinson & Fenny, Waterloo, P.Q.
2·72	2·74	12 56	2 46	2 85	.....	do
2·31	1·33	9 68	4 84	6 02	.....	Allan, Taylor & Co., Waterloo, P.Q.
3 06	2 40	11 67	1 63	2 20	.....	Coderre Fils & Cie., Sherbrooke.
2 12	2 22	10 20	1 01	.....	.....	G. S. Mitchell & Co. do
2 31	2 74	8 64	1 72	2 75	.....	do
2 23	2 33	11 25	4 18	5 68	.....	do
2 36	2 04	10 63	2 46	.....	.....	C. H. Taylor, Stanstead, P.Q.
3 03	2 72	11 12	2 09	3 44	.....	do
2 90	2 60	11 42	2 09	1 87	.....	B. J. Smith, Coaticook, P.Q.
3 03	2 71	11 53	2 02	3 60	.....	do
7 22	20 93	28 15	2 77	.....	.....	Mr. Evans, McGill St., Montreal.



# Adulteration of Food.

## APPENDIX L.

### BULLETIN No. 40.—PARIS GREEN.

E. MIALL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—By the “ Act in restraint of Fraudulent Sale or Marking,” assented to 23rd July, 1894, Paris green was scheduled as “ an Insecticide containing at least fifty per cent of arsenious acid, and at least thirty per cent of cupric oxide and being completely soluble in aqueous ammonia.” By the same Act the collection of samples of this article was authorized and the provisions of certain sections of the Adulteration Act were made applicable to their inspection and analysis. In accordance with instructions issued by you a number of samples of Paris green were collected in various localities in the Dominion, between Halifax and Winnipeg, in the months of August, September, October and November, 1894. These were submitted to the district analysts for examination, and many of them were also analysed by Mr. F. W. Babington in this laboratory. The results are detailed in the tabular statement attached to this report, regarding which it appears necessary to make the following general observations.

There are 72 samples described in the statement, which, according to the opinions expressed by the analysts regarding them, may be classified as follows:—

Unadulterated, genuine, pure or good.....	52
Below standard and doubtful.....	5
Adulterated.....	15

The genuine samples are, of course, those whose composition corresponds with the requirements of the Act, and include some samples which do not show perfect solubility in ammonia. The amount of residue remaining after treatment by that reagent is, however, in the case of those samples considered to be genuine, always below 1 per cent. With reference to the expression “ below standard ” in the most of cases it has been applied to those samples which contain a lower percentage of cupric oxide than required by the act, which deficiency is made up by excess of arsenious acid. In sample No. 13,256 the cupric oxide sinks to about 12 per cent, and the arsenious acid mounts to over 80 per cent, and the analyst has very justly characterized it as adulterated. As regards the worst samples the adulterant is invariably “ Barytes ” which is the commercial name for the finely ground mineral heavy spar, barite, or barium sulphate. For the purposes to which Paris green is applied this substance is perfectly useless, being inert and without poisonous properties. This adulteration is therefore utterly without excuse. The quantity varies from 4.60 to 83.08 per cent, the latter figure belonging to a sample which contained no Paris green whatever, but consisted of the barytes and carbonate of lime coloured with an aniline green. It is worthy of remark that the samples bearing the words “ quality guaranteed ” are exactly those which contain very considerable quantities of the barytes.

There is no doubt that in the examination of these samples the methods employed by the different analysts have not been uniform, and although the results obtained are quite reliable for the purposes of the Adulteration Act, it is nevertheless felt that a comparison of the different processes used would not be without its advantages. In order to enable the other analysts to make such comparisons and possibly to improve their methods in the future, it is proposed to insert here a short description of the process of analysis adopted in this laboratory by Mr. F. W. Babington.

In examining these samples of Paris green, Mr. Babington did not determine the moisture and the figures given in the table as regards the composition of the samples

analysed by him refer simply to the condition in which they were received. In his process Mr. Babington used the following reagents:—

Ammonia solution of specific gr. 0.96; this is practically a mixture of 1 volume strong liquid ammonia, with 3 volumes of distilled water.

Caustic soda solution, saturated and free from sediment.

Soda solution containing 10 p. c. of the hydrate, and free from sediment.

Glucose solution, prepared by taking a solution containing 0.5 gramme of cane sugar, inverting it by hydrochloric acid, and adding water to make 100 cubic centimeters of solution.

The sample is first tested as to solubility in ammonia. For this purpose 1 gramme is shaken up vigorously with 50 cc. of the ammonia solution, in a bottle well corked, allowed to rest one hour and then observed. With genuine Paris green a clear solution will sometimes be obtained, but usually a very slight white sediment is observable. If the sediment is at all considerable barytes is probably present, and its quantity as well as that of the cupric oxide is next ascertained. For this purpose 1 gramme of the sample is placed in a beaker of 200 cc. capacity, mixed with 25 cc. strong hydrochloric acid and heated to boiling for 10 minutes. If the insoluble matter is not perfectly white, and has not all settled to the bottom of the beaker, a few crystals of potassium chlorate are added, and the boiling continued five minutes more, water being added to keep up the loss by evaporation. The barytes is then filtered off, washed and weighed in the usual way. The filtrate and washings are transferred back to the beaker, a few cubic centimeters of the glucose solution added, together with an excess of the saturated soda solution. On boiling for fifteen minutes the copper is precipitated as sub-oxide, part of the arsenious acid present being at the same time oxidized to arsenic acid. The precipitate and liquid are then filtered through an asbestos filter tube of precisely the same construction as that described on page 15 of Bulletin No. 25, (Sugars, syrups and molasses). After the cuprous oxide has been completely introduced into this filter, the filtration having been aided by the exhaust pump, it is washed four or five times with small quantities of hot water, dried and weighed. This weight multiplied by 0.1112 and 100 gives the percentage of cupric oxide.

If barytes is absent from the sample, it is not necessary to use any acid for dissolving it, but 1 gramme is simply introduced into the beaker with 50 cubic centimeters of the ten per cent soda solution, heated to boiling for 15 minutes, filtered and the cupric oxide precipitated and determined as above described. The filtrate and washings as in the case of the samples containing barytes are retained for the estimation of the arsenious acid.

The alkaline filtrate is transferred to an Erlenmeyer flask, of 300 cc. capacity, rendered slightly acid with hydrochloric acid and before being treated with the sulphuretted hydrogen it is made distinctly hot. The flask is fitted with a double perforated rubber stopper, through which pass a gas delivery and an exhaust tube. By means of these sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through the solution for an hour or more at a fair speed. Two flasks containing the solutions from two different samples are generally treated at the same time, and after passing the gas through them for half an hour their positions are interchanged and the further passage of the gas completed. As the sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through rapidly, the waste gas is conducted into liquid ammonia or caustic soda solution and absorbed. It frequently happens that the first few bubbles of the gas produce a darkening of the liquid in the flask. This is due to the presence of a trace of copper, but it is so small in quantity that it may be neglected. When the arsenious sulphide is supposed to be completely precipitated the passage of the gas is stopped, the stopper removed, any sulphide adhering to the gas delivery tube washed into the glass, the bottles corked and allowed to remain from 6 to 8 hours at rest. The contents are then passed through an asbestos filter in the same manner as the cuprous oxide, the contents washed well with water containing sulphuretted hydrogen, afterwards with a small quantity of alcohol and then dried and weighed. After weighing a wire is thrust up from the lower end of the filtering tube so as slightly to displace the filtering pad and leave a passage for the carbon disulphide to be used subsequently. The small end of the filtering tube is then loosely plugged with cotton

## Adulteration of Food.

wool, and the top covered with a cap of filter paper perforated with a few holes and secured in position by linen thread tied round the tube. The latter is then placed in a soxhlet and extracted with carbon disulphide for four hours. It is then dried, the cap and cotton wool removed and again weighed, the arsenious acid being calculated from the sulphide. The extraction by carbon disulphide is merely a matter of precaution, it being seldom found that more than 5 to 8 millegrammes of sulphur ( $=\frac{1}{2}$  per cent arsenious acid) are dissolved. The precipitation of the arsenious sulphide does not seem to be quite complete, because the filtrate, although at first perfectly clear, on standing over night, shows a slight yellow precipitate. The latter is mainly sulphur but contains a small quantity of arsenious sulphide. The latter is so inconsiderable that it may also be neglected.

I beg respectfully to recommend the publication of this report for the information of the public and the district analysts. The tabulated statement contains full information regarding the sale and source of the samples examined including those which were found to be adulterated. Although the vendors of the latter have rendered themselves liable to legal proceedings, I do not recommend the institution of such in those cases, seeing that the law which now governs the sale of Paris green in the Dominion is only of recent enactment.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,  
*Chief Analyst.*

8th February, 1895.



## RESULTS of the Examination of

Date of Collection	No. of Sample	Quantity purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1894.			\$ cts.		<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	
Nov. 13..	14289	1 lb..	0 35	Strictly pure....	G. A. Stearns.....	Alexander, Ferguson & Co., Glasgow.
do 13..	14290	do ..	0 40	In bulk.....	C. E. Huggins.....	Brown & Webb, Halifax...
do 13..	14291	do ..	0 30	Pure.....	Irwin & Sons.....	Goodlass, Wall & Co., Liverpool, Eng.
do 13..	14292	do ..	0 25	In bulk.....	T. M. Power.....	Simson Bros., Halifax.....
					<i>New Glasgow, N.S.</i>	
do 13..	14293	do ..	0 20	.....	T. G. Fraser.....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 13..	14294	do ..	0 20	In bulk.....	McGregor & Co. ....	do .....
do 13..	14295	do ..	0 20	"Quality guaranteed."	G. B. Sutherland...	Simson Bros., Halifax.....
					<i>Pictou, N.S.</i>	
do 15..	14299	do ..	0 20	.....	R. D. Stiles.....	Berger & Sons, London, Eng...
do 15..	14300	do ..	0 25	Pure.....	J. L. B. Fraser & Son	Goodlass, Wall & Co., Liverpool, Eng.
					<i>Truro, N.S.</i>	
do 16..	14304	do ..	0 20	.....	R. J. Turner.....	Berger & Sons, London, Eng....
do 16..	14305	do ..	0 25	.....	A. J. Walker & Son.	Henderson & Potts, Halifax....
					<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	
do 20..	14311	do ..	0 20	.....	Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.	Canada Paint Co.....
					<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	
Sept. 7..	14810	3 lbs..	0 75	Strictly pure....	P. Nase & Son, 1 Main St., north end.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 7..	14811	do ..	0 60	Pure.....	A. M. Rowan, 337 Main St.	Berger & Sons, London, Eng...
do 10..	14812	do ..	0 60	Strictly pure....	T. B. Barker & Son, 35 King St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 10..	14813	do ..	0 60	do .....	R. D. McArthur, 59 Charlotte St.	do .....
do 10..	14814	do ..	0 60	Quality guaranteed.	Chipman, Smith & Co., 41 Charlotte.	S. McDiarmid, St. John, N.B. .
do 10..	14815	do ..	0 75	do .....	S. McDiarmid, 49 King St.	Haines, Neudecking & Co., Montreal.
do 10..	14816	do ..	0 60	Strictly pure....	W. C. R. Allan, 35 King St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 10..	14817	1½ lbs.	0 38	In bulk.....	Hazen J. Dick, 148 Charlotte St.	S. McDiarmid, St. John, N.B..
					<i>Quebec.</i>	
do 12..	13245	1 lb ..	0 18	Pure.....	L. C. Giguère.....	Berger & Sons, London, Eng...
do 12..	13248	do ..	0 18	Strictly pure....	J. H. Patry .....	A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal...
do 12..	13249	do ..	0 18	do .....	do .....	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
do 12..	13253	3 pkgs.	0 30	do .....	Mr. Doyle.....	Canada Paint Co.....

# Adulteration of Food.

## Samples of Paris Green.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Barytes.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.			
30·02	57·19	Slight residue.....		F. W. Babington.....	Genuine. ....	14289
31·80	60·89	do .....		do .....	do .....	14290
24·96	69·19	Very slight residue .....		do .....	Below standard. ....	14291
.....			33·21	M. Bowman .....	Adulterated. ....	14292
30·69	55·91	Slight residue.....		F. W. Babington.....	Genuine. ....	14293
31·25	57·58	do .....		do .....	do .....	14294
.....			32·70	M. Bowman.....	Adulterated. ....	14295
31·58	59·20	Very slight residue .....		F. W. Babington.....	Genuine. ....	14299
20·68	73·68	do .....		do .....	Below standard. ....	14300
31·92	58·24	do .....		do .....	Genuine. ....	14304
.....			33·47	M. Bowman.....	Adulterated. ....	14305
.....			32·55	do .....	do .....	14311
30·45	58·15	.....		W. F. Best.....	Not adulterated.....	14810
32·36	58·32	Complete.....		F. W. Babington.....	do .....	14811
31·58	58·40	Slight residue.....		do .....	do .....	14812
31·25	56·55	do .....		do .....	do .....	14813
18·60	39·75	Much residue.....	25·00	W. F. Best.....	Adulterated.....	14814
18·00	39·00	do .....	30·00	do .....	do .....	14815
30·95	58·45	.....		do .....	Not adulterated.....	14816
21·68	37·57	Considerable residue.	31·70	F. W. Babington.....	Adulterated.....	14817
31·91	60·73	Complete.....		do .....	Genuine. ....	13245
34·26	59·16	.....		M. Fiset.....	do .....	13248
32·13	57·22	.....		F. W. Babington.....	do .....	13249
31·03	58·64	Very slight residue .....		do .....	do .....	13253

## RESULTS of the Examination of

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1894.			\$ cts.		<i>Quebec—Con.</i>	
Sept. 12..	13256	1½ lbs.	0 30	In bulk .....	Robitaille & Picher .....	
do 12..	13257	1 lb..	0 18	.....	C. A. Parent .....	Haines, Neudecking & Co., Montreal.
do 12..	13259	do ..	0 18	Strictly pure....	do .....	A. G. Peuchen, Toronto .....
do 12..	13263	1½ lbs.	0 27	In bulk .....	P. F. Rheume .....	
					<i>Sherbrooke, Que.</i>	
do 12..	13265	1 lb..	0 25	.....	A. H. Foss .....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 12..	13266	do ..	0 20	.....	E. Boucher .....	W. H. Cottingham & Co.....
do 12..	13269	do ..	0 20	Quality guaran- teed.	G. N. Bourke.....	P. D. Dodds & Co., Montreal...
					<i>Montreal.</i>	
Aug. 16..	13831	do ..	0 20	.....	F. X. Rastoul .....	Imported from England.....
do 16..	13835	do ..	0 24	.....	T. Provost .....	do .....
do 16..	13837	do ..	0 20	.....	L. N. Denis .....	Imported.....
do 16..	13839	do ..	0 25	.....	O. Cauchon.....	
do 16..	13845	2 pkgs	0 35	.....	J. A. Denis .....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 16..	13846	do ..	0 36	Pure .....	Desforges & Geoffrion	Berger & Sons, England.....
do 16..	13847	do ..	0 50	Strictly pure....	A. Beaudoin.....	McArthur & Co., Montreal....
do 16..	13848	do ..	0 40	do .....	V. Laporte & Fils..	Ramsay & Son, Montreal .....
					<i>Ottawa.</i>	
do 16..	13849	2 tins.	0 50	.....	Grant Bros.....	Berger & Sons, England.....
do 16..	13852	2 pkgs	0 40	.....	G. Aird .....	Canada Paint Co .....
do 16..	13854	1 lb ..	0 25	.....	H. Living .....	Imported from England .....
do 16..	13858	2 pkgs	0 36	.....	P. Stewart.....	Cottingham & Co., Montreal ...
					<i>Peterborough.</i>	
Oct. 17..	13874	2 pkgs	0 40	.....	Peterboro Hardware Co.	Berger & Sons, England.....
do 17..	13875	1 lb ..	0 25	In bulk.....	Ormond & Walsh ...	do .....
do 17..	13876	do ..	0 25	In bulk, pure English Paris Green.	J. D. Tully.....	R. C. Jamieson, Montreal.....
					<i>Toronto.</i>	
do 18..	13878	do ..	0 20	Emerald green (used for same purpose as Paris Green.)	Hutch & Co.....	

## Adulteration of Food.

### Samples of Paris Green—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Barytes.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.			
11·68	85·74	.....		M. Fiset .....	Contains too much free arsenious acid, amounting to adulteration.	13256
						13257
29·47	56·63	Slight residue.....		F. W. Babington .....	Not well ground; 10·8 p.c. lumps.	13259
32·13	57·52	Complete.....		do .....	Genuine.....	13263
31·98	61·41	Complete.....		M. Fiset .....	Good.....	13265
31·42	63·82	do .....		do .....	do .....	13266
25·62	45·20	Considerable residue.	22·9	F. W. Babington .....	Adulterated .....	13269
32·70	53·94	Slight residue.....		F. X. Valade.....	Pure.....	13331
30·20	51·52	do .....		do .....	do .....	13335
31·40	56·35	do .....		do .....	do .....	13337
28·00	71·45	2·48 p.c. residue .....		do .....	Doubtful.....	13339
						13345
31·92	63·55	Complete.....		F. W. Babington .....	Genuine.....	13346
31·02	63·75	Slight residue.....		do .....	do .....	13347
32·08	63·31	Complete.....		do .....	do .....	13348
30·70	50·72	0·20 residue.....		Dr. F. X. Valade.....	Pure; trace gypsum...	13349
26·80	48·30	0·28 do .....		do .....	Below standard; contains sulphates.	13352
32·36	60·57	Slight residue.....		F. W. Babington .....	Genuine.....	13354
28·47	55·91	do .....		do .....	do .....	13358
34·00	66·00	.....		Dr. W. H. Ellis.....	do .....	13374
32·25	58·24	Complete.....		F. W. Babington .....	do .....	13375
31·60	59·20	do .....		do .....	do .....	13376
None.	None.	Large residue.....	83·08	do .....	Containing no Paris Green; consists mainly of barytes and carbonate of lime, coloured green by an aniline dye.	13378

## RESULTS of the Examination of

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity produced.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.
1894			\$ cts.		<i>Toronto—Con.</i>	
Oct. 18..	13880	2 pkgs	0 60		E. Harris & Co.	Berger & Sons
do 18..	13882	1 lb..	0 25	Warranted strictly pure.	Sanderson, Percy & Co.	
do 18..	13884	do	0 25		Toronto Lead and Vendors.	
do 18..	13885	2 lbs..	0 40		Colour Co.	
do 18..	13886	2 lbs..	0 40		Vokes Hardware Co.	
do 18..	13887	do	0 50		Moses & Clapp.	
do 18..	13889	1 lb..	0 25	Warrant'd strictly pure.	J. Hewitson	do "American," no maker's name.
do 18..	13890	do..	0 20	In bulk.	F. W. Unitt.	
do 18..	13894	do..	0 20	do	J. Woodsworth.	Canada Paint Co.
					<i>Guelph, Ont.</i>	
Sept. 15..	14081	do..	0 17	do	G. B. Morris	do
do 15..	14084	1½ lbs.	0 25	do	J. M. Bond & Co.	Goodlass, Wall & Co., Lvrpl, Eng.
do 15..	14086	3 lbs..	0 45		do	Canada Paint Co.
					<i>Stratford, Ont.</i>	
do 17..	14087	1 lb..	0 25	In bulk.	W. & F. Workman.	Robertson & Co., Toronto
					<i>London, Ont.</i>	
do 18..	14090	1½ lbs.	0 35	Pure.	C. McCallum	Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.
do 18..	14091	2 lbs..	0 40	Quality guara't'd	J. Reed & Harding	Ludeckin & Co., Montreal
do 18..	14095	do..	0 40	do	Cowan Bros	Hobbs, London, Ont.
do 18..	14096	do..	0 40	do	Gillian McLean	do
					<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>	
do 14..	14524	1 lb..	0 30	In bulk.	J. H. Ashdown	Canada Paint Co.
do 14..	14529	¼ do.	0 25	do	J. S. Hamilton	Wilson & Co., Winnipeg
do 14..	14530	1 do.	0 25	do	Wilson & Co.	Vendors.
do 14..	14532	do.	0 25	do	Stephens & Co.	English manufacture
do 15..	14534	do.	0 25	do	E. Guilbault	Canada Paint Co.
do 15..	14536	do.	0 30	do	C. W. Graham	
do 15..	14538	do.	0 30	do	R. Wyatt	
do 15..	14539	do.	0 40	do	W. Pulford	

## Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Paris Green.—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility of Ammonia.	Barytes.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.			
34·00	66·00			Dr. W. H. Ellis.....	Genuine.....	13880
31·13	57·11	Very slight residue		F. W. Babington . . . .	do . . . . .	13882
35·50	64·50			Dr. W. H. Ellis.....	do . . . . .	13884
34·00	66·00			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	13885
33·50	65·50			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	13886
33·00	67·00			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	13887
31·13	57·03	Very slight residue		F. W. Babington . . . .	do . . . . .	13889
20·46	32·66	Considerable do	32·80	do . . . . .	Adulterated . . . . .	13890
30·47	56·87	Complete.....		do . . . . .	Genuine.....	13894
28·54	51·98	6·05 residue . . . . .	4·60	F. T. Harrison.....	Adulterated with small amount of Barium sulphate.	14081
29·25	60·65	Residue . . . . .	2·70	F. W. Babington.....	Slightly impure, adulteration doubtful.	14084
31·06	54·04	Very slight residue	None . . . .	F. T. Harrison... . . .	Pure.....	14086
31·06	53·01	3·30 residue . . . . .		do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14087
31·91	59·77	Complete . . . . .		F. W. Babington.....	Genuine.....	14090
21·33	39·69	Consid'rble residue	29·80	F. T. Harrison.....	Adulterated.....	14091
21·24	43·92	do . . . . .	31·10	F. W. Babington . . . .	do . . . . .	14095
22·02	44·16	do . . . . .	31·30	do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14096
29·86	56·35			E. B. Kenrick . . . . .	Genuine.....	14524
32·06	54·99			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14529
32·16	56·05			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14530
31·75	56·81			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14532
32·22	57·26			do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14534
30·24	60·09	Complete . . . . .		F. W. Babington.....	do . . . . .	14536
31·36	56·39	Very slight residue		do . . . . .	do . . . . .	14538
32·37	55·76			E. B. Kenrick.....	do . . . . .	14539



# Adulteration of Food.

## APPENDIX M.

### BULLETIN No. 41.—FERTILIZERS, 1895.

E. MIALL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I submit herewith a table showing the results of analysing the samples of agricultural fertilizers, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Fertilizers Act, have been sent in to the Department for the present year. The number of the various brands amounts to 84, showing an increase of 24 over those analysed last year. The table, as in former reports, contains a column showing the relative value of each fertilizer as required by the Act. To avoid the necessity of referring to former bulletins, it may be stated here that the rates at which the fertilizing constituents have been calculated are as follows:—

	Cts. per lb.
Nitrogen in salts of ammonia or nitrates.....	14
Organic nitrogen in ground bone, fish, blood or tankage.....	14
Phosphoric acid, soluble in water.....	7
do do ammonium citrate.....	6½
do insoluble in ground bone and tankage.....	6
do do Thomas phosphate powder.....	2½
do in ground rock phosphate.....	2
Potash contained in wood ashes.....	6
do in high grade potash salts.....	5¼
do in kainite.....	3½

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,  
*Chief Analyst.*

27th March, 1895.



STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 84 Samples

No. of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
471	Montreal Union Abattoir Co.	Manufacturers..	Blood and offal.....	Tankage— Guaranteed..... Found.....
472	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	C. O. Dewey, Gen. Manager.	.....	Soluble Pacific Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
473	do .....	do .....	.....	Potato & Tobacco Fertilizer Guaranteed..... Found.....
474	do .....	do .....	.....	Nobsque Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
475	do .....	do .....	.....	Pure Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
476	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John, N.B.	Manufacturers..	Dissolved bone, meat, blood, muriate of potash, and sulphate of ammonia.	Special Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
477	do .....	do .....	do do ..	Imperial Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
478	do .....	do .....	.....	Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
479	J. Horncastle & Co., Indianatown, St. John, N.B.	do ..	Dissolved bone, meat, blood, muriate of potash, and sulphate of ammonia.	Horncastle's Special Grain Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
480	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Horncastle's Special Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
481	Williams & Clark Fertilizer Co., New York.	C. O. Dewey, Agent.	.....	Americus Corn Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
482	do .....	do ..	.....	Americus Potato and Tobacco Manure— Guaranteed..... Found.....
485	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	Huestis & White, Sussex, N.B.	.....	Soluble Pacific Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
486	Bradley Fertilizer Co., 92 State St., Boston.	G. W. Eliot, for Bradley Fertilizer Co.	Bone, bone black, phosphatic guano, dried blood, meat and fish, sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash and sulphuric acid.	Bradley's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
487	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Bradley's Potato Fertilizer Guaranteed..... Found.....
488	E. Frank Coe, 133 Frank St., New York.	Manufacturers..	Dried blood, meat, fish guano, bone, phosphatic guano, sulphate of potash, and oil of vitriol.	Standard Grade Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
489	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Special Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
490	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Grass and Grain Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....

# Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered in 1895.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs	No. of Samples.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts.		
Total, including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.					
6.83	8.00 8.29		1.47	0.45	1.92	1.92	0.23	14.00 11.55	21.82	471	
2.32	2.75 to 3.50 2.82	7.36	2.55	2.24	10.50 to 16.12 12.15	8.50 to 12.2.39	2 to 3.50	11.45	23.52	472	
2.19	2.5 to 3.5 2.65	6 to 8 8.96	2 to 3 1.78	1 to 2 0.77	9 to 13 11.51	8 to 11	3 to 4 3.65	13.85	25.22	473	
2.45	1.40 to 2 2.97	7.67	2.11	2.05	11.83	9 to 12	2 to 3 2.18	11.20	23.45	474	
3.75	3 to 5 4.56		4.80	14.71	20 to 25 19.51			5.10	34.39	475	
1.94	4.24 2.36	11.83 5.88	1.54	2.48 6.08	14.31 13.50	13.50	5.94 4.46	12.95	27.64	476	
2.10	3.87 2.55	12.10 6.20	1.80	2.56 6.39	14.66 14.39	14.39	1.02 1.54	13.70	26.19	477	
3.49	4.58 4.23		5.95	19.00	25.61 24.95	24.95		7.85	40.30	478	
2.26	3.87 2.75	12.10 6.40	3.19	2.56 5.76	14.66 15.35	15.35	1.02 1.54	13.10	28.01	479	
2.32	4.24 2.82	11.83 6.40		2.48 5.76	14.31 14.39	14.39	5.94 3.73	12.40	29.19	480	
1.91	2.5 to 3.5 2.32	7 to 9 8.96	2 to 3 2.36	1 to 2 0.64	10 to 14 11.96	9 to 12	1.5 to 2.5 2.78	14.70	24.14	481	
1.95	2.5 to 3.5 2.37	6.5 to 8.5 8.96	1.5 to 2.5 2.23	1 to 2 0.64	9 to 13 11.83	8 to 11	3 to 4 2.72	14.70	24.02	482	
2.56	3.11	5.12	4.92	1.92	11.96		1.93	13.15	23.54	485	
2.36	2 to 3 2.87	6 to 8 7.04	3.52	1.92	8 to 10 12.48	7 to 9 10.56	1 to 2 1.20	10.05	23.18	486	
2.26	2.50 to 3.50 2.75	7 to 8 8.32	2.36	1.28	11 to 12 11.96	9 to 10 10.68	3.24 to 4.33 3.55	10.35	25.29	487	
1.94	1.5 to 2.5 2.36	6 to 8 7.37	2 to 3 2.07	1 to 2 3.84	13.28	8 to 11 9.44	1.35 1.04	11.17	21.07	488	
2.00	2 to 3 2.43	7.68	2.09	1 to 2 2.69	12.46	9 to 12 9.77	3.25 to 4.33 3.94	10.25	24.27	489	
1.05	1 to 2 1.28	7.74	3.45	1 to 2 3.33	14.52	9 to 11 11.19	1.35 to 1.90 1.01	11.65	20.65	490	

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 84 Samples of

No. of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials <sup>1</sup> produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizers.
491	E. Frank Coe, 133 Frank St., New York.	Manufacturers..	Dried blood, meat, fish guano, bone, phosphatic guano, sulphate of potash, and oil of vitriol.	High Grade Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
492	John Munn & Co., Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.	Stewart Munn & Co., Montreal.	Refuse of fish.....	Fish Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
493	.....	The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co., L'd., Toronto.	.....	Nitrate of Soda— Guaranteed..... Found.....
494	.....	do	.....	Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
495	.....	do	.....	Thomas' Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
496	.....	do	.....	Plant Food— Guaranteed..... Found.....
497	.....	.....	.....	Lawn Dressing— Guaranteed..... Found.....
498	Bradley Fertilizer Co., 92, State St., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers..	Bone, bone black, phosphatic guano, bone phosphates, dried blood, meat and fish, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash and sulphuric acid.	Bradley's XL Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
499	do	do	do do	Bradley's Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
500	do	do	do do	Sea Fowl Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
501	The Nichols Chemical Co., Capelton, P.Q.	do	Canadian phosphate of lime dissolved with sulphuric acid.	No. 1 Grade— Guaranteed..... Found.....
502	do	do	do do	Capelton Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
503	do	do	Canadian phosphate of lime, dissolved with sulphuric acid, to which is added a certain quantity of muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia.	Reliance— Guaranteed..... Found.....
504	do	do	do do	Victor— Guaranteed..... Found.....
505	do	do	do do	Royal Canadian— Guaranteed..... Found.....
506	do	do	Pure bone dissolved with sulphuric acid.	Soluble Bone Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
507	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	do	.....	Soluble Pacific Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
508	do	do	.....	Nobsque Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....

# Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered in 1895—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs	No. of Samples.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.					
1.85	2½ to 3 2.24	9 to 12 7.36	2.23	1 to 2 3.33	12.92	9.59	1.62 to 2.16 2.26	10.85	22.08	491	
6.92	8.40				17.16			9.50		492	
6.92	8.40	0.07	4.67	6.78	11.52		0.27	6.45	33.97	493	
14.99	18.20							0.10	41.97	494	
3.16	3.84	Trace.	6.56	13.12	19.68			5.95	33.12	495	
			5.44	4.64	10.08				9.39	496	
2.69	3.26	10.24	1.11	7.52	18.87		2.86	7.25	35.34	497	
4.55	5.52	1.60	3.68	2.72	8.00		2.61	9.75	25.75	498	
1.97	2.39	9.15	1.73	1.79	12.67	10.88	1.97	16.10	23.37	499	
2.10	2.55	8.64	1.92	1.15	11.71	10.56	3.36	17.00	24.48	500	
2.04	2.48	8.00	2.37	1.15	11.52	10.37	2.36	17.15	22.93	501	
		10.40	1.76	3.20	15.36	11½ to 14 12.16		16.56	18.13	502	
		7.20	0.80	4.00	12.00	8 to 10 8.00		14.42	12.72	503	
3.52	2 to 3 4.27	4.48	1.76	1.60	7.84	6 to 7 6.24	2 to 3 2.99	13.22	22.20	504	
2.74	2 to 3 3.33	6.88	1.27	2.40	10.55	7 to 9 8.15	3 to 4 3.67	12.00	22.02	505	
5.63	4 to 5 6.85	7.20	0.16	2.40	9.76	9 to 11 7.36	5 to 6 5.44	9.50	32.72	506	
.40	0.49	15.20	0.79	1.28	17.27	15 to 17 17.27		15.06	24.97	507	
2.22	2.75 to 3.50 2.70	6.40	3.71	3.20	10.50 to 16 13.31	8.50 to 12	2 to 3.50 2.55	16.80	23.96	508	
1.79	1.40 to 2 2.18	6.27	3.88	2.65	12.80	9 to 12	2 to 3 1.95	9.70	21.94 24.06		

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 84 Samples of

No. of Samples.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizers.
509	Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.	Manufacturers..	Blood, tankage and bone from the hog.	Ingersoll Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
510	Montreal Union Abattoir Co.	do ..	Blood and offal. ....	Tankage— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
511	The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co. (lim.), Smith's Falls., Ont.	R. J. Brodie, manager.	Mineral phosphates, bone char and fine bone meal.	Superphosphate of Lime— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
512	do .....	do ..	Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, potash and magnesia salts, mineral phosphate, bone char and fine bone meal.	Special Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
513	do .....	do ..	do do ..	No. 1 Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
514	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Fruit Free Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
515	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Standard Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
516	do .....	do ..	.....	Bone Meal— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
517	do .....	do ..	.....	Nitrate of Soda— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
518	Canada Chemical Mfg. Co. (limited), London, Ont.	Manufacturers..	Calcium superphosphate from Canadian apatite and sulphuric acid, sulphate of ammonium, sulphate of potassium and sulphate of sodium.	Superphosphate Fertilizer No. 1— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
519	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Prolific Brand Complete Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
520	do .....	do ..	do do ..	Challenge Brand High Grade Complete Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
521	The Wm. Davies Co. (limited), Toronto.	do ..	Blood, bones and tankage....	Compound Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
522	W. P. Churchill, Brooklyn, N.S.	do ..	.....	Ground Bone— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
523	Samuel Archibald & Sons, Truro, N.S.	do ..	Bone char, nitrate of soda, potash, plaster and charcoal.	Archibald's Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
524	do .....	do ..	.....	Archibald's General Fertilizer— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
525	do .....	do ..	.....	Archibald's Ground Bone— Guaranteed ..... Found .....
526	Thos. Reid, St. John, N.B.	do ..	Bone, meat, fish, and other animal matter, kainite and sulphate of ammonia, &c.	Reid's Superphosphate— Guaranteed ..... Found .....

# Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered in 1895—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs	No. of Samples.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.					
5.78	9.00 7.01		4.29	12.47	16.76	16.76		6.00 8.05	36.72	509	
7.25	8.00 8.81		0.96	0.32	1.28	1.28		14.00 7.85	21.92	510	
0.62	0.75	12.79	0.64	13.01	15.00 16.44	12.00 13.43		11.80	25.68	511	
3.57	3½ to 4½ 4.34	8 to 10 8.96	0.63	2.24	10 to 12 11.83		6 to 9 8.07	10.90	32.73	512	
1.82	1½ to 2¼ 2.21	9 to 11 10.68	0.84	2.68	12.00 14.20		1 to 1½ 1.47	12.40	23.75	513	
2.48	2 to 3 3.02	8 to 10 7.67	0.65	1.92	10 to 12 10.24	8.32	8 to 10 11.37	10.30	31.23	514	
2.74	2½ to 3½ 3.33	9 to 11 10.36	1.16	2.68	11 to 13 14.20	12.52	2 to 2½ 2.66	12.50	27.54	515	
3.87	5.00 4.70		5.89	15.99	21.98	21.98		5.10	37.69	516	
16.12	18.00 19.58							1.35	45.14	517	
		6.72	3.07	7.16	16.95	11 to 13 9.79		9.70	16.26	518	
2.11	2.00 2.56	4.16	3.64	2.24	10.04	6 to 7 7.80	2 to 3 13.1	5.35	16.74	519	
2.58	2 to 3 3.13	4.28	1.92	4.48	10.68	7 to 9 6.20	3 to 4 3.46	5.45	21.43	520	
6.63 6.97	8.05 8.46		3.64	7.04	10.76 10.68		1.23 0.30	8.68 9.95	33.02	521	
3.76	4.56		5.44	18.23	23.67	23.67		8.20	39.48	522	
2.24	2.72	1.15	2.37	3.07	6.59	6.59	8.09	7.00	23.13	523	
1.90	2.31	1.60	2.24	3.84	7.68		3.98	7.70	19.24	524	
3.91	4.78		5.24	15.55	20.79	20.79		8.70	36.42	525	
3.53	5.88 4.28	1.41	1.91	8.64	12.20 11.96		1.35 2.21	12.80 19.55	27.02	526	

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 84 Samples of

No. of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
527	W. Harris & Co., Danforth Ave., Toronto, O.	Manufacturers		Fertilizer "C"— Guaranteed Found
528	do	do		Fertilizer "H"— Guaranteed Found
529	do	do		Fertilizer "M"— Guaranteed Found
530	Henry Salter, Hantsport, N.S.	do		Excelsior Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
531	do	do		Excelsior Grain Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
532	Wm. Faint, Peterborough Ont.	do		Pure Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
533	do	do	Ground bone and the animal matter of meat thereon, one half weight of the whole; and the other half unleached ashes.	The Peterborough Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
534	The W. A. Freeman Co., Hamilton, Ont.	do		Freeman's Pure Bone Meal Guaranteed Found
535	do	do	Dried blood, bone, nitrate of soda, sulphuric acid, sulphate of potash and ammonia.	Freeman's Dissolved Bone— Guaranteed Found
536	do	do	do do	Freeman's Sure Growth Manure— Guaranteed Found
537	do	do	do do	Freeman's Potato Manure— Guaranteed Found
538	do	do	do do	Freeman's Bone and Potash Guaranteed Found
539	do	do	do do	Freeman's Celery and Early Vegetable Manure— Guaranteed Found
540	do	do	do do	Freeman's Grass and Grain Guaranteed Found
541	do	do		Freeman's Victoria Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found
542	The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Windsor, N.S.	do	Bone black, potash, nitrate of soda, blood and animal matter.	Eureka Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
543	do	do	do do	Eureka Potato Manure— Guaranteed Found
544	do	do		Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
545	Standard Fertilizer Co., State St., Boston, Mass	do		Standard Guano— Guaranteed Found

# Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered in 1895—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs	No. of Samples.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts.		
Total, including Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.					
4.48	5.44	Trace.	4.48	14.39	18.87	Trace.	4.15	35.65	527		
7.98	9.69	Trace.	2.23	3.97	6.40	Trace.	7.10	30.00	528		
1.66	2.02	Trace.	0.84	2.68	3.52	8.13	7.30	17.50	529		
0.99	1.20	3.65	0.06	3.71	1.45	6.65	9.48	530			
0.96	1.17	4.03	4.03	0.95	15.85	9.33	531				
3.38	4.10	Trace.	3.84	15.99	19.83	19.83	Trace.	9.75	33.64	532	
1.28	1.55	Trace.	0.65	4.79	5.44	5.44	1.89	7.20	12.17	533	
4.04	3.05 4.90	6.21	19.06	23 to 25 25.27	25.27	7.30	42.25	534			
3.10	3.04 3.77	3.71	10.49	6.91	18 to 20 21.11	21.11	0.48	7.35	36.30	535	
4.18	3½ to 5 5.08	5.50	Trace.	2.80	8 to 10 8.30	8.30	3 to 4 7.55	9.40	30.69	536	
4.29	3 to 4 5.22	5.31	2.11	3.00	8 to 10 10.42	10.42	5 to 7 11.12	6.65	37.46	537	
3.66	2 to 3 4.45	4.99	3.51	4.48	9 to 10 12.98	12.98	6 to 8 11.49	7.95	39.24	538	
5.57	6 to 8 6.77	6.40	1.47	3.52	9 to 10 11.39	11.39	6 to 8 9.27	6.20	40.42	539	
2.48	2 to 3 3.01	4.99	2.82	4.03	9 to 11 11.84	11.84	1 to 2 5.95	9.45	28.69	540	
2.10	2½ to 3 2.55	10.43	20.47	23 to 25 30.90	30.90	5.68	44.00	541			
2.44	3 to 4 2.97	1.41	4.35	1.60	10 to 12 7.36	7.36	2.50 to 3 2.32	6.55	18.95	542	
2.25	4 to 5 2.72	1.28	3.40	1.08	5 to 6 5.76	5.76	6 to 8 5.85	3.40	19.95	543	
4.39	3 to 4 5.33	Trace.	23 to 24 19.00	19.00	01 to 02	7.30	36.99	544			
2.04	1.50 to 2.50 2.39	5 to 7 6.84	1.50 to 2 2.95	1.50 to 2 1.40	8 to 11 11.19	6.50 to 9	3 to 4 3.57	9.30	23.44	545	



STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 84 Samples of

No. of Samples.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizers.
546	Williams & Clark Fertilizer Co., 92 State St., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers.....		Americus Corn Phosphate— Guaranteed .....
547	do .....	do .....		Americus Potato and Tobacco Manure— Guaranteed .....
548	Cumberland Bone Phosphate Co., State St., Boston, Mass.	do .....		Cumberland Guano— Guaranteed .....
549	Cleveland Fertilizer Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.	do .....		Cleveland Fertilizer— Guaranteed .....
552	Armour & Co., Chicago..	do .....		Bone, blood and potash— Guaranteed .....
553	do .....	do .....		Bone and Blood— Guaranteed .....
554	do .....	do .....		Raw Bone Meal— Guaranteed .....
555	do .....	do .....		All Soluble— Guaranteed .....
556	do .....	do .....		Bone Meal— Guaranteed .....
557	do .....	do .....		Ammoniated Bone and Potash— Guaranteed .....
558	The Collingwood Meat Co., Collingwood, Ont.	do .....		Fertilizer— Guaranteed .....

# Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered in 1895—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs	No. of Samples.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.					
2·11	2·50 to 3·50 2·56	7 to 9 7·67	2 to 3 3·01	1 to 2 0·96	10 to 14 11·64	9 to 12	1·50 to 2·50 2·12	17·70	23 16	546	
2·32	2·50 to 3·50 2·85	6½ to 8½ 8·31	1½ to 2½ 2·56	1 to 2 0·45	9 to 13 11·32	8 to 11	3 to 4 2·97	16·90	24 73	547	
1·84	1·25 to 2·25 2·24	6·72	2·88	2·56	10 to 12 12·16	8 to 11	3·7 to 5·5 2·63	11·35	22 08	548	
1·35	1·25 to 2 1·63	3·39	1 to 2 6·20	1 to 2 3·07	9 to 13 12·66	8 to 11	2 to 3 3·59	10·85	21 59	549	
4·48	5 to 6 5·44	4·00	10·71	12 to 14 14·71	8 to 10	6½ to 7·85 5·79	4·55	36 67	552		
5·88	7 to 8 6·97	2·72	11·19	10 to 12 13·91	5 to 7	5·50	33 43	553			
3·90	4½ to 5½ 4·74	4·16	18·07	22 to 25 22·23	5·90	38 01	554				
3·01	3½ to 4½ 3·66	8·63	4·16	10 to 13 12·79	8 to 11	4 to 5 5·99	2·20	31 03	555		
3·01	3 to 4 3·66	1·60	14·71	9·44	25 to 28 25·75	3·40	41 12	556			
2·50	2 to 3 3·04	2·56	5·28	4·80	8 to 10 12·64	1 to 2 0·87	4·55	24 11	557		
6·58	7·99	Trace.	9·79	1·60	11·39	0·50	13·60	33·59	558		

59 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 8.)

A. 1896

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

# 1895

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1896

[No. 8—1896.] *Price 15 cents.*



## Department of Agriculture.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

MINISTER'S REPORT:	PAGE.
I. General Remarks.....	v
II. Arts and Agriculture, containing:—	
Crops.....	v
Cattle Trade.....	vii
do Importation.....	vii
Quebec and Maritime Provinces Cattle Quarantine.....	vii
Ontario do.....	viii
North-west do.....	viii
British Columbia do.....	viii-ix
Beef Cattle for British Columbia.....	ix
Exportation of Live stock.....	x
Canadian Cattle for France.....	xi
Investigation of Animals' Diseases.....	xi
Actinomycosis.....	xii
Tuberculosis.....	xii
Tuberculin.....	xii
Sheep Scab.....	xii
Cattle Diseases in Jamaica.....	xiii
Canadian Horses for England.....	xiii-xiv
Transit of United States Cattle.....	xiv
Canadian Herd and Stud Books.....	xiv
Orders in Council, 1895.....	xiv
Experimental Farms.....	xv
Agricultural and Horticultural Operations at Oka.....	xvii
Dairying.....	xvii
Butter (Exports).....	xxi
Cheese do.....	xxi
Feeding Cattle with Grain.....	xxii
Young Cattle for Ranches.....	xxii
Compressed Fodder.....	xxiii
Poultry and Eggs.....	xxiii
Cotton Seed Oil.....	xxiv
Cider.....	xxiv
Cold Storage of Fruit.....	xxv
Birch Oil.....	xxv
Fish Guano.....	xxv
Chinese Tallow Free.....	xxvi
Beet Root Sugar.....	xxvi

	PAGE
II. Arts and Agriculture— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Economic Entomology.....	xxvii
Hop Aphis.....	xxvii
Moss Litter.....	xxvii
Flax Cultivation.....	xxvii
Linseed Oil.....	xxviii
Noxious Weeds.....	xxviii
Phosphoric Acid.....	xxix
Irrigation.....	xxix
Canadian Barley.....	xxix-xxx
Bees and Bee Culture.....	xxx
British Pharmacopœia.....	xxx
International Literary Conference.....	xxxi
Dresden Sanitary Convention.....	xxxi
Exhibitions.....	xxxi
Photographic Exhibition Imperial Institute.....	xxxi
Confectioners' Exposition.....	xxxi
Exhibition in Mexico.....	xxxii
International Agricultural Exhibition, Brussels.....	xxxiii
North-west Exhibition, Regina.....	xxxiii
Agricultural Societies.....	xxxiii
Public Archives.....	xxxiii
III. Patents.....	xxxiv-vii
IV. Copyrights, &c.....	xxxviii-ix
V. Quarantine.....	xxxix
Year's Proceedings ..	xl-ii
Leprosy.....	xlii-iii
VI. Statistics.....	xl-iii
Health Statistics.....	xliv
Criminal Statistics .....	xlv
Census.....	xlv-vi
Year Book or Statistical Abstract.....	xlvi
General Statistics.....	xlvi

## APPENDICES:

- Reports of Quarantine Officers.
- do Cattle Quarantine Officers.
- do Miscellaneous subjects.

Department of Agriculture.

## REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

1895.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending the 31st October, 1895.

### I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The legislation affecting the administration of this department during the last session of Parliament, consisted of chap. 37, 58-59 Vic., intituled: "An Act to amend the Copyright Act."

Under the respective headings of the branches and divisions of this department will be found a synopsis of proceedings during the past year. The work in each branch has been efficiently carried on.

The operations of this department, up to the 11th July, were carried on under the direction of the Hon. A. R. Angers, and subsequently under Hon. J. A. Ouimet, as Acting Minister.

### II.—AGRICULTURE.

The past season, 1895, was remarkable for drought in some of the more important agricultural districts, while other parts of the Dominion were favoured with an unusual quantity of rain. Ontario, excepting those parts of the eastern districts bordering on Quebec, suffered from dry weather, which reduced the hay crop about one-half, and for a time very much diminished the pasturage. The yield of all sorts of agricultural produce is said to average less than usual, although the crops of

both hay and grain, in some of the eastern counties, were unusually good. A severe frost which occurred early in June, injured much of the fruit in portions of Western Ontario, but in those sections of the country which escaped the frost, the fruit crops were very satisfactory.

Throughout the province of Quebec there was a decided increase in the output of dairy products, and farmers were favoured with good pasturage. The crops of hay and fodder material, as well as those of all sorts of grain, were in most districts satisfactory, and the quality was good.

In the Maritime Provinces the season opened early and there was favourable weather for seeding, followed by timely rains; the hay crop was generally good. Very dry weather followed in some localities, which checked growth and produced short straw, and reduced the yield in crops of grain.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general average yield throughout these provinces was well maintained. The greatly increased attention given to dairying, in Prince Edward Island, and other parts of the Maritime Provinces, is producing most gratifying results. The fruit crop there has been a good and profitable one and the area of land devoted to fruit culture, especially in Nova Scotia, is steadily increasing.

In Manitoba the spring weather was favourable for seeding, and the subsequent rainfall sufficient, conditions which resulted in remarkably heavy crops of all sorts of grain. Although the wheat produced will not average quite so high a grade as the product of 1894, a very large quantity of excellent grain was grown. In Assiniboia the rainfall was as great, or greater, than in most parts of Manitoba, and crops of all sorts were unusually good. With the large increase throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories in dairy stock, cattle for beef, swine, sheep and poultry, the enlarged output of dairy products and the increased area devoted to flax culture, the returns of farmers in the Canadian North-west are becoming somewhat more satisfactory. This improved condition will, it is hoped, result in an increase in the number of settlers on the fertile lands in those portions of the Dominion.

The weather on the coast climate as well as in that of the drier interior portions of British Columbia was favourable to the farmers, and good crops have been realized. Excellent harvest weather generally prevailed, and the grain was well saved; later rains also benefited the root crops. The yields from fruit plantations have in most instances been very satisfactory and fruit growing is making rapid advancement in the province.



# Department of Agriculture.

## CATTLE TRADE.

### IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The importation and inspection of cattle into the Dominion reported during the past season were as follow :—

1137 cattle; 35,964 sheep; 206 swine; 1,181 horses and mules. They were brought in at various points as shown below, viz. :—

—	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses and Mules.
<i>By Sea.</i>				
Quebec and Point Lévis .....	10	350		
Halifax, N. S. ....				2
St. John, N. B. ....	1		2	
Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....		1		4
Victoria, B. C. ....	45	27,535		54
<i>By Land.</i>				
Point Edward, Ont. ....	22		28	
Emerson, Man. ....	209	383	141	732
Manitou " .....	102	143		165
Deloraine " .....		108		72
MacLeod, N. W. T. ....	686	308		
Lethbridge " .....		1,500		
New Westminster, B. C. ....		5,636		
Kootenay, B. C. ....				152
Osoyoos " .....	13		3	
Douglas " .....	24		4	
Huntingdon " .....	8			
Nelson " .....	17		26	
Waneta " .....			2	
	1,137	35,964	206	1,181

### QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.

The importation via Quebec, Halifax and St. John, of stock for breeding purposes, is shown by the following table, giving the total number of animals arriving, and their destinations.

For Canada—	1894.	1895.
Cattle.....	27	11
Sheep.....	189	60
Swine.....	22	2
For United States—		
Cattle .....	—	—
Sheep.....	112	290
Swine.....	—	2

No disease was discovered in any of the animals, and they were all discharged from quarantine in perfect health. Cattle after detention of 90 days, and sheep after 15 days at the sea-board.

## ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importation for breeding purposes only at Point Edward Cattle Quarantine, Ontario, were 22 head of cattle, valued at \$2,495 and 28 swine, valued at \$720. All the animals received at that station during the past year are reported as perfectly healthy and of very superior breed. The swine are also reported as comparing favourably with those received in former years.

Professor Andrew Smith, V.S., reports the horses and cattle of Ontario as showing a high standard of health, notwithstanding the severe and continued drought prevailing through the summer. Examinations of the lungs of 927 cattle slaughtered in the different cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London and Galt, showed freedom from cattle disease. No form of pneumonia was found.

## NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The number of cattle reported entering Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the season, and inspected at the different ports of entry, appears in the general table given above, the returns being made by veterinary and North-west Mounted Police inspectors at the various stations.

Mr. McFadden, the veterinary inspector at Emerson, states there was a slight increase in horses, sheep, and swine, brought in at that point this year, and a small decrease in the number of cattle. Tuberculin tests of all cattle entering were made obligatory, the results were fully marked on charts, and no neat cattle were released from quarantine until these reports had been examined by the chief veterinary inspector, and reported upon. All the tests failed to indicate tuberculosis in any of the cattle brought in, amounting to 209 head. Only two deaths occurred from ordinary diseases.

Col. Herchmer, Commissioner North-west Mounted Police, reports every precaution taken to enforce the quarantine along the frontier, to prevent any diseased cattle entering the country, and that settlers are well satisfied with the condition of their cattle on their release. He also states there has been very little loss this year from usual diseases, except "lump jaw," of which there has been increase.

At Estevan as a result of the excellent pasture of the year, the cattle have thriven wonderfully.

The inspector at Lethbridge reports the health of cattle there excellent, the only exception being cases of lump jaw. Animals so affected were slaughtered and the carcasses used for wolf bait.

The inspector at McLeod reports 308 sheep brought in from Montana.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The number of cattle imported into British Columbia was 107, of which 45 came in by sea and 62 by land.

## Department of Agriculture.

The following table gives comparative figures:—

BY SEA.

	1894.	1895.
<i>Victoria</i> —		
Cattle .....	261	45
Sheep .....	29,897	27,535
Horses and mules .....	180	54

BY LAND.

<i>New Westminster</i> —		
Sheep .....		5,636
<i>Kootenay</i> —		
Cattle .....	3	
Horses .....	141	152
<i>Osoyoos</i> —		
Cattle .....		13
Swine .....		3
<i>Douglas</i> —		
Cattle .....		24
Sheep .....		4
<i>Waneta</i> —		
Swine .....		2
<i>Huntingdon</i> —		
Cattle .....		8
<i>Nelson</i> —		
Cattle .....		17
Swine .....		26

In consequence of applications being made from time to time to allow cattle to be admitted across the southern frontier of British Columbia from contiguous parts of the United States at which trails or passes furnished facilities for the movement of animals thus constituting the only means by which supplies can be obtained for the use of settlers, and mining companies near the frontier at the points indicated, owing to the inaccessible nature of the country, an Order in Council was passed last spring, authorizing this department to deal with such individual applications for admitting cattle across the frontier of British Columbia, the point of entry being constituted for the time a special quarantine station subject to the conditions and regulations as defined in cap. 7 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and specifying certain customs officers as *ex officio* quarantine officers. This authorization, however, was temporary, pending the establishment of regular stations on the frontier and only until sufficiently defined information, topographical facilities and particulars of the necessary conditions for the isolation and care of animals in quarantine could be obtained. Furthermore each application was only granted when the conditions and requirements of the quarantine regulations in respect to isolation and supervision of animals, veterinary inspection and length of term in quarantine, were complied with.

### BEEF CATTLE ADMITTED INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As mentioned in last year's report, temporary arrangements were then made for allowing the importation of cattle from the United States for immediate slaughter in British Columbia owing to the creation of a "beef famine," due to a blockade of

ice, caused by freshets. Early last spring, owing to the Columbia River being closed by ice, the department received information that there was no beef in Nelson and Kamloops and vicinity, and to obviate this authorization was given to enter United States cattle for immediate slaughter. This authorization however, was only temporary and as soon as the conditions that caused it ceased, no further cattle were allowed to enter British Columbia except under the usual quarantine regulations.

#### EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The exportation of live stock for the calendar year 1895 to the United Kingdom, as reported by the inspectors, and shipped, as given below, was:—

Cattle .....	99,606
Sheep.....	187,338

The shipments were as follow:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
From Montreal to Great Britain, direct.....	93,321	187,338
From Montreal via Portland.....	1,834	
“ “ and via Halifax.....	2,641	
“ “ to France.....	1,810	
Total .....	99,606	

The following table gives comparisons for the last ten years of shipments to the United Kingdom:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1885 .....	69,158	38,534
1886 .....	64,555	94,297
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,053	58,983
1890.....	122,182	43,780
1891.....	118,947	32,157
1892.....	98,755	15,932
*1893 .....	80,899	1,780
1894.....	82,217	121,304
1895.....	99,606	187,338

The number of sheep exported has this year been largely increased, evidencing the fact that Canadian mutton is growing in favour in the markets of the United Kingdom.

Professor McEachran reports that not a single animal exported showed any sign in the least suspicious of contagious disease. The inspections before shipment were rigidly carried out. 140 cattle and 832 sheep were either detained or rejected by the inspectors, 57 of which were lame or injured in the land transport, 15 were in poor condition from age, one was affected with mange, and 67 with lump jaw; 52 sheep were rejected as lame or injured; wool eaten off en route 120; one flock of 660 from United States affected with scab were sent back to Chicago.

\*For ten months only.

## Department of Agriculture.

The animals collected for shipment came from all parts of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, and the fact of their freedom from disease evidences the healthy state of Canadian cattle. The inspection was, in every case, made by daylight.

Mr. McMillan, V.S., who is empowered by this department to inspect stock shipped from Prince Edward Island, reports that 445 cattle, 84 horses and 1,572 sheep were duly inspected by him prior to shipment, and all were found to be in a thoroughly healthy condition.

The total export trade of cattle from the whole Dominion, is shown in the following table, taken from the Trade and Navigation Reports for the *fiscal years* since 1873:—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,448	141,187	505,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,915	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,998	2,094,037	63,277	3,461,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,236,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,643	335,207	1,264,811
1886	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
1888	20,505	2,563,407	100,748	5,012,788	395,320	1,283,537
1889	17,874	2,226,892	102,980	5,714,526	360,939	1,276,918
1890	16,709	2,007,533	81,478	6,952,185	316,013	1,276,999
1891	11,868	1,572,564	117,705	8,744,769	299,587	1,150,865
1892	11,306	1,484,431	107,180	7,749,399	331,278	1,429,067
1893	13,387	1,588,007	107,225	7,745,103	362,455	1,288,540
1894	9,414	1,178,006	86,063	6,499,717	234,100	849,651
1895	15,332	1,547,867	93,806	7,121,148	291,862	1,627,089

### CANADIAN CATTLE FOR FRANCE.

The shipment of cattle to France, the commencement of which was referred to in the report for last year, has somewhat increased, the total number this year being 1810, against 834 last year.

### INVESTIGATION OF ANIMALS' DISEASES.

The only diseases of any consequence amongst cattle reported during the past year, were tuberculosis and actinomycosis, and Pictou cattle disease. A few minor cases were reported from various quarters, which were at once investigated and found to be only such as are incidental to cattle everywhere.

Professor McEachran states that the healthiness of our live stock generally is almost phenomenal.

Professor Andrew Smith states that the horses and cattle of Ontario show a high standard of health.

Mr. Frink, of St. John N.B. reports that out of 534 cattle examined by him there was an entire absence of any disease with the exception of a trace of tuberculosis in one aged cow and he reports the health of all animals in New Brunswick as exceptionally good.

#### ACTINOMYCOSIS.

or lump jaw, was reported in various parts of the Dominion and the North-west Territories. The inspectors of cattle for export at Montreal rejected 67 animals on account of being affected by this disease.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Professor McEachran reports that the number of herds affected by this disease is greatly decreased in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, an evidence of more care being taken by the owners of cattle for the exercise of preventive measures. As a safeguard against the importation of this disease from abroad, all cattle imported into Canada are tested by the tuberculin test, at the quarantines, the owners having the option, if found tuberculous, of returning them whence they came or of having them slaughtered. This action has proved to be very important, for a larger proportion than was expected of animals imported for the improvement of stock has been found to be tuberculous and rejected. The importation of this disease is therefore entirely stopped by the cattle quarantine.

A circular letter was addressed early in the season to quarantine officers at all the cattle quarantine ports of entry on the Atlantic coast, to the effect that in the event of cattle arriving from the United Kingdom, accompanied by a veterinary certificate that they had passed the tuberculin test within a short time of the date of their shipment, such certificate is to be accepted as evidence of freedom from tuberculosis.

#### TUBERCULIN.

Application has been made from time to time during the year, for supplies of tuberculin, for the purpose of testing animals in various parts of the country. The lymph required for such purpose has been supplied by this department, at the charge of parties for whom the test is made, and, where practicable, it has been requested that the test should be made under the supervision of a veterinarian. The lymph, before it is sent out for use is diluted at the Central Experimental Farm, and is therefore in proper condition for making the tests required. Printed directions for its use are also furnished with the lymph.

#### SHEEP SCAB.

Professor McEachran reports that this disease is not known to exist in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, and that it has been exterminated in the North-west Territories. This disease, is reported however, as having been discovered on arrival in Great Britain on several steamers sailing from Montreal with sheep on board. It is probable that the disease as reported, was contracted from some of the large

## Department of Agriculture.

number of sheep exported from Chicago on Canadian ships, but of which no evidence was obtained before sailing.

Immediately on receipt of a cable from the High Commissioner reporting the discovery of scab on sheep arriving in England, departmental inquiries were made respecting the condition of the Canadian flocks. Professor McEachran immediately reported that very few of the cargo were Canadian and that the latter came from the province of Ontario.

Professor Andrew Smith was then immediately directed to make an inquiry and he reported complete absence of scab in the locality whence the sheep sent forward were taken.

The strictest inspection of sheep is made at the frontier and if any scab is found all the contact animals among which it is found are and will be prohibited from entering Canada.

It is reported by veterinary officers that the microbe which causes the disease of scab may be present in the wool of the animal and not make its way down to the skin until it has been on shipboard for some days. So very careful are the inspectors at the port of embarkation that on the arrival at Montreal of a flock of 1,500 sheep from the North-west Territories, it was found that some 75 of them had eaten the wool in patches off one another. This, Professor McEachran reports is a habit, which once contracted by sheep is never given up, but, fearing that the appearance they presented might be misconstrued in Great Britain, he prevented any of those that were more or less denuded of wool from being shipped. The most careful examination made by the veterinary inspectors in different localities of this country shows no evidence of scab existing in Canadian flocks.

### REPORT ON DISEASES OF CATTLE IN JAMAICA.

At the request of His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica for advice from the Canadian veterinary expert on a disease involving serious losses amongst cattle in certain parts of that island, the paragraphs in a despatch of the Governor of Jamaica were communicated to Professor D. McEachran, Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of McGill University, and Chief Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, for examination and report.

Professor McEachran forwarded to this department for transmission through Your Excellency, to the Governor of Jamaica, a careful and elaborate report on the points and symptoms of animal's disease respecting which an opinion had been asked, and furnished at the same time a well considered system for the protection of the Island of Jamaica from the class of disease indicated.

### CANADIAN HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Down of Bristol, England, whose report will be found as an appendix, calls attention to what he styles "a new trade" in that city, viz., Canadian horses. Between 200 and 300 were received there direct from Montreal, and most, although realizing a fair price, would have secured still better prices, had the sales been publicly announced. Mr. Down recommends that no horses be shipped over six years old.

## CATTLE QUARANTINE ORDERS IN COUNCIL, 1895.

A precis of Orders in Council passed since last year's report, bearing on cattle quarantines, will be found in the appendices, which, together with a similar precis of last year form a supplement to Appendix No. 32 to the Departmental Report for 1892, and to the Appendix No. 15 in the report for 1894.

## CANADIAN HERD AND STUD BOOKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This matter which has been alluded to in previous reports is still unsettled, but correspondence shows that the United States authorities are adverse to the Canadian demand. The British Ambassador at Washington, in April last, informed your Excellency that the United States Secretary of Agriculture states there is no discrimination in the regulations as they now stand, and if the request of the Canadian authorities for recognition of Canadian records were complied with, and their herd and stud books for exotic breeds were recognized, it would be necessary to recognize all similar books which might be established in any countries of the American Continent, a course which the Secretary of Agriculture considered would be open to grave objections. It was decided by this Government after due consideration to forward to the British Ambassador at Washington a copy of a treatise published by the Canadian Herd Book Commission, containing full particulars respecting a Canadian breed of cattle and requesting him to communicate the same to the Secretary of Agriculture, for the purpose of obtaining recognition. The terms of the reply to this dated October 9th instant are unfavourable to the recognition of the Canadian bovine race, and it further states that until pedigree and further evidence of pure breeding are submitted, a change in the attitude of the United States Government in the matter is not deemed advisable. The previous objection raised was that of recognizing Canadian herd books for exotic breeds of animals, the inference being we cannot have herd books for Durhams, Jerseys or Shorthorns, the recognized herds of the United Kingdom. The following extract from the United States Secretary of State's letter gives the full reasons for this decision.

"In conformity with the views of the Department of Agriculture, the acting Secretary of the Treasury is of opinion that the information submitted by the Canadian authorities is not sufficient to establish the existence of a new breed of cattle in the Dominion of Canada. The cattle raised in the Channel Islands are from their situation isolated from all other cattle, and by special laws no live cattle from outside districts are allowed to come to the islands except for immediate slaughter. A similar supervision has not existed in the province of Quebec, and it is not satisfactorily established that the breeding of these animals has been confined to this particular race or type."

## U. S. CATTLE IN TRANSIT THROUGH CANADA.

A full explanation of the system adopted in cattle transit, and of the inspection of such cattle, together with particulars respecting their condition in transit, forms an appendix hereto. It is furnished by the late Deputy Minister from personal investigation. It further states that during the last fourteen years, over thirty million animals have been carried through Canada in transit from the United States, and that there has not in all that period been a single case of contact with Canadian animals, the one essential point of the regulations.



# Department of Agriculture.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The practical character, reliability, and usefulness, of the experiments carried on with all sorts of agricultural products, at the central and branch experimental farms, have inspired much confidence in their value, among farmers in all parts of the Dominion, and the demands for information from the farms are continually increasing. A large number of parties specially interested in the work, visit the farms from year to year, to inspect the growing crops, with the view of gaining such information as will be individually useful to them. When these visitors come in large bodies, as is frequently the case during the summer season, addresses are given by the officers, and the points of greatest interest in connection with the work in progress referred to. The appreciation manifested of the efforts thus made for the instruction of visitors has been very gratifying.

The further tests which have been made with the new varieties of cross-bred oats, barley, wheat and pease, produced at the central and branch farms, continue to indicate the probable usefulness of some of the best of them. The results of a more general testing of several of the most promising sorts, of which about 2,000 samples were sent out last spring to farmers residing in the different climates of the Dominion, serve to confirm the favourable opinions which have been formed regarding them.

The annual distribution of samples of those varieties of grain and potatoes which have produced the best results at the several experimental farms, has given much satisfaction, and with the increasing interest manifested in this branch of the work, and the greater care taken with the samples sent, it is expected that before long, the farmers in all parts of Canada will have available for seed in every district, those varieties of cereals which are the most promising as to quality and yield. A further distribution of young trees, and cuttings, and more especially of the seeds of forest trees, and shrubs, has also been made. This distribution, however, has been mainly confined to such sorts as are likely to be hardy in the colder sections of the country, and chiefly among settlers in treeless districts. The recent distribution of young trees, and cuttings, and tree seeds has been carried on mainly at the branch farms, for the reason that such material is as a rule better adapted to endure the vicissitudes of climate which prevail in a district in which they are to be tested. The experiments in the growing of trees for the providing of shelter, and for the economic production of timber, which have been in progress since the establishment of the several farms, have been enlarged and continued with encouraging results.

Further investigations have been carried on during the past season, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative usefulness for food of different sorts of grain and fodder plants, and of combinations of these in the fattening of steers and swine, with the aim of cheapening production. The usefulness for similar purposes of the by-products obtained during the process of milling has also been subject to further test. The experiments commenced three years ago at the central farm, with the object of showing that a large number of cows can be fed from the crops grown on a comparatively small area of land, have been successfully continued. Additional experiments have also been carried on in the experimental dairy at Ottawa in connection with the manufacture of butter.

Particulars of the results of the tests conducted to ascertain the influence of various fertilizers, and combinations of fertilizers on the more important crops, which have now been in progress at the central farm for the past six or seven years, will be found in the appended report of the experimental farms and are worthy of the attention of every practical farmer. The tests which have been made for several years at all the farms to determine the best time for the sowing of grain in different parts of the Dominion have also been continued.

Additional work has been done by the horticulturist of the central farm and by the superintendents of the branch farms, in testing varieties of fruits and vegetables, many new sorts having been obtained during the year for that purpose. The special tests which were begun last season by the horticulturist of the central farm, to gain further information regarding the action of fungicides on those fungoid diseases which affect fruits in Ontario and Quebec, have been continued. Several important fruit sections have been visited by that officer during the season, information given to fruit growers, and courses of experiments planned and carried out.

In the lines of work conducted by the entomologist and botanist, considerable progress has been made. Investigations in reference to the best methods of subduing injurious insects have been continued and a special visit has been made by that officer to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, for the purpose of studying the injurious insects and noxious weeds with which the settlers in those countries and territories have to contend.

In the chemical laboratory many samples of soil representing large areas of arable land in different parts of Canada, have been submitted to analysis and their relative fertility indicated. Many samples also of well water from wells on farms and in farm-yards, have been tested as to purity, and further light has been thrown on the usefulness of such natural fertilizers as mucks, and marls, in forming compost heaps and increasing the value of the manure made on the farm. On these, and many other subjects much information has been given by the chemist to those who have sought his aid.

In the poultry department experiments with different breeds of fowls have been continued and additional data obtained as to their comparative value for egg laying, as well as for market purposes.

The apiary has been enlarged and many experiments have been conducted in this branch of work which are likely to prove useful to bee keepers.

The fitting up of the museum of the central farm has been completed, and suitable provision has thus been made for the storage and display of samples of some of the more interesting products grown on the several experimental farms, and of such other material as will illustrate agricultural progress in this country. Further additions have been made to the forest belts, the planting of which is now nearly completed. A large number of trees, shrubs and plants, have been added to the collections in the arboretum and botanic garden, which is now fast becoming one of the most interesting and instructive of the many divisions of work undertaken here. Many additional varieties of shrubs and trees have also been planted on the grounds adjacent to the buildings.

## Department of Agriculture.

At the branch farms all those lines of work are taken up which have the most important bearing on the immediate needs of the farmers residing in the several provinces where these farms are located. The methods of treatment of land whereby grain may be grown to the greatest advantage, also the adoption of methods for ascertaining which varieties are the most prolific, are subjects which receive the greatest share of attention on the branch farms in the Canadian North-west.

On the experimental farm for British Columbia, much effort is given to the production of fruit and the testing of varieties, the number of which has been greatly increased during the past year. Much time is also devoted to experiments with the coarser grains, fodder plants and roots for stock, with the view of gaining such information as will be of value to the dairying interests in that province. Milking strains of stock are also kept for a like purpose.

At the branch farm for the Maritime Provinces, similar work is being done for the advancement of dairying, while useful information in aid of general farming is given by the results obtained from the many tests that are made with varieties of wheat, oats, barley, pease, roots, fodder plants, grasses, etc., with the object of determining their relative yield, earliness, and general utility.

The officers of the central experimental farm and the superintendents of the branch farms have, during the past year, attended many conventions of farmers, fruit growers, and dairymen, also meetings of farmers' institutes, and clubs, where opportunities have been afforded of giving fuller information regarding the experience gained at each farm in the interests of agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture.

Full details of all the branches of work carried on at each of the farms, will be found in the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms, copies of which may be had on application to the director.

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT OKA.

A report on the operations carried on by the Trappist Fathers at Oka, in relation to agriculture and horticulture, will be found in the appendices herewith, which gives a concise idea of the various branches of the agricultural and horticultural industries existing there.

### DAIRYING.

Several new departures for the benefit of the dairying interests were taken up during the year.

In consequence of the unfavourable conditions which existed in January for the marketing of fresh-made creamery butter, it appeared desirable to make shipments of such to Great Britain.

- (1.) In order to establish a good reputation for fresh-made winter creamery butter, by putting it on the market in the best condition;
- (2.) In order to attract the attention of British consumers to the excellent quality of Canadian creamery butter when it is supplied to them without deterioration in quality;

(3.) In order to show the farmers in Canada that an outlet may be found through the British markets for all the creamery butter of fine quality which they can furnish, and that at prices remunerative to them ;

(4.) In order to take up in an immediately advantageous way the question of putting Canadian creamery butter on the British markets, to be followed up throughout the summer by cold storage service and accommodation during transit from the creameries to the warehouses in Great Britain.

To enable the managers of creameries to make payments to the patrons who supplied milk or cream, authority was obtained to pay advances at the rate of 20 cents per pound on creamery butter of finest quality, made between the 1st of January, 1895, and the 30th March, 1895, and put up in neat, clean packages, delivered to the order of the Dairy Commissioner at Montreal.

Under this plan 1077 packages of butter were exported to Great Britain. Some packages which were received in Montreal, of good quality, but in packages of sizes too small or otherwise unsuitable for export, were sold in Montreal.

That action of the Government in this matter steadied the butter market, so that all creamery butter made in Canada at that time—and there was ten times as much of it manufactured as was handled by the Government,—was sold for from 3 to 4 cents per pound more than it would have brought, had the demoralization which threatened the market been allowed to prevail.

A further effect of the action of the Government in giving the little, but most efficacious assistance to the creamerymen during last winter, was to give the farmers confidence to prepare for a great extension of winter butter-making during the winter of 1895-96. That has been done, and with the prices at present current, it is likely that the farmers will receive most excellent and satisfactory returns.

The action was followed by the inauguration of the cold storage service, in which arrangements were made whereby refrigerator cars for butter were run during the summer on the main lines of railway leading into Montreal. These were used to pick up small lots of butter offered weekly. The shippers of butter by these cars and routes were allowed to ship at the usual "less-than-carload rates," without any charge for the icing or special service. As far as space permitted, merchants were allowed to use these cars for the shipment of dairy and creamery butter between points at which the cars touched.

Arrangements were made for the storage of fresh-made creamery butter in the warehouse of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, St. Paul Street, Montreal. Provision was made for storing the butter at a temperature of 20 degrees Fahr.

Arrangements were made for the fitting up of insulated and refrigerator chambers on steamships to Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow. The chambers were constructed so as to thoroughly isolate the butter and prevent it from being heated by any rise of temperature outside the chamber during the voyage. Galvanized iron tanks were filled with ice, to cool the interior of the chamber and to cool the exterior of the packages, as far as they were heated in transit from the cold storage warehouse to the steamships.

The steamship companies issued bills of lading to the shippers of the butter at such freight charges as were current for that week on cheese and butter going by

## Department of Agriculture.

the same route in the ordinary way, without the cold storage accommodation. The Government constructed the isolated chambers on board the steamships and guaranteed the freight charges on the whole space occupied by the chamber. The amount of the earnings from freight charges on butter carried in the compartments was credited on that guarantee.

This action has resulted most advantageously to the butter-making interests of Canada, inasmuch as the butter was landed in Great Britain in an undeteriorated condition. Increased demand has arisen for Canadian butter; its relative value in the markets of Great Britain has been increased; and it has also gained admission into markets which hitherto had been practically closed to it.

Ten steamships were fitted up; 35,605 packages of butter were carried in isolated compartments. Trial shipments of cheese in cold storage compartments were made during the summer; and the results from these trial shipments were so satisfactory, that it is probable hereafter advantage will be taken of cold storage service for the carriage of large quantities of cheese during the summer to Great Britain, in order that they may arrive there in a cool and undamaged condition.

The winter dairying movement, which was begun by the establishment of two winter dairying stations in Ontario, under the charge of the dairy commissioner, in 1891, has made great progress. For illustrative and educational purposes, seven of these butter-making stations were conducted by the Dairy Service of this department during the winter of 1893-94, and ten were conducted during the winter of 1894-95, including the dairy schools at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Kingston, Ont. A large number of cheese factories in several of the provinces (reported to be over 100) have been fitted up by the proprietors for the manufacture of butter during the winter. This new industry may now be considered as fairly well established in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Winter dairy stations in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia only, in addition to the dairy schools at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Kingston, Ont., are being conducted by the dairy commissioner in this the winter of 1895-96. The direct revenue from the sales of butter is not the only gain to the farming interests from an extension of winter dairying. The number and quality of the cows, which can be reared and kept upon dairy farms are increased and improved; and, by the use of skim milk and butter milk, a larger number of steers and swine are being reared and fattened.

A few paragraphs will indicate the principal work which is being carried on in the different provinces:

In Ontario, a dairy school was conducted at Kingston during the winter of 1894-95. 109 pupils attended the courses there. Winter dairying stations were conducted in the winter of 1894-95, at Renfrew, Wellman's Corners, and Chester-ville. Conventions and meetings of farmers were attended throughout the province by the dairy commissioner and members of his staff.

In the province of Quebec, the assistant dairy commissioner held meetings during the year; and during the winter, he delivered a series of lectures to each class of students at the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. During the winter of 1893-94, there were 268 students in attendance, and during the winter of 1894-

95, the number rose to 328. A butter-making station was conducted at Lennoxville, Quebec.

In the province of New Brunswick, a dairy school was conducted at Sussex. In 1894, 30 students took the course of instruction, and in 1895, 54 students were in attendance.

In the province of Nova Scotia, a dairy station was conducted at Nappan. Cheese was made during the summer and butter during the winter. Many visitors come to this station, as it is situated on the branch experimental farm. 19 young men learned butter-making and cheese-making there, and are now in positions as makers of cheese or butter in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

In Prince Edward Island, the work of the dairying service has been continued during the year. In 1892, there was only one dairy station on the island. The building was put up by a joint stock company of farmers at New Perth. The Dominion Government loaned the machinery to fit up that one factory on Prince Edward Island. All the cheese factories and creameries erected and equipped there since have been built and fitted up at the expense of joint stock companies of the farmers themselves. In 1893, eleven dairy stations were managed by the dairy commissioner. The farmers supplied the milk; a charge of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound was made for manufacturing the cheese and marketing the same. After the cheese was sold, the proceeds, minus the manufacturing charge, were distributed to the patrons according to the quantity of milk which they furnished. In 1894, there were sixteen cheese factories and two creameries on the island, and they were managed on similar terms. In 1895, there were twenty-eight cheese factories and two creameries, and they were managed on similar terms. The quality of the cheese from Prince Edward Island has been excellent and has won for itself a good place in the markets. During every year since the commencement of the business, under the care of the dairying service there, the cheese has been sold at a price higher than the average price obtained for cheese from any other province of Canada. Winter dairying has been successfully established on the island; and during this winter of 1895-96, five cream-separating stations and one central butter factory in Charlottetown are being conducted by the dairy commissioner.

In the province of Manitoba, two experts from the dairy commissioner's staff visited the new creameries and cheese factories during the summer, giving instruction on the establishment of co-operative dairying there. They extended their travels and work into the North-west Territories.

A dairy station has been conducted at Moose Jaw for the making of butter there. In 1894, 22,000 lbs. of butter were made, and in 1895, up to the end of October, 51,124 lbs. were made.

In the province of British Columbia, a travelling dairy began work of instruction and visited a number of places in the agricultural districts on the mainland and on Vancouver Island.

To meet the requests of many of the salesmen of cheese factories and creameries, an inspector was appointed at Montreal, to examine and report upon the quality of cheese or butter sold with "quality guaranteed in Montreal." His services have been useful in protecting the interests of the salesmen and shippers, representing the producers of cheese.

## Department of Agriculture.

The magnitude and growth of the export trade of Canada in dairy products is shown by the following tables (year ending 30th June):—

### DOMINION OF CANADA—Exports of Dairy Products—Home Production.

#### BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	10,649,733	1,698,042	534,707	1,015,702		1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158			24,710	163,290	2,847
1881	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522			30,574	143,935	6,584
1882	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,195,127	529,169			32,052	169,270	10,538
1883	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154			29,446	131,341	8,291
1884	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618			16,455	151,224	2,532
1885	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,695		15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545			17,577	142,485	1,885
1887	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207			23,789	180,238	631
1888	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468			5,226	164,329	1,431
1889	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879			22,921	124,349	2,782
1890	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059			29,342	119,989	1,636
1891	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054		20,447	24,021	101,649	5,944
1892	5,736,696	1,056,058	877,455	6,038		5,160	27,207	133,770	6,428
1893	7,036,013	1,296,814	1,118,614	7,539		1,175	35,042	127,412	7,032
1894	5,534,621	1,095,588	936,422	6,048	1,125		25,560	109,263	14,170
1895	3,650,258	697,476	536,797	5,365		267	35,028	108,439	11,580

#### CHEESE.

1868	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784			891	1,954	340
1880	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507			170	5,710	210
1881	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500			14	10,027	540
1882	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,571,076	18,436			242	8,196	2,318
1883	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468			202	15,490	1,863
1884	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,428	24,866			188	19,248	262
1885	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	86,978			205	15,899	1,207
1886	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
1887	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667			211	11,982	165
1888	84,173,267	8,928,242	8,834,997	83,153	5		828	9,087	172
1889	88,534,887	8,915,634	8,871,205	31,473			1,582	11,208	216
1890	94,260,187	9,372,212	9,349,731	6,425		370	2,154	12,777	755
1891	106,202,140	9,508,800	9,481,373	13,485			1,954	9,104	2,884
1892	118,270,052	11,652,412	11,593,690	39,558	2		2,124	12,942	4,096
1893	133,946,365	13,407,470	13,360,237	23,578			2,689	18,679	2,297
1894	154,977,480	15,488,191	16,439,198	9,552		173	3,036	21,948	14,284
1895	146,004,650	14,253,002	14,220,505	5,058		16	5,463	9,785	12,175

The following table, from the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for eight years (ended 31st December), shows the total quantities and value of butter and cheese imported into Great Britain:—

BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£ Stg.		Cwts.	£ Stg.
1886.....	1,543,566	8,141,438	1886.....	1,734,890	3,871,359
1887.....	1,513,134	8,010,274	1887.....	1,836,789	4,514,382
1888.....	1,671,433	8,913,045	1888.....	1,917,616	4,546,408
1889.....	1,927,842	10,244,636	1889.....	1,907,999	4,490,970
1890.....	2,027,718	10,598,848	1890.....	2,144,044	4,975,134
1891.....	2,133,607	11,591,181	1891.....	2,041,317	4,815,369
1892.....	2,183,009	11,965,190	1892.....	2,232,817	5,416,784
1893.....	2,327,474	12,753,593	1893.....	2,007,462	5,160,918
1894.....	2,574,835	13,456,699	1894.....	2,226,145	5,474,940

#### FEEDING CATTLE WITH GRAIN.

Agriculture in the North-west is proceeding through a course of evolution. Hitherto it has concerned itself almost exclusively with wheat growing, but has now launched out with success into other branches of production. In turning to live stock and dairy products, the North-west takes a right step to supplement and perfect its agriculture. It has already a considerable export trade in cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and butter. The raising of these products, whilst adding materially to the revenue of the farmer and to the fertility of the soil also necessitates the cultivation of other products, thus further broadening the scope of the farmer. The introduction of more scientific methods, together with the influx of new settlers from countries where these ideas are more or less established will doubtless increase the productive capacity of that great country. Although the harvest in that section of the Dominion this year has been unprecedented in its yield, the low price of grain is turning the attention of the farmers to more profitable methods of disposing of the same than by bulk sale in the markets. It has been demonstrated by experiment that wheat as well as other grain may be made a greater source of profit if fed to animals for conversion into beef and pork; and the feeding of grain mixed with succulent food, such as ensilage, to cows and converting their milk into cheese and butter, is often more profitable than selling the grain. Another advantage accruing from this system is that the elements of fertility which have been taken from the land by the grain during the process of its growth are to a large extent restored to the soil in barnyard manure.

#### YOUNG CATTLE FOR THE RANCHES.

The scheduling of Canadian cattle in England by the Imperial Board of Agriculture still continues to exclude young cattle from the British markets. I am informed that in consequence of this, thousands of yearlings and two-year old steers have been brought on the Alberta ranches and should this experiment prove successful, thousands more will be shipped there next summer.



# Department of Agriculture.

## COMPRESSED FODDER.

The attention of the department having been called to the fact that compressed fodder was attracting notice in Great Britain as a desirable horse feed, inquiry respecting the same was instituted, and Mr. Down, of Bristol, whose letter on this subject will be found in the appendices herewith, ascertained that a party in Hamilton was compressing chopped hay into blocks of 8 or 10 pounds weight, the average feed for a horse. One ton, it is calculated, would take up 45 or 50 cubic feet space. Mr. Down says the forage and commission merchants who have examined this form of feed, all agree that it will be sure to meet with a great and ready sale, but he adds the reminder that success depends entirely on the use of good hay, pure oats and good bran only.

## POULTRY AND EGGS.

Few branches of agriculture offer a better market or a more profitable margin to our farmers than that of poultry and eggs, as yet a comparatively undeveloped industry. In winter new laid eggs command high prices in the cities and large towns, while poultry, in the shape of turkeys, geese and chickens, are always in request. In recent years a demand has developed in the larger cities, for early spring chickens, for which remunerative prices are paid. In many cases these chickens, which ought to be produced at home, are brought from a distance and sold at high prices. New laid eggs, of unimpaired flavour, are also now sought for in preference to the unreliable article found on the market, or supplied by dealers. When our farmers give the subject the attention it deserves, there is every reason to believe that new laid eggs will be on our winter markets at such prices as to be within the reach of all classes of the community, and yet afford a paying margin of profit. Much improvement has taken place in this direction in recent years, the result of the information and instructions as to care and management of their poultry conveyed to farmers in the reports and bulletins issued from the Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm. Besides our home markets, farmers have an unlimited field in the United Kingdom for turkeys, geese and poultry generally, of fine quality, and for eggs of large size. Reliable statistics state that England alone imports from France, Southern Russia, and other continental countries, over twenty millions of dollars worth of poultry and eggs, while the supply from Canada is of very limited extent.

## PRESERVED EGGS.

During the summer the High Commissioner forwarded to this department a box of eggs from Mr. W. Semple of London, the object being to ascertain whether eggs treated by a process alleged by the sender to be thoroughly preservative, could be sent as part of general cargo, and in what condition they would arrive, similar experiments being at the same time made with Australia, and New Zealand. This box was opened by the director of the experimental farm, but the contents, with one exception, were all found to be broken, and the egg which was intact was in a putrid condition.

## COTTON SEED OIL.

Inquiry having been made respecting the value of cotton seed oil for food purposes, the subject was referred to the director of the experimental farm for report thereon. His reply was to the effect that this oil when thoroughly purified would rank with olive oil, as respects food value and that it was commonly used in cooking in hotels and restaurants. The lower grades of this oil, however, are unpleasant and acrid to the taste and are not fit for food. The director's report forms a part of the appendices herewith.

## CIDER.

The consumption of cider in the United Kingdom has grown very largely of late years and I am informed is at present quite beyond the powers of supply of the local cider-making industry. The imports thither from the United States have assumed considerable proportions and there is no reason why Canadian cider should not find a large market with equal success. The number of gallons imported from the United States in 1894 into the United Kingdom was 457,057 whilst none went forward from Canada. Last June this department received a communication from Mr. J. W. Down, of Bristol, on this possible branch of trade in which he says:— "I am convinced that if Canadian cider will keep, and retain a large portion of its sweetness and stand bottling, and keep bright and clear, there is a good opening in England for a large trade, if properly managed. It needs to be introduced as pure Canadian." And in another letter in October he further states:— "Canada can start any trade she likes with this country (England) but it must be introduced by Canadians. As for cider, there is no risk whatever."

The High Commissioner for Canada, in a letter of 9th October, forwarded to this department a number of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Cider" containing a valuable paper on the most approved methods of cider making, which was at once distributed from this department among members of the Fruit Growers' Association and the leading cider makers in Canada, and was also communicated to the press. This pamphlet is the official organ of the International Association of Cider Makers in England, and is drawn up by experts at the request of the association for the information of its members. An extract from this pamphlet entitled "Cider making" forms one of the appendices herewith.

Mr. Down of Bristol, states that it requires four sacks of English apples, weighing 640 lbs. to make one hogshead of 54 gallons, equal to five and a half, or six, barrels of Canadian fruit. Good cider sells readily at one shilling and four pence a gallon, and would thus give a good return for ordinary fruit.

A correspondent in Quebec informs the department that a demand for cider would materially benefit fruit growers here, from the fact that the fungus known as the "speck" has spoiled many varieties for shipping purposes, but in no wise affects the cider made from such fruit. Another correspondent states that when he was attending the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, a cider maker tested some Canadian apples for cider purposes, and reported them "better than any he had ever tried as to quality, strength, and flavour of juice."

## Department of Agriculture.

### COLD STORAGE SHIPMENT OF FRUIT.

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last session passed a resolution insisting on the importance of cold storage for the carriage of fresh fruit from Canada to England. The committee was aware of successful tentative experiments in sending forward grapes and some other kinds of perishable fruits to England, but it was of opinion that these experiments were not sufficient to test the market and that this could only be done by having experiments tried on a larger scale, through shipments by the Government. There being no vote at disposal for this purpose, it was proposed that the matter should be left to individual shippers, with such assistance in the way of providing the cold storage in one of the steamers fitted up by the Government for the transportation of butter to England, at such time as there would be a light shipment of the latter. The proposition was accepted by certain fruit growers, the shippers agreeing to pay the ordinary freight charges, and furnish the fruit.

The latter was selected and packed by them in cases made to order and specially constructed at their expense and a shipment was made on September 7th last, per SS. "Mongolian." I regret, however, to have to say that the experiment in this instance failed and although the apples arrived in good condition the other fruit was almost worthless.

There is, however, reason to believe that success will eventually attend such shipments, as soon as any defect in the refrigeration is remedied.

### BIRCH OIL, OR OIL OF WINTERGREEN.

Inquiry was made during the year respecting this oil, for the manufacture of which, in the state of Connecticut, there exist a number of mills or distilleries. The letter in question was referred to the Dominion chemist at the experimental farms who reported that in the New York drug market, oil of birch commands \$1.20 per pound, and as the Canadian duty upon the article is ten per cent, ad valorem, it is worth more in this country. He thinks if it was made in Canada there would be a large export demand for it, and in that way a considerable output could be disposed of, but the probability of the business being remunerative would have to be determined by actual experiment. The black birch, from the twigs of which the oil is distilled, abounds in our forests. The process of manufacture is very simple and the apparatus inexpensive. In the "Canadian Manufacturer" of July 19th, last, an article was published based on information given to that paper by this department and it forms one of the appendices herewith, as supplying full details of this proposed new industry.

### FISH GUANO.

Several inquiries were made during the year, asking for information on the latest and most improved methods of manufacturing fish guano. The subject was referred to the chemist at the central experimental farm. He reports that this manufacture has been carried on by one or two firms on the Pacific coast, one of them handling from fifty to seventy-five tons per day, and expecting with increased facilities in their manufacturing plant, to handle next year four hundred tons of fish offal daily. This offal is collected in scows from the various canneries, daily, then

placed in large steam digestors and subjected to steam pressure sufficient to liberate the oil. The latter, together with the gelatine is then separated, and the residue dried. The apparent difficulty, hitherto, in this manufacture, has been with the latter part, the oil and glue not having been so thoroughly extracted as to permit of the residue keeping dry. Considerable quantities of offal are obtained at the dog-fish fishery, near the entrance of Barclay Sound, and the oil extracted from these fish is in great demand for lubricating purposes. One correspondent states that thousands of tons of the very best fertilizing material are thrown away yearly in British Columbia, which could, and should, be utilized on lands which have been worn out by continuous cropping, in the eastern portions of the Dominion. The department has instituted further inquiries regarding this industry, with a view to publishing the results in next year's report.

#### CHINESE TALLOW TREES.

At the close of last year, Mr. Kopsch, of Shanghai, who has taken considerable interest in Canada, and has called attention to various Chinese products which he thinks might be introduced here, forwarded a parcel of seeds of the Chinese tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*) which he thought might be acclimatized in the more temperate parts of Canada. These were at once placed in the hands of the director of the experimental farms, who forwarded them on to Agassiz, B.C., for test there, the climate being similar to that of China. The director reported that two years ago some seeds of this tree had been sent by another Chinese correspondent, and the young plants raised therefrom are to be tested both here and on the branch farms. I am informed that the East Indian Government has thoroughly experimented with this tree in India, especially in the Punjab, where at one time it was thought the tallow might become an article of commercial importance. The labour and expense, however, of collecting the seeds and extracting the wax is said to have been far in excess of the value of the product, notwithstanding that labour in India is very cheap. The wood is reported to be very hard and to be available for engraving purposes. The leaves, also, are used as a dye, so that the tree is in many ways useful if we can only succeed in growing it in our climate.

#### BEET ROOT SUGAR.

During the past summer a despatch was received from the Colonial Office authorities asking to be supplied for the use of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression, with full details respecting any bounties accorded in British possessions, on agricultural productions, or on the export of agricultural produce. A reply to this, under sanction of the Privy Council, was sent to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the effect that a bounty had been accorded to one agricultural production, viz., beet root sugar, and the provisions for the same in the three several Acts of the Dominion Parliament, 54-55 Vic., cap. 31; 55-56 Vic., cap. 8; and 58-59 Vic., cap. 6, were quoted in full.

For the information of agriculturists and others interested in beet root sugar production, it may be stated that the provisions of the last of the above named Acts are only in force till 1st day of July, 1897.

# Department of Agriculture.

## ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

Attention was called last spring, by the council of King's County, N.S., to the necessity for adopting some method of treatment of trees imported into Canada, with a view to the destruction of an insect known as the San Jose scale. The department at once placed this matter in the hands of the Dominion entomologist, and his report thereon will be found in the appendix to the report, entitled "San Jose Scale Insect."

It was found desirable for the purpose of clearing up some unsettled difficulties in relation to the codling moth and the transit of fruit in British Columbia, referred to in last year's report, that the entomologist should personally visit that province, and consequently the necessary instructions were given to carry such a visit into effect, and his report of investigations during the summer in Manitoba and British Columbia respecting injurious insects, contains information of great value. Allusion is also made to the remunerative results that present appearances indicate will be realized in British Columbia by the growing of fruit.

## HOP APHIS.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association at its meeting at Agassiz, in August last, passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the great damage done to the plum tree and to the hops, by the hop aphis, it hoped this department would have the subject investigated at the earliest opportunity. It was pointed out at the same time that, although the hop industry in British Columbia is in its infancy, it is sufficiently proved already that the quality of the crop cannot be beaten, that the yield per acre is exceptionally good, and that all that remains is to reduce the cost of production in order to make that industry one of the most important in the province. The subject was at once referred to the Dominion entomologist, who furnishes a full report on the same, which, together with the letter from the Secretary of the British Columbia Hop Growers' Association, forms one of the appendices herewith. The principal remedy and preventive for the pest alluded to appears to be spraying both hop vines and plum trees in autumn, as well as in the spring.

## MOSS LITTER.

There is nothing of importance to add to the remarks in previous reports respecting this product. Reference was made by a correspondent in New Brunswick to its existence in that province, and he calls attention to the fact that it could readily be prepared for use by drying in the open air, without any artificial means, and that, when dried, it might be baled and exported either to the United States, or to the United Kingdom. The chemist at the experimental farm has during the past year been making an investigation into the chemical and physical properties of the moss, and the results show it to be an admirable material for litter purpose, being in his opinion quite equal in absorptive value to the moss exported from Germany.

## FLAX CULTIVATION.

The attention of farmers to the advisability of flax for seed in Manitoba and for seed and fibre in Ontario was urged in the report of this department last year, and

I am informed that a much larger area of this grain has been cultivated this year than formerly. I learn that the price paid for the seed is lower than last year, but the increased yield probably accounts for this. A statement having been made that the flax crop in Manitoba had been affected by frost, inquiries were instituted to ascertain facts, and a letter from Mr. Dann, of Deloraine, respecting this, will be found in the appendices herewith. This correspondent points out the desirability of sowing at the very earliest date possible, in order to allow the seed to be perfected beyond the milky state, prior to the early August frost which annually occurs about that period.

The total yield of flax seed in Manitoba this year is reported to have been 1,281,354 bushels, and the average yield per acre was 15.5 bushels.

#### LINSEED OIL.

The technical sub-director of the Imperial Institute, a memorandum from whom will be found in the appendices to this report, has called the attention of this department to the value of linseed oil in the manufacture of linoleum, for which, hitherto, the Baltic linseed oil has been mainly used. Owing to this special commodity having lately become very scarce and the linseed oil imported from India being deficient in drying qualities, the linoleum manufacturers are now looking out for an oil to answer their requirements. With a view to ascertain whether oil produced from Canadian grown flaxseed might not be equal in quality to that from the Baltic, samples have been forwarded under orders from this department by way of experiment and should Canadian oil meet the views of trade, there might be in the future a large opening in this country for this new line of industry.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS.

The eradication of noxious weeds is probably a question of more importance than any other agricultural matter which the Manitoba and North-west farmer has to consider. The Provincial Department of Agriculture of Manitoba has enforced an energetic policy with regard to this subject, but much yet remains for the agricultural community to exercise itself in to prevent the spread of this growth. Among the most noticeable weeds are those known as "tumbling mustard," "hare's ear mustard," and tall "rag weed," which in the vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., are reported spreading to an alarming extent. The Russian thistle or tumbling weed is reported to have gained a foothold in Southern Manitoba, and in the Prince Albert District, N. W. T. The settlers everywhere should take means for the immediate eradication of this intruder, which, if neglected, spreads with extraordinary rapidity, and we have only to look to parts of Manitoba in order to understand the disastrous results of its gaining a foothold.

In the appendices herewith is correspondence respecting the supposed occurrence at Saskatoon of this weed, but investigation showed it had been confounded with another similar weed known as *Amarantus*. The Dominion botanist suggests that when homestead inspectors report the occurrence of a noxious weed they should make a point of sending a small specimen with their report. Such action will ensure correct identification, without which loss might accrue, both in the reputation of certain districts, and in taking unnecessary steps to eradicate a supposed pest.

## Department of Agriculture.

In some districts of British Columbia the prickly lettuce has been reported as having been introduced, and unless at once weeded out, it will be a source of great annoyance.

### PHOSPHORIC ACID IN AGRICULTURE.

In the appendices will be found an article on the above subject, dealing extensively with this matter, so essential to plant life. A table showing the percentage of phosphoric acid in Canadian virgin soils, is given, the solubility of phosphate is dwelt upon and the sources from which this acid can be supplied are stated. Experiments in the laboratory of the experimental farm, made for the purpose of converting phosphoric acid of ground phosphate into soluble and available forms are cited with their results, and the attention of farmers is urgently called to the necessity of applying fertilizers to their land, both for their own profit as well as for the country at large. Too much stress cannot be laid on the urgency for bringing up to its normal standard, land that has been exhausted by continual cropping, and in addition to the ordinary barnyard manure of the farm, a fertilizer must be made use of.

### IRRIGATION.

Representations were made in the summer to the Imperial Government by the United States authorities that a National Irrigation Congress had been called to meet at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in September, and preferring a request that representatives from Canada which the despatch stated had an interest in rivers common to the both countries, might be in attendance. This desire having been transmitted to your Government through the Colonial Office, was laid before Council with the result that delegates from this country were authorized to be present at such congress and that the representative of this department should be Mr. J. B. Lynch, a former employé now residing in New Mexico. His report will be found in the appendices herewith.

### CANADIAN BARLEY FOR BRITISH DISTILLERIES.

In September last the High Commissioner called attention to an apparent opening for Canadian barley, in connection with the manufacture of whiskey in the United Kingdom, and quoted the remarks of Mr. Stuart, Canadian Government agent at Inverness, Scotland, in an interview held with Mr. Smith of Parkmere, a leading Scotch distiller, whose experience of Canadian barley had been of the most satisfactory character, and who believed that Scotland should provide a good market for the article in connection with that industry. The extract is as follows :—

“ My attention has been drawn, over and over again to the vast quantities of barley shipped to Strathspey from Russia and other foreign ports for distilling purposes.

“ Three years ago, in the course of his weekly purchases, Mr. Smith was offered a sample of Canadian barley, with the quality and price of which he was so highly pleased that he at once ordered all that could be had of the particular crop. On delivery, his first impressions were fully verified, his barley turning out as fine a spirit as he had manufactured for some time, and also maintaining its bulk when put to the test of manufacture. This is a thing in which, by the way, foreign barley is very often deficient. It looks well, handles well, and has every appearance of turning out well, but somehow in the process of fermenting and milling, it decreases in

bulk and substance, and does not produce so much as it promised to do. This is naturally disappointing, and hence distillers are rather chary of purchasing foreign barley, and indeed would never think of doing so could their wants be adequately supplied by the home grown article. Yet, the Canadian barley purchased by Mr. Smith gave such entire satisfaction that he would be very willing at any time to buy it by the ship load, and is, moreover, surprised that the barley grown on the fertile fields of Canada is not offered in Scotland in the ordinary way of business, as he is quite sure that, were it equal to the consignment above mentioned, an extensive sale could readily be got for it. This is a matter which ought to be of great importance to Canadian growers, and we trust it will therefore be looked into and something done towards securing a supply of barley from our sister country, to take the place, at least to a certain extent, of that presently shipped to us from foreign ports."

This information was at once given to the press, as the readiest means of disseminating it through the country.

#### CANADIAN BARLEY FOR BRITISH BREWERS.

The High Commissioner further called attention to the falling off since 1890 in the importation to the United Kingdom, of Canadian barley, as shown by the Imperial Trade Returns. This was at once referred to the director of the experimental farm, for report, he having had the chief management of the attempts made by this department in relation to the two-rowed barley for export to England, for brewers use.

The substance of the director's reply was to the effect that barley of the highest quality can be grown here, but the crop is never uniform in one district, and it is not seen how it is possible to prevent the various kinds becoming mixed in gathering for exportation. The two-rowed barley produces heavier crops than the six-rowed, which used to be grown almost exclusively for the American market, but it is found that unless the grain would bring an assured price it pays the farmer better to feed it to stock. The question is not yet quite determined as to what can be done with the growth of this grain for export to Great Britain for brewing purposes, but collections of suitable varieties for such markets will be made by the experimental farm director and sent forward.

#### BEEES AND BEE CULTURE.

Bees and their products, judging from the interest taken in the apiary at the central experimental farm, are attracting considerable attention at the hands of the public. The experiments with different kinds of comb foundation, undertaken last year, with different honey-producing plants, and with different races of bees, have been continued, and details of operations in connection therewith will be found in the report of the entomologist of the experimental farm in an appendix to this report. As the object of supplying comb foundation to the bees is to allow them more time and material for the production of honey, the series of experiments in connection therewith is of great interest to beekeepers generally.

#### BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

The Provincial Medical Associations in the Dominion have not yet all formulated replies to the subject of the Imperial circular despatch referred to in the Departmental Report last year, inviting their coöperation in the preparation of a future edition of the British Pharmacopeia.



## Department of Agriculture.

Four of the provinces do not find that they have any suggestions to offer, while a report is to be forwarded by two others after the annual meeting of their medical councils in 1896.

The attention of the associations not heard from has been called to the fact that a further Imperial despatch asks for an early reply.

### INTERNATIONAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

During the summer intimation was received from the Royal Society of England through the Colonial Office that it was considered desirable to hold in 1896 an international conference for the purpose of discussing whether it is possible to prepare by international co-operation, an adequate catalogue of scientific literature, and if so, what steps should be taken for the purpose. It asked further to be informed if this Government would send a delegate to the proposed conference. The correspondence was submitted to Council and it was decided that the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, should be authorized to represent Canada at such meeting, either personally, or by deputy.

### DRESDEN SANITARY CONVENTION.

A communication was received by this department in December last, from the Imperial authorities, to the effect that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had been informed of the desire of this government that Canada should become a party to the Dresden Sanitary Convention, and asking to be informed further whether the adhesion of Canada to the convention was to be made with or without the reservation referred to in previous correspondence from the Foreign Office, that healthy persons landing from infected ships in Great Britain should not be detained. This was at once submitted to Council, where it was decided that the facilities for the maintenance of sanitary surveillance over persons permitted to land in Great Britain, without detention for observation at the port of arrival are more perfect than those which exist in Canada, viz., by the comparative smallness of that country, and the perfection of its sanitary organizations, as well as by the perfection to which the sanitary condition of the homes of the people have been brought in Great Britain, and that the conditions which obtain in this country are not of a sufficient degree to justify the confidence on which the Imperial exception is based. The accession of Canada therefore to the Dresden Sanitary Convention was made with the reservation in question, and this decision was intimated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## EXHIBITIONS.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The directors of the Imperial Institute in London, authorized by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as president, forwarded a request last spring to the effect that the coöperation of photographers throughout the Dominion of Canada should be invited in an exhibition to be held this year in that institute, illustrative of photography in its application to the sciences, the arts and industries generally. The request was submitted to Council, and this department was authorized

to take the necessary steps for compliance therewith, and circulars were at once addressed to all the leading photographers in this country.

The following exhibitors transmitted to this department a number of views, which were duly forwarded to the institute, viz. :—

Department of Public Works, Ottawa.  
 Geological Survey, Ottawa.  
 Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.  
 J. E. Livernois, Quebec.  
 W. Notman & Son, Montreal.  
 C. S. Cochrane, Hamilton.  
 S. J. Jarvis, Ottawa.  
 F. Steele, Winnipeg.  
 Steele & Co., Winnipeg.  
 Bennetto & Co., Winnipeg.  
 Trueman & Co., Vancouver.

The majority of the exhibits were, at the close of the exhibition, donated by their owners, and transferred to the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute. To those who otherwise desired, their photographs were returned through this department.

No diploma was issued by the institute in connection with the exhibition, but it has been decided that a certificate should be prepared, by which the executive council should formally acknowledge the coöperation of firms or individuals who contributed objects, and these certificates as soon as received here will be transmitted to the parties indicated thereon.

#### CONFECTIONERS, ETC., EXHIBITION.

Consequent on an intimation I received from the High Commissioner, of an exhibition to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, in September last, by confectioners, bakers, and biscuit manufacturers, at which it was suggested samples of Canadian flour might be displayed, I caused notice of the same to be given publicity to through the press, but no expense in connection therewith was incurred.

#### EXPOSITION OF INDUSTRIES AND FINE ARTS IN MEXICO.

Intimation was conveyed to this department through the Mexican Consul General, in Montreal, that an international exhibition is to be held in the City of Mexico during the summer of 1896, and the question was asked whether this government would officially take part in such exhibition. The prospectus accompanying the intimation showed, upon careful perusal, that such exhibition is to be solely American and Mexican, and that any nation or country desiring participation must be governed by the general rules and regulations for the exhibitors of the "United States of America." Subsequently your Excellency caused to be transmitted to this department correspondence from a Canadian resident in Mexico, setting forth the desirability of Canada participating therein. Your government, however, after careful consideration decided that this country could not be officially represented there, but the regulations in connection with the same were published in the *Canada Gazette* for the purpose of furnishing information to each individual exhibitor in Canada who may desire to be represented at such exhibition.

## Department of Agriculture.

### INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS OF BRUSSELS.

The High Commissioner called the attention of this department to the fact that he had received from the Colonial Office for the information of agents of the various colonies likely to be interested, notice of an International Agricultural Congress to be held at Brussels in September last. Your government, however, decided that it was not desirable for Canada to be represented at such congress.

### TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION, REGINA, N.W.T.

The remarks in the report last year, predicting the beneficial results that might be expected from the North-west Territorial Exhibition, were fully justified as evidenced by the great success attending this exhibition. A report on the various displays made at Regina, and the excellent arrangements under which everything was carried on appears in the appendices herewith.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The distribution of the \$7000, voted at the last session of Parliament to agricultural societies in the North-west Territories, was dealt with by this department as in previous years.

An allocation of this amount was made amongst thirty-nine societies under the conditions which exist for its distribution. More promptness was exhibited by the agricultural societies entitled to receive their proportion of the grant than was the case last year, but I have still to urge for the future that the returns be forwarded at the earliest date possible, so as to prevent any delay in the issue of cheques consequent on the non-receipt, from all the societies, of their returns. It should be borne in mind that an allocation cannot be made until every society, entitled to share in this grant, has forwarded its returns to this department.

### HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

The work of this division is being prosecuted steadily and actively and is yearly attracting increased attention abroad as well as in Canada. In the report for 1894 a calendar was published of papers relating to Nova Scotia, from 1603 to 1801. This year that has been supplemented by calendars of the other maritime provinces: Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, and of the Hudson's Bay Company from a date shortly after the granting of the charter in 1670, besides account of expeditions in 1682-3, and 4 to the territories of Hudson's Bay, as well as papers relating to Sable Island, known among maritime men as "the graveyard of the Atlantic." The report of this division has, as usual, been printed separately from the general report.

## III.—PATENTS.

By reference to the following comparative statement it will be seen what the different transactions of the Patent Office have been each year since 1884.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office, from the year 1884 to 31st October, 1895.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
		Patents.	Certificates.	Total.			
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,772	\$ cts. 69,530 69
1885.....	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	187	1,322	73,949 29
1887.....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,132 74
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508 37
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158 60
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027 16
1891.....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,960 59
1892.....	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713 05
*1893.....	2,614	3,153	292	3,445	229	1,345	71,863 52
1894.....	3,291	2,756	462	3,218	301	1,445	90,146 19
1895.....	3,387	3,074	422	3,496	343	1,550	98,031 74

\* For ten months only.

## DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Year.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Subscription to Patent Record.	Notices to Apply for Patent.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.....	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	.....	.....	165 22	63,257 47
1885.....	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89	.....	.....	50 75	62,176 23
1886.....	62,263 45	2,692 50	1,054 11	1,047 90	.....	.....	94 91	67,176 23
1887.....	62,924 44	2,715 88	1,169 50	1,044 31	.....	.....	86 08	67,940 21
1888.....	60,436 78	2,562 22	1,257 40	971 98	.....	.....	18 13	65,246 51
1889.....	72,411 30	3,027 90	1,205 47	1,267 60	.....	.....	134 45	78,046 72
1890.....	78,192 61	3,202 00	1,320 15	931 83	.....	.....	504 19	84,150 78
1891.....	72,664 26	2,411 95	1,124 60	782 29	.....	.....	340 53	77,723 63
1892.....	71,840 84	2,794 66	1,270 13	793 32	236 52	89 96	195 33	77,216 76
*1893.....	58,441 81	2,633 71	1,244 70	796 15	285 18	337 81	110 73	63,850 19
1894.....	73,061 77	3,142 74	1,793 40	764 07	347 21	1,449 80	123 57	80,682 56
1895.....	78,223 52	3,194 00	1,854 35	761 54	245 98	1,951 30	127 79	86,358 48

## Department of Agriculture.

The Patent Office fees received during the year ending the 31st of October show a surplus of \$48,357.73 over the working expenses of the office, as per sub-joined table :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	\$	cts	
Cash received .....	86,358	48	Salaries .....
Cash refunded .....	1,755	22	<i>Patent Record</i> .....
			29,285 00
			6,960 53
			36,245 53
			48,357 73
Net cash .....	84,603	26	Receipts over expenditures .....
			84,603 26

The patentees resided in the following countries :—

Countries.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Canada .....	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606	671	685	661	707
England .....	94	85	140	153	152	203	116	122	298	206	177	179
United States .....	1,714	1,408	1,730	1,740	1,425	1,788	1,623	1,519	2,227	2,061	1,731	1,980
France .....	9	7	8	11	21	18	10	10	26	24	24	21
Germany .....	11	11	20	29	33	51	23	36	106	88	108	102
Other countries .....	21	22	25	24	61	56	36	50	89	89	55	85
Totals .....	2,456	2,233	2,610	2,596	2,257	2,725	2,428	2,343	3,417	*3,153	2,756	3,074

\* For 10 months only.

The Canadian patentees were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follows :—

Provinces.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Ontario .....	389	397	462	442	354	383	425	394	464	437	404	451
Quebec .....	151	150	152	141	128	129	125	140	131	151	162	177
New Brunswick .....	26	16	23	18	19	22	20	16	19	23	13	13
Nova Scotia .....	24	33	21	26	35	30	17	22	16	29	15	19
Prince Edward Island .....	2	7	3	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	6
Manitoba and North-west Territories .....	12	13	20	16	18	32	14	28	22	26	38	18
British Columbia .....	5	4	6	2	9	11	16	5	18	16	27	23
Total .....	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606	671	*685	661	707

\* For ten months only.

Statement of the number of patents issued under the Act of the session of 1892, 55-56 Vic., chap. 24, on which the fees are paid for periods of six, twelve or eighteen years, at the option of the patentees, and of patents on which certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents originally granted for periods of five and ten years.

Years.	Periods for which the Fees were paid on first issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after Issue.	
	6 Years.	12 Years.	18 Years.	6 Years.	12 Years.
1892 (Six months ending 31st December)	2,141	3	35		3
1893 (Ten months ending 31st October)	3,098	9	46		3
1894 (Twelve months ending 31st Oct.)	2,701	9	46		4
1895 do do	3,049	5	20		
				5 Years.	10 Years.
1892 (Six months ending 30th June)				387	25
1893 (Ten months ending 31st October)				279	10
1894 (Twelve months ending 31st October)				433	25
1895 do do				416	6

By the Act of the session of 1892, 55-56 Vic., chap. 24, the life of patents issued thereafter is extended from fifteen to eighteen years, with the privilege to the inventor or applicant, by payment of a partial or proportionate fee, to reduce this period to six or twelve years respectively. It is expected by thus extending the life of patents that the number of applications will largely increase. The above Act also provides that models shall be dispensed with, unless specially required, and it is thought, by thus relieving inventors or applicants from the necessity of producing models, some of a costly character, that it will operate as an additional incentive to increase the number of applications for patents.

The number of notices filed under authority of section 8 was 1,003, yielding a revenue of \$1,951.30.

It is gratifying to record a larger surplus during the past twelve months, than in any previous year; the amount over expenditures being \$48,357.73.

Seven patents were re-issued during the year ending the 31st of October.

In many instances patentees having represented and shown to the satisfaction of the office, that they were unable to comply with the requirements of section 37 of "The Patent Act," through means beyond their control, an extension of time within which to commence the manufacture of their inventions was granted. An extension of time to import was also accorded to others, where satisfactory reasons were shown to justify the granting of this privilege; 1,494 extensions to manufacture, and 720 extensions to import, were thus granted.

## Department of Agriculture.

The attention of applicants for patents should be directed to the necessity for the greatest care in the preparation of their applications, a work which is generally advantageously performed by patent solicitors, not only in Canada, but in other countries where patent laws are in active operation.

The number of applications for patents, examined and reported on by the examiners, during the past year was 3,867.

The utmost care and diligence have been observed by the Patent Office in thoroughly scrutinizing all applications for patents, and in cases where the alleged invention possessed none of the requisites of a patent, under the provisions of "The Patent Act," the application was not entertained.

The number of applications for patents, refused for want of novelty, was ninety-two.

Although only 8,489 visitors registered their names in the visitors' book, fully three times that number visited the model museum.

A change has been made in the manner of publishing the *Patent Record*, which is now printed at the Government Printing Bureau, whereby the work is both better and more economically done—the type, paper and illustrations being much superior to what they formerly were. A further advantage is that the illustrations, instead of being put at the end of the *Record* as formerly, now immediately precede the claims in each and every patent. Subscriptions to this publication are now received by the office, instead of allowing the profit arising therefrom to go to the contractor, as formerly, and a revenue is also derived from the sale of back numbers.

The Joint Committee of the Library of Parliament in the session of 1892 permitted the removal to the Patent Office of all works issued by the British and French Patent Office relating to patents issued therefrom respectively.

These books, together with those already in the Patent Office, comprise about 3,000 volumes, for which a well lighted and convenient room adjoining the patent museum has been provided, to which inventors and the public generally have free access. This special library will not only be an advantage to the public generally, but will be of material assistance to the examiners and other officers of the Patent Office in the discharge of their respective duties.

**IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND  
TIMBER MARKS.**

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this division from 1868 to 31st October, 1895, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copy-rights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts 183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
1874.....	1,027	1,027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1,175	1,240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1,190	1,236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1,210	1,285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1,104	1,127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1,145	1,292	185	98	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1,172	1,307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1,192	1,264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.....	1,178	1,286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884.....	1,186	1,186	281	120	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,273 22
1885.....	1,542	1,542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98
1886.....	1,544	1,544	574	101	203	203	54	54	17	17	58	6,795 42
1887.....	1,543	1,543	554	167	245	245	105	105	16	16	56	8,192 53
1888.....	1,655	1,889	566	167	288	288	71	71	29	29	71	9,262 86
1889.....	1,721	1,987	616	178	280	280	88	88	26	26	49	9,111 88
1890.....	1,766	2,169	688	222	293	293	68	68	21	21	104	9,876 38
1891.....	1,651	2,385	541	174	307	307	129	129	11	11	51	9,236 96
1892.....	1,773	2,300	536	159	294	294	30	30	27	27	66	9,496 29
1893.....	1,432	2,070	475	126	257	257	41	41	19	19	55	8,013 33
1894.....	1,882	2,720	546	216	311	311	39	39	20	20	77	9,463 63
1895.....	2,184	3,279	601	163	374	374	52	52	20	20	70	11,673 26



## Department of Agriculture.

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 1,017 during the year ending 31st October, 1895. This consisted of 601 registrations of copyrights, 374 registrations of trade marks, 52 of industrial designs and 20 of timber marks. There were also issued 150 certificates of copyrights, 30 registrations of interim copyrights, and 13 certificates; 10 registrations of temporary copyrights, and 3 certificates. The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 70.

The correspondence of this branch of the department amounted to 2,184 letters received and 3,279 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$11,673.26.

### COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARKS BRANCH.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received from 31st October, 1894, to 31st October, 1895.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November, 1894.....	759 75	53 00	35 00	0 00	12 00	6 00	865 75
December do .....	1,085 00	58 50	40 00	3 75	10 00	3 00	1,200 25
January, 1 95.....	899 70	50 00	10 00	8 00	4 00	4 50	976 20
February do .....	440 00	46 10	15 00	6 00	12 00	13 00	532 10
March do .....	1,470 35	69 00	35 50	0 00	8 50	4 00	1,587 35
April do .....	1,073 65	56 00	15 00	6 00	15 00	12 50	1,178 00
May do .....	1,020 50	75 25	15 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	1,121 75
June do .....	820 00	65 00	30 00	8 00	7 96	14 00	944 96
July do .....	1,035 00	55 50	50 00	0 00	17 00	5 00	1,162 50
August do .....	510 00	73 60	43 30	4 00	12 00	4 00	646 90
September do .....	528 25	59 25	10 00	2 00	22 00	1 50	623 00
October do .....	764 71	39 24	00 00	0 00	14 50	15 90	834 35
Grand total .....	10,406 91	700 44	298 80	39 75	138 96	88 40	11,673 26

### V.—QUARANTINE.

I am happy to be able to report that the measures adopted and carried out at the various quarantine stations, have constituted during the past year as complete a protection to this country as is available under existing conditions; and as no case of contagious or epidemic disease has entered Canada either through the Atlantic or Pacific stations and as no cases have developed from passengers' effects which have come in through the quarantines, the result of the year's work may be claimed as the

ustification of the existing regulations and of the means carried out in connection therewith. Asiatic cholera continued its menace throughout the year, both from Europe and from parts of the Orient. The stringent sanitary measures put into operation in various parts of Europe tended to prevent that dread disease from spreading to any marked extent beyond the districts where it from time to time manifested itself. In China and Japan the epidemic, which attained serious proportions, is now believed to be on the decline. Official reports from Yokobama in September last, state that the "disease has been held in check by most stringent measures on the part of the Japanese authorities in a manner and with a success, which is, all things considered, unprecedented."

The Japanese seem to have become fully aware of the necessity of adopting European methods of keeping disease out of their country and of stamping it out if by any chance it should have gained a footing. The following paragraph appeared in the *New York Times* in this connection:—"The excellence of Japan's sanitary administration is clearly shown by the suppression of disease as it had been carried to and had appeared in no less than 24 of the 39 provinces of the main island." It further says that the sanitary authorities took up the work of suppression and prosecuted it so vigorously that in every one of the infected places, except the military posts, at which the germs were imported, cholera was promptly stamped out and only one, two, or at most half a dozen cases have appeared.

For some years past there have been every summer outbreaks of cholera in some parts of Europe, in Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Russia and Turkey, and such outbreaks, as long as they continue, must be looked upon as a warning to these shores, for, says Dr. Montizambert in his report, "The presence of a single case of Asiatic cholera in Europe is a standing danger and menace to this continent."

Small-pox has, during the past year, prevailed at many points from which travel and traffic came to Canada, its prevalence in London being very marked in August and September last, but no case of this disease has passed either the Atlantic or Pacific quarantines, and during this season's immigration viâ the St. Lawrence, no case of this disease presented itself, it being the first time for many years that such immunity has been enjoyed.

The American Public Health Association held its annual convention this year at Denver, Colorado, on the 4th October. This association has, by the admission of Canada and Mexico to its organization, now become an international body, embracing the whole of the North American continent. The Dominion was represented at the meeting by Dr. Montizambert, general superintendent of Canadian quarantines, he having been authorized to be present. At the close of this meeting, Dr. Montizambert, under departmental instructions, proceeded to the Pacific coast for the purpose of ascertaining the quarantine system prevailing in San Francisco as well as at William Head and in other quarantine ports in British Columbia. Full details of his observations will be found in his report in an appendix hereto.

The following synopsis of the reports of the inspecting physicians at the various quarantine stations, shows their operations during the past year.

Dr. F. Montizambert, general superintendent of Canadian quarantines reports the past season as the lightest for many years, both in the small number of cases of infectious disease presenting themselves and also in the unusual absence of any

## Department of Agriculture.

of the graver forms of disease requiring quarantine. The only infectious diseases reported on vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence were, measles scarlet fever, and enteric fever, and the deaths in hospital were, one from measles, and one from enteric fever. Admissions to the quarantine hospital at Grosse Isle during the past year were 39. He reports that the disinfecting of immigrants' luggage from districts infected with cholera, was scrupulously carried out. Dr. Montizambert lays stress on the fact that this was the first season during which no vessel requiring general disinfection in consequence of infectious disease on board has presented itself, but adds there is no reasonable expectation of our having a similar immunity again.

Dr. March, inspecting physician at St. John, N.B., reports infectious disease on five vessels arriving there, viz., two cases of yellow fever, two of measles, and one of erysipelas. A brigantine from Demerara, on board of which a seaman had died from fever, was thoroughly disinfected, and a schooner, which had lost its first crew from yellow fever at Santos was submitted to careful disinfection, the need of which, says Dr. March, was amply demonstrated as the work progressed. The arrivals from foreign ports at St. John numbered during the year 1,946. Dr. March dwells at considerable length on the number of cases of tuberculosis or consumption prevalent amongst seamen.

Dr. J. Macdonald, inspecting physician at Chatham, N.B., reports 109 vessels arriving there during the year from foreign ports, all of which were promptly and carefully inspected. He reports no cases of an infectious or contagious nature on board any of the vessels inspected at this port.

Dr. W. N. Wickwire, inspecting physician at Halifax, N.S., reports his quarantine station as wonderfully free from disease during the year, and says that notwithstanding the large number of steamers arriving from foreign ports with immigrants, only two cases requiring removal to the quarantine hospital came under his notice, one of these being scarlet fever and the other erysipelas.

The disinfection of luggage of steerage passengers from districts known to be infected with cholera, was rigidly enforced.

Dr. McK. McLeod, inspecting physician at Sydney, N. S., reports that with one exception, all the vessels inspected by him were free from infection. This exception was a barquentine from Barbados, on board of which a seaman had died during the voyage, the symptoms described corresponding with yellow fever. This vessel was disinfected and discharged. The number of vessels inspected by Dr. McLeod was 49. The modification of the regulation concerning vessels from contiguous<sup>s</sup> ports permitted at the discretion of the inspecting physician exemption from inspection, but a careful watch was kept on vessels so exempted. The signal station at Low Point, the entrance to the harbour, rendered valuable service in notifying the quarantine officers, of incoming vessels.

Dr. Macpherson, inspecting physician at North Sydney, N.S., reports 83 vessels inspected by him during the season. No cases of infectious or contagious disease were found on board any of these vessels.

Dr. P. A. McDonald, inspecting physician at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., reports that inspection of vessels from foreign ports was duly carried out by him during the season. He calls attention to the fact that a large number of passengers, consisting of tourists and residents returning from different parts of the United States are

landed at his port, but no epidemic disease was apparent amongst them, until a few days before making his report when two cases of enteric fever were landed, and sent to the marine hospital for treatment. The number of vessels which arrived at this port from foreign ports was 119, in addition to 987 coasters.

Dr. J. McMillan, inspecting physician at Pictou, N.S., reports the inspection of 18 vessels during the past season and that there has been no sickness at the quarantine station.

Dr. P. Conroy, inspecting physician at Charlottetown, P.E.I., reports that no contagious or infectious disease was found to exist on board any vessel arriving at that port during the season. The total number of arrivals from foreign ports was 41.

Dr. J. P. Pelletier, Inspecting Physician at Matane, P.Q., reports the inspection of ten vessels out of thirteen arriving at that port, the three vessels not inspected leaving the harbour before the time allowed for inspection. He reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease on any of the vessels inspected by him.

Dr. Mc. N. Jones, inspecting physician at William Head, B.C., reports that extra precautions were taken by him during the past season in consequence of the existence of cholera in China, Japan and Honolulu. Several vessels from the Orient were detained for the disinfection of luggage, the immediate consequence of such detention resulting in the refusal of the Orient and Australian steamers to carry steerage passengers from Japan, Honolulu, or the infected Chinese ports. He attributes the non-appearance of cholera on our Pacific coast to the disinfectants used by him and the refusal of the steamship companies to carry steerage passengers. No cases of small-pox appeared during the year, owing, he believes, to the fact that passengers from the Orient are vaccinated at the points of embarkation. Dr. Jones calls attention to the confidence in the efficiency of the quarantine at William Head as shown by the fact that the United States authorities on the Pacific coast permit all vessels to pass without demur, which carry a clean bill of health from the William Head quarantine. He reports 244 steamers and 34 sailing vessels coming under his observation, of which there were 54 British and 190 foreign steamers, and 16 British, and 18 foreign sailing vessels.

Dr. Duncan, the quarantine officer at the port of Victoria, reports 18,413 passengers landing at the wharfs during the past season and that there was no case of infectious or contagious disease amongst them.

Dr. P. A. Gauvreau, who inspects the mail steamers at Rimouski, reports boarding and inspecting 29 such vessels during the season, three of which he sent to Grosse Isle, having on board either measles or enteric fever. He reports the number of passengers landing at Rimouski as 224, most of whom were bound for the Maritime Provinces.

#### TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. A. C. Smith, the resident physician at the Lazaretto, Tracadie, N.B., reports 19 inmates in that institution, 13 of whom are males and 6 females. There were three deaths during the year and one new case was admitted. Dr. Smith reports that there is not now one case of the disease in the village of Tracadie and that none has been admitted from that parish for many years, any new cases being invariably from outlying districts. After making frequent visits of inspection among

## Department of Agriculture.

what he considered infected districts he found only two or three cases waiting admission to the new building now in course of erection, and he attributes the diminution in the number of patients affected with leprosy in the province to the strict precautionary measures taken outside the Lazaretto, and to effective segregation.

Dr. Smith reports three of the present inmates in the final stage of the disease.

### VI.—STATISTICS.

The statistical division of the Department of Agriculture is based upon the Union Act which specifically assigns census and statistics to the exclusive authority of the Parliament of Canada.

In accordance with this assignment of duties, the Parliament of Canada passed chap. 21, Acts of 42 Victoria.

In the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, this Act forms chapters 58 and 59. Chap. 60 is the authority for the collection of criminal statistics.

By chap. 15, Acts of 1890, the collection and publication of labour statistics are defined to be part of the duties of the Minister of Agriculture, acting under the general authority conferred upon him by chap. 59, R.S.C. This Act, however, has not been put in force.

As misapprehension seems to exist leading to indiscriminate and unofficial publication of statistics, sections of the Act, chap. 59, R.S.C., are here given :—

The first section provides for the collecting, abstracting, tabulating and publishing of vital, agricultural, commercial, criminal and other statistics by the Department of Agriculture.

The fourth section gives the Minister of Agriculture power to arrange with any Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or with any provincial organization, for the collection and transmission of information collected under provincial systems.

The fifth section says :

“The Minister of Agriculture may in collecting statistics, in the manner provided by this Act, call upon any and all public officers to furnish copies of papers and documents and such information as lie respectively in the power of such officers to furnish, with or without compensation for so doing, as is regulated from time to time by the Governor in Council.”

The sixth section provides for the publication of an abstract and record of the various departmental or other public reports and documents.

The seventh section gives power to the Governor in Council to authorize the Minister of Agriculture to cause special statistical investigations as regards subjects, localities or otherwise to be made.

The eighth section empowers the Minister of Agriculture to cause all statistics information obtained to be examined, and any omissions, defects or inaccuracies discernible therein to be supplemented and corrected as far as practicable.

The ninth section is as follows :

“Every one who wilfully gives false information or practises any deception in furnishing information provided for by this Act shall, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.”

By another section in the Act the Governor in Council is empowered to appoint temporary clerks or employees for an indefinite period.

The evident aim and intention of these several Acts is the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, which shall form part of the Department of Agriculture, and in which shall be consolidated the general statistics of the country, the officers in charge of which shall have every facility necessary to enable them to obtain the needed statistics from the several departments of the Federal Government, of the Provincial Governments, or by special statistical investigations.

A general collection and issue of Dominion Government statistics by the Statistical Bureau, as directed by the statute, would establish uniformity, coupled with increased accuracy and large economy in compilation.

The public appear to appreciate the efforts of this division of the Department of Agriculture, the preparation of general statistics in answer to inquiries having been greatly in excess of former years; the aim is to give all inquirers the best information obtainable. The statistician's office has become a general inquiry office for all parts of the world.

In the course of these inquiries the statistician has been forced to confess the fact that Canada lags behind other countries in many branches of statistics.

In no branch have there been so many inquiries as in that relating to agricultural Statistics. These inquiries have necessarily been answered in a most unsatisfactory way, owing to the absence of any system of collecting agricultural statistics coextensive with the Dominion. If a good plan, ensuring accuracy and early publication, could be adopted in Canada, the value, to farmers and business men, of this information can hardly be over-estimated.

#### HEALTH STATISTICS.

No steps have been taken as yet to provide a better system of collecting vital statistics than that which was abrogated in 1891.

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the provincial and territorial authorities have placed on the statute-books Acts dealing with the collection of Vital Statistics. Section 4 of chap. 59, Revised Statutes, already quoted, gives the necessary legislative authority to enable my department to join the provincial authorities in making arrangements for the better collection of different kinds of statistics, without limiting the power of this department to enter upon provincial fields not worked by provincial organizations.

By a combination of forces the result would be more satisfactory than by any other system that could be originated by the federal authorities. Instead of clashing statistics there would be statistics having a joint approval.

This plan could be carried out in respect to agricultural statistics; so that while each province could have its own statistics for publication, the world at large would have those of the Dominion. The very great attention given to crop statistics in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany and Australia, and the large monetary operations based upon them, make it almost imperative upon Canada to provide her farmers and business men with these aids to successful efforts.

# Department of Agriculture.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Chap. 60 of the Revised Statutes of Canada gives the special directions under which criminal statistics are collected. During the past year 289 persons made returns to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture. By provinces these returns are as under:—

Prince Edward Island.....	6
Nova Scotia.....	45
New Brunswick.....	31
Quebec.....	38
Ontario.....	145
Manitoba.....	6
British Columbia.....	12
Nort-west Territories.....	6
Making a total of.....	289

The compilation which is published as an appendix shows that the number of persons convicted of indictable offences was 5,258 in 1894, as against 4,630 in 1893, or 10.50 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1894 against 9.36 per 10,000 in 1893. If to the number of convictions for indictable offences is added the number of summary convictions the result is a total of 36,165 convictions in 1894 against 35,653 in 1893. The result is that there was one conviction for each group of 138 persons in 1894, and one for each group of 139 in 1893, showing a small increase.

The system of compiling the returns has been thoroughly examined and several changes made which will have the effect of rendering the criminal statistics of the country more accurate than they have been. The returns of the Mounted Police have been carefully examined and tables prepared for each year from 1883 to 1894 (both years included.) With these changes it is believed that the Criminal Statistics of Canada for 1893 and 1894 are the most complete yet published by this department.

In the earlier years of the compilation of the Criminal Statistics the arrangement differed from that under which the tabulation was carried on since 1884. Returns previous to 1884 having been in this way deprived of their value for purposes of comparison these are now being compiled over again so as to bring them into unison with the subsequent years.

## CENSUS.

The fourth volume of the Census will be issued during the session of Parliament.

An analysis of the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of the Dominion has occupied the staff for two years and has produced valuable results.

The establishments of the several provinces have been examined and separated into groups, according to output for the Census of 1891 and for that of 1881, and in addition the establishments of the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which provinces formed the Dominion in the Census of 1871, have also been grouped. This work involved the compilation of 169,475 separate industries, their division into five groups, and the subdivision of group one, containing the smaller industries, into sub-groups A, B, C and D.

The country is thus enabled to gauge with great definiteness the development of its industries.

The groups among which the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the country are distributed are:

*Group 1.*—Manufacturing and mechanical establishments having an annual output of products under \$2,000.

*Group 2.*—Establishments having an annual output from \$2,000 to \$12,000.

*Group 3.*—Establishments having an annual output from \$12,000 to \$25,000.

*Group 4.*—Establishments having an annual output from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

*Group 5.*—Establishments having an output of \$50,000 and upwards.

Group 1 is further subdivided into sub-group A, establishments having an annual output of under \$200; sub-group B, establishments having an annual output from \$200 to \$500; sub-group C, establishments having an annual output from \$500 to \$1,000; sub-group D, establishments having an annual output from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

#### THE "STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK."

The Year-Book for 1894 has been prepared, printed and distributed. It has been entirely remodelled and a large quantity of new material introduced. The demand for it has been very great. The utmost care has been exercised in distributing it; notwithstanding, the supply has not been equal to the demand. Requests from France, Germany, the United States, Japan and other foreign countries, as well as from all parts of the British Empire, have been received. The demand from Australia has been much in excess of previous years.

The Statistical Year-Book of Canada is published under authority of chap. 59, sec. 6, Revised Statutes of Canada.

Several thousands of circulars have been sent out on a variety of subjects connected with the Year-Book and other special investigations, and I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the willingness with which the various provincial governments, business men, farmers, and the public generally have answered the circulars. An immense amount of gratuitous assistance has been given.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

A large amount of statistical work has been done under authority of sec. 7, chap. 59, Revised Statutes.

The following is a list of the publications of the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture during the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

	Copies.	Printed Pages.
Poultry and eggs, pamphlet.....	6,500	45
Cholera, bulletin.....	7,000	8
Forest Wealth, report (special).....	2,500	339
Criminal Statistics, report.....	3,200	912
Manufactures, bulletin.....	2,500	17
Census, bulletins.....	90,000	540
Crime in Canada, monograph.....	1,500	52
Butter, bulletin.....	45,000	10
Butter and cheese, bulletin.....	4,550	39
Census, volumes (4).....	2,800	1,605
Year-Book, volumes.....	9,600	3,367
Farmers, report to Minister.....	3	74
Eight hours a day, report to Trade and Labour Congress.....	4	29
Totals.....	181,157	7,037



## Department of Agriculture.

These figures give an average of 45,300 copies a year printed and distributed and 7,037 pages of printed matter, equal to 25,000 pages of manuscript, or over 6,000 pages a year. The number of printed pages in the list gives an average of 5½ pages of printed matter prepared by the staff during every working day of the year.

The work of distributing, folding up, addressing and mailing these falls upon the staff.

In addition to the above a special staff has been engaged on a special return ordered by the Senate. This covers about 6,000 pages of manuscript, which are the condensation of 72,000 pages of preparatory manuscript.

Besides this work the tables and statements required by ministers, members, public officers and the general public in Canada and in other countries, many of them of a character necessitating a large amount of research have been supplied in yearly increasing numbers.

The report to the Trade and Labour Congress on the eight-hour day question, though under 30 pages, required investigation into the laws of every state in the United States, the different countries of Europe and Asia and the Australian Colonies, so that in this, as in most cases, the number of pages is only a faint indication of the work done.

The whole respectfully submitted,

J. A. OUIMET,  
*Acting Minister of Agriculture.*

# Department of Agriculture.

## INDEX TO APPENDICES.

### QUARANTINE.

No.	1. Report of the General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines	PAGE
2.	“ on Grosse Isle Quarantine Station..... F. Montizambert, M.D., F.R.C.S.	3
3.	“ Matane “..... J. P. Pelletier, M.D.	15
4.	“ Halifax “..... W. N. Wickwire, M.D.	15
5.	“ Sydney, N.S. “..... W. McK. McLeod, M.D.	16
6.	“ North Sydney “..... H. B. McPherson, M.D.	17
7.	“ Port Hawkesbury “..... P. A. Macdonald, M.D.	17
8.	“ Pictou, N.S. “..... J. McMillan, M.D.	18
9.	“ St. John, N.B. “..... J. E. March, M.D.	18
10.	“ Chatham, N.B. “..... J. Macdonald, M.D.	21
11.	“ Charlottetown, P.E.I. “..... P. Conroy, M.D.	21
12.	“ William Head, B.C. “..... W. McN. Jones, M.D.	22
13.	“ Victoria, B.C. “..... G. H. Duncan, M.D.	24
14.	“ The Lazaretto, Tracadie, N.B..... A. C. Smith, M.D.	25
15.	“ of Rimouski Inspecting Physician..... P. A. Gauvreau, M.D.	26

### CATTLE QUARANTINE.

1.	Report on Quebec and Maritime Provinces Cattle Quarantines..... Prof. D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.	27
2.	“ of Inspector of Stock, Montreal..... M. C. Baker, D.V.S.	31
3.	“ on Point Lévis (Quebec), Quarantine..... J. A. Couture, D.V.S.	31
4.	“ St. John, N.B. “..... J. H. Frink, D.V.S.	32
5.	“ Halifax, N.S. “..... Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S.	33
6.	“ Ontario Cattle Quarantine..... Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S.	34
7.	“ Point Edward Cattle Quarantine..... E. P. Westell, D.V.S.	34
8.	“ Emerson “..... D. H. McFadden, D.V.S.	37
9.	“ Manitou “..... M. Young, D.V.S.	44
10.	“ Deloraine “..... Jos. Dann, D.V.S.	47
11.	“ Victoria, B.C. “..... M. G. Blanchard, D.V.S.	47
12.	“ Lethbridge “..... R. Evans, D.V.S.	53
13.	“ Kootenay, B.C. “..... C. Clark	54
14.	“ Huntington, B.C. “..... B. A. McDonald	55
15.	“ Inspector of Stock, P.E.I. .... J. L. McMillan, D.V.S.	56
16.	“ United States Animals in Transit..... T. A. Allen, D.V.S.	57
17.	“ “ “..... L. Slater	59
18.	“ of Lyn Cattle Guardian..... W. Stafford	67
19.	“ on U. S. Animals in Transit..... R. F. Golden, D.V.S.	68
20.	“ Pictou Cattle Disease..... J. G. Adami, M.A., M.D.	69
21.	“ “ Operations..... G. Townsend, D.V.S.	72
22.	“ Osoyoos, B.C., Cattle Quarantine..... C. Kruger	73
23.	“ New Westminster, B.C. “..... J. S. Clute	73
24.	“ Nelson, B.C. “..... J. C. Rykert	74
25.	“ Animals rejected from Shipment..... C. McEachran, D.V.S.	74
26.	“ Douglas, B.C., Cattle Quarantine..... H. D. Chantrell	75
27.	“ Waneta, B.C. “..... J. S. Nolan	75
28.	“ of Minister of Agriculture to Council on alleged Pleuro Pneumonia in Canadian Cattle	76
29.	“ on Sheep imported, Point Lévis..... J. A. Couture, D.V.S.	90
30.	“ of N. W. M. Police Commissioner..... Col. Herchner	91

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.
1. Report on Phosphoric Acids in Agriculture..... F. Shutt.....	93
2. " Cider-making.....	104
3. " Birch Oil.....	108
4. " Hop Aphis..... J. Fletcher.....	111
5. " San Jose Scale Insect..... "	114
6. " National Irrigation Congress..... J. B. Lynch.....	115
7. " Shipment of Fruit to Great Britain..... J. W. Down.....	118
8. " Compressed Fodder..... "	119
9. " Cotton Seed Oil..... W. Saunders.....	120
10. " Flax-growing in Manitoba..... J. Dann.....	120
11. " Precis of Orders in Council, 1895, relating to Cattle Quarantine.....	121
12. " Entomological and Botanical Investigations in Manitoba and British Columbia..... J. Fletcher.....	121
13. " Linseed Oil for Linoleum Manufacture..... T. Cook.....	131
14. " Alleged Russian Thistle..... J. Fletcher.....	131
15. " Canadian Horses in England..... J. W. Down.....	133
16. " Agricultural Operations at Oka..... J. Lowe.....	134
17. " Territorial Exhibition, Regina..... Deputy Minister of Agriculture...	136
18. " United States Cattle in Transit..... ".....	137
19. " Live Stock Trade of Canada..... Falkirk <i>Herald</i> .....	142
20. " United States Cattle entering Manitoba and N. W. Territories..... Deputy Minister of Agriculture...	143

Department of Agriculture.

# APPENDICES



# QUARANTINE

No. 1.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CANADIAN QUARANTINES.

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report, to the 31st October, 1895, as General Superintendent of Quarantines.

*Asiatic Cholera.*—This disease has continued its menace to us throughout the year. It has threatened us on the Atlantic side by its prevalence in parts of Europe and in Asia Minor, and on the Pacific side by its presence in the Orient, in China Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The disease seems to have been suppressed during last winter in all parts of Western Europe which were infected last summer and autumn except the Russian province of Volhynia, and the province of Galicia in Austria-Hungary. In this province of Austria-Hungary, to which cholera was brought from the adjoining parts of Russia and where the number of deaths last year was very large, the disease has prevailed to a marked extent throughout the cold season, the official reports showing 877 cases and 450 deaths in the period between December 3rd, 1894, and February 17th of this year. With the return of warm weather the disease in Russia made an expanding outbreak in several directions, notably to the south and west.

Cholera also made its appearance at an early date last spring amongst the pilgrims to Mecca. The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphing on April 26th reported an outbreak of cholera at Mecca causing great anxiety there. Up to April 30th seventy-five deaths from cholera had already occurred at Djeddah on the Red Sea coast since the first appearance of the disease among the pilgrims. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 15th contained a paper on the Mecca Pilgrimage and the Propagation of Epidemics, from the pen of Professor A. Proust, member of the French Academy of Medicine, who represented France at the International Sanitary Conference. Professor Proust's description of the circumstances under which the pilgrimage is carried out brings out some of the salient features of that most remarkable and terribly fatal of modern pilgrimages, that of 1893, when 35,000 pilgrims perished from cholera alone. In the story told the pilgrim is first landed at Djeddah, and there he is subjected to every form of extortion. He has to pay some one at every turn, and if he be impoverished at the very outset he consoles himself with the reflection that Allah is generous and that the title of Hadji can hardly be bought at too great a price. The supply of water at Djeddah is perhaps the most marked sanitary difficulty. Means for bringing in a wholesome service were contrived some years ago, but the carriers of the former filthy supplies objected to being deprived of their livelihood and hence the duct leading water from the mountains was destroyed. This very same difficulty has again led to riot and murder during the pilgrimage of the present year. The Paris Sanitary Conference arrived at the unanimous conclusion that a great source of danger was to be found in the filthy condition of the wells and water-tanks around Mecca and along the shores of the Red Sea. These reservoirs are open to all pilgrims, and the tanks serve as bathing places as well as for the supply of drinking water. The wells have

been deepened and covered over, regular bathing places have been provided, and no one is allowed to bathe this summer in the tanks from which drinking water is supplied. The pilgrims who had been accustomed to lower their filthy skin bottles into the wells, have this year had pure water measured out to them, and have not been allowed to draw for themselves. As the wells are accounted holy, some dissatisfaction was to be expected, and the late outbreak is doubtless due to it. The pilgrims regarded as an unwarrantable restriction of their liberty the salutary regulations designed to save their lives and the lives of thousands to whom they might communicate the disease. Heretofore rainfall and dogs have been relied on as the principal scavengers, cesspits lie in close proximity to the water tanks, and even at starting the sick and the dead lie in the streets and around the city. Mecca itself contains a normal population of some 60,000. It is under ordinary circumstances not an unhealthy place. Its climate is hot, the streets, although unpaved and terribly dusty, are fairly wide. The water supply comes from a good source. But there is no means of sewerage. When the pilgrimage suddenly raises the population by the addition of from 100,000 to 300,000 strangers, matters are different. The crowding is terrible, the circumstances of the pilgrimage are exhausting in the extreme, and both sickness and death reign everywhere. Perhaps the worst feature lies in the sacrificial rites in the valley of Mouna, where in 1893 over 120,000 sheep were slain. This valley is narrow, there is no water in it, the heat is tropical, and the superficial burial of the carcasses turns the charnel house into a putrefying scene of desolation. Professor Proust lays stress on the principle that the more that can be done in connection with the pilgrimage to promote that which he refers to as the private hygiene of the individual the less need will there be for regulating that which may be termed public and international hygiene. Private hygiene and the care of the individual mean—in the case of cholera—wholesome water, pure air, and a clean soil; and this is the direction in which progress is needed, whether at Mecca or elsewhere. As Professor Proust pithily expresses it “Plus on fera pour le pèlerin, moins on aura à faire contre lui.”

This year by the determined efforts of the International Council of Health at Constantinople, supported by the representatives of the civilized powers, something has been done to improve the hygienic conditions of the pilgrimages to Mecca, and, if possible, to circumscribe the pestilence which accompanies them. To this end—in addition to the improvement and protection of the water supply already referred to—it has been ordained that four civil physicians and eight army surgeons with two druggists shall be stationed in the sacred districts during the pilgrimage season, while three sanitary supervisors have been appointed to prevent overcrowding amongst the pilgrims, and to inspect the food supplied to them. And a considerable force of men is employed to remove refuse matters, and enforce the disinfection regulations. Besides this barracks are to be built at Djeddah and Zambo, the nearest sea-ports to Mecca, and a wholesome water supply provided, at each place. In this way it is hoped—as the *Sanitarian* expresses it—that the faithful may be enabled to keep to themselves the blessings of enteric convulsions and collapse which hitherto so often overflowed the boundaries of Islam and spread themselves among the unbelievers of Western Europe.

Dr. Saleh Soubhy, in a recent work on the Mecca pilgrimages, offers the suggestion that as cholera reaches Mecca from the south, it should be arranged throughout the Mohammedan world that pilgrimages to Mecca from the north and south should take place only on alternate years, so that the two sets of pilgrims should never touch or intermingle.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council of India held at Simla on July 11th, Sir Alexander Mackenzie introduced a bill to make better provision for the regulation of pilgrim ships, explaining that the Secretary of State had given orders for the revised regulations being brought into force before the pilgrim season of 1895-1896.

Throughout this summer cholera continued its ravages in Russia, and later in Galicia in Austria-Hungary. An official cholera report published on the 13th inst. for the fortnight ended the 28th ult. shows that in the Russian Province of Volhynia

## Department of Agriculture.

alone during that period there were 4,249 cases of cholera and 1,701 deaths. Germany has been active in protecting herself; disinfecting stations have been maintained on the Russo-German frontier at Bajohren, Edytkuhnen, Prostken, Illowa, and Ottlotschin, through which all Russian emigrants must pass before entering German territory. The same precautions were observed last year with the result that very few cases of cholera occurred in Germany, and most of these were along the banks of infected rivers, the source of infection of the water being in another country beyond the control of the German sanitary authorities. And similar good results have been secured this year.

The Russian Government also, fearing that cholera may be carried into Russia via Vladivostok from Japan, has taken every precaution. Six physicians have been sent to Vladivostok from the medical department at St. Petersburg with orders to keep strict watch and use all possible means of protection.

In China, cholera has prevailed throughout the summer. The mortality has been very great, 40,000 deaths were reported in Pekin alone during the month of August. Other parts of China, notably Nankin, suffered severely from the ravages of the disease.

In Japan the disease would seem to have first appeared amongst the soldiers returning from the war, at the Pescadoes, Port Arthur and Chin Chow. It may be regarded as part of the price paid by Japan for her victory over the Chinese. The disease defied for a time the intelligent sanitarians of Japan and up to the 15th inst. the reports indicate that during the present epidemic of cholera in that country there have been 42,706 cases and 28,513 deaths. It is believed the epidemic has passed its climax and is now declining. In a report dated Yokohama, September 16th, addressed to the Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital Service and signed by Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Medical Inspector, U. S. Consulate General, it is stated that the present epidemic is of a mortality higher than the average, the death rate for the whole country having so far ranged between 65 and 75 per cent of those attacked, while in certain districts nearly every case proved fatal. He adds that "notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions the disease has been held in check by most strict measures on the part of the Japanese authorities in a manner and with a success which, as far as I know, is, all things considered, unprecedented."

In the Hawaiian Islands, the cholera according to the general belief was brought to Honolulu by the steamer "Belgic" which arrived there on the 9th of August with 538 Chinese immigrants on board. The first defined case of cholera appeared at Iwilei in the suburbs of Honolulu on the 18th of August. Between that date and the 28th ult., there were 87 cases with 62 deaths. Of the 87 cases, 78 were native Hawaiians, two half-whites, three Americans, two Portuguese, one Chinese, and one Japanese. One American was an apprentice on the United States gun boat "Bennington." The second was C. S. Dodge, the business manager of the *Hawaiian Star*, the third a Mrs. Corral, a neighbour of Dodge. The Chinese cook in the house took it and died, the only Chinese victim in the city. Efficient measures were promptly enforced and the progress of the disease arrested. A general cleansing and disinfection was made of all buildings in infected neighbourhoods. Those around the sick were arrested and isolated. Friends and neighbours of the dying were prevented making off with their infected clothing as before. Some 2,000 buildings were whitewashed, and the floors treated with disinfectants. In other premises all clothing and bedding were required to be exposed to the sun for several hours. The Council of State appropriated \$35,000 towards the special expenses caused by the epidemic, and the merchants and citizens of all classes promptly subscribed over \$9,000. There have been no further cases reported since the 28th ult.

At Tangier, Morocco, cholera has been declared epidemic, twelve new cases having been reported on the 16th ultimo. A bacteriological examination by Spanish medical officers shows the affection to be genuine Asiatic cholera.

At Grimsby, England, two deaths from supposed cholera were widely reported last month. But the report of Dr. Klein of the London Local Government Board was to the effect that as the result of microscopic examination and culture he could find no evidence of Asiatic cholera.



*Preventive Inoculations against Cholera.*—Professor Haffkine's system of inoculation against cholera, alluded to at some length in my last annual report, has had another year's trial in India. His results have been published by Dr. Simpson, medical officer of health of Calcutta. From the time the Haffkine system was first introduced into Calcutta until 15th July last 4,397 persons have been inoculated in that city. In 36 houses in which cholera appeared a certain number of the inhabitants were inoculated, but the majority remained uninoculated. These houses thus furnished valuable means of observation as to the definite value of inoculation as a preventive against the disease in times of epidemics. The total number of the inmates of the 36 houses was 521, of this number 181 were inoculated and 340 were not. Among the uninoculated there were 45 cases with 35 deaths or 11·64 per cent, and among the inoculated there were four cases with four deaths, or 2·2 per cent. Of these four cases none had undergone a second inoculation, and three of them contracted cholera and died from one to four days after the first inoculation, before the protective influence of the "vaccine" had time to assert itself. Dr. Simpson says two injections, one five days later than the other, are necessary for full protection, the first with a weak "vaccine," and the second with a stronger, which requires another five days to secure complete action. He adds "after eight days, and in fact after five days, the difference in liability to attack becomes very marked, the inoculated living in the same houses in Calcutta being twenty times safer from attack and eighteen times securer from death than the uninoculated, should cholera enter the house. No case of cholera occurred amongst those who subjected themselves to both inoculations."

In Assam, Haffkine's results were with coolies inoculated once, five cases and three deaths against thirty-eight cases and nineteen deaths amongst an approximately similar number of uninoculated.

*Water-borne Cholera.*—As an illustration of this now accepted belief, Dr. Hankin, in the annual report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of India for 1894, refers to a marked instance of exemption of one company in a regiment suffering from cholera. The East Lancashire Regiment consisted of companies A, C, E, F, G, and H. When the cholera broke out in the cantonments, the regiment was transferred to the Kokrail Cholera Camp. Throughout the epidemic the E Company remained immune from attack, though the conditions of life were identical with those of other companies, and their barracks were almost surrounded by those of companies who suffered severely from cholera. At first, no possible explanation of this escape of one company could be found. On cross-examining the colour-sergeant of this company says Dr. Hankin "the mystery at first seemed to deepen, for he roundly asserted that the men of his company had exactly the same supplies of food and water as the men of other companies. But, on his being pressed as to how he knew that the water-supply was the same as that of other companies, he replied that he ought to know, if any body, *as he boiled it himself!*" It is needless to say that on making inquiries he found that this sanitary precaution had not been taken by the colour-sergeants of the other companies."

*Is Cholera endemic in Europe?*—Certain writers during this year, moved by the regularly recurring reports each summer of the ravages of cholera in Europe, especially in Russia, have again asserted that the disease has established for itself another nidus, outside of India, whence it may make irruptions into Western Europe and this continent. It is true that every summer for some years past there have been outbreaks of cholera in some parts of the continent of Europe, in Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Russia and Turkey. There have indeed been two distinct epidemic invasions, one around the shores of the Mediterranean spreading inland to a slight extent, the other taking the ordinary course across Central Asia entering Europe through Southern Russia. If we look back over the successive epidemics of cholera that have passed over Europe, we shall see that most of them lasted several years, though varying in intensity, and in the locality of greatest prevalence. The first appearance of cholera in Europe was in 1823, when it invaded Southern Russia. This outbreak was of short duration, and nothing more was seen of the disease until six years later, when it reappeared in the Russian province of Astrakhan. This

## Department of Agriculture.

time it did not remain confined to the shores of the Caspian, but spread throughout Russia, invaded the rest of Continental Europe, reached England two years later, and crossed to this country in 1832. Every country in Europe with the exception of Greece and Switzerland suffered from the ravages of the disease. That epidemic did not finally die out until 1837. Since then there have been epidemics of longer or shorter duration, beginning in 1846, in 1865 and in 1884. That of 1846 persisted for ten years, until 1855. That of 1865 for nine years, or until 1873. The present epidemic has existed in Russia only since 1892. As three former epidemics lasted seven, ten and nine years respectively, it seems now somewhat premature to cry out that the disease is no longer epidemic but endemic, and that it has found for itself a new home, far from the banks of the Ganges, on the banks of the Vistula and about the shores of the Caspian Sea. The explanation of its history would rather seem to lie in the direction of the gradual attenuation of new growths in less favourable culture media, under less favourable climatic and meteorologic conditions until there results entire loss of morbid potency and the dying out of the disease. Be it however epidemic or endemic, the present lesson and warning for us is the same. The presence of a single case of Asiatic cholera in Europe is a standing danger and menace to this continent.

*Small-pox.*—This disease has been present during the year at many points from which travel and traffic come to Canada. It has been prevalent, as it usually is, in China; and in London, England, it became marked in August and last month, the number of cases being given as 327 on the 10th of August, and 482 on the 2nd of September. But no case of the disease has passed our Pacific or Atlantic quarantines. During this season's immigration by the St. Lawrence no case of this disease has presented itself, the first time such immunity has been enjoyed for years; possibly the unusually small immigration may in part account for this. As an illustration of the potency of the infection in this disease, it may be stated that *Public Health*, in July last quoting from the report of the medical officer of health of Brighton speaks of two cases of small-pox which occurred in that town in the persons of two brothers, who added to their ordinary income by advertizing for coupons of a largely advertized soap, in connection with which prizes were offered. In answer to these advertisements they received thousands of coupons from various parts of the country, some of which were afterwards ascertained to have come from districts in which small-pox at the time prevailed. The brothers had not been out of Brighton, or come in contact with infection as far as could be ascertained except through the probable agency of the coupons. There where no other cases in the town at the time.

*The Bubonic Plague.*—Macao, a Portuguese settlement, thirty miles from Hong Kong along the coast, has been severely afflicted with plague this year. In February last the disease broke out in the fish market, and it thenceforth raged in an epidemic form. The Hong Kong Government inquired officially as to the real facts as soon as the rumour reached them; and the outbreak was officially admitted by the Portuguese authorities on the 10th of April. There are no official returns as to the mortality. During the second week in May, however, it is known that 70 to 80 burials took place daily owing to this disease. The chief sufferers were the Chinese, but the Portuguese in Macao also suffered severely. In Hong Kong when the plague raged last year, very few, some six or eight only, of the English were attacked, showing—as I stated in my last annual report—an apparent immunity for Europeans. The prevalence of the disease amongst the Portuguese of Macao this year hardly disturbs that belief, as the residents there are not European Portuguese. They are descended from the parent stock which come to Macao from Portugal 350 years ago, and freely intermarried with the Chinese. An accession of Indian blood was imported from Goa, and a Eurasian tribe resulted of Portugo-Chinese-Indian blood, which is known locally as Macenese. These indigenous residents have acquired many of the ways, manners of living and customs of the natives, and they were attacked in large numbers. With this explanation it will be seen not greatly to touch the belief that Europeans preserve an immunity more or less complete from Bubonic plague. The disease at Macao has been exactly of the same type as that which occurred last year at Hong Kong, the mortality as severe, the bacillus identical. Hong Kong is prac-

tically a suburb of Canton for although eighty miles apart, 10,000 people travel between the two places weekly. Macao was infected from the land side, that is from Canton. With Canton as the infecting centre we know now that the disease spread in an expanding circle, and Macao, some 100 miles from Canton, was attacked seven months after the disappearance of the disease in Canton. Assuming that it had started from Canton during the height of the epidemic there, say in May, 1894, it took nine to ten months to travel 100 miles. That the disease belongs to the telluric group, that it is a soil-bred and a soil-supported disease there seems to be little doubt. And the belief that animals, and especially rats, are carriers of it seems very generally entertained, and to be well founded.

*Leprosy.*—In contrast to the authoritative opinion of the Indian Leprosy Commissioners, now practically endorsed by the government and its sanitary advisers, that leprosy is not a contagious disease, comes the report recently presented by a special commission appointed by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope. A diametrically opposite view is therein taken, and a system of general isolation strongly recommended. A definite increase of leprosy in South Africa appears to be well established, and the belief, in medical quarters there that the disease has spread by inoculation from person to person is as strongly maintained as ever. This forcibly shows the wide difference of opinion still existing amongst competent authorities with regard to the causation of leprosy and its practical management.

*Immunization by antitoxins.*—This year has been marked by further advances in this line of research which opens so important a field for the prevention of infectious and quarantinable diseases.

Apart from the continued good results claimed for the treatment of diphtheria by the injection of anti-diphtheritic serum, observations continue to establish its prophylactic or preventive effects.

Yersin, Calmette and Borrel have made a series of experiments on the lower animals with an anti-plague serum. They find they can render these animals immune to the bubonic plague by injections of the serum of a horse treated with the plague toxin. From the results of these experiments they express the hope that the means may thus be established of protecting man also from the bubonic plague.

The further progress of the anti-choleraic protective experiments of Haffkine, I have already alluded to.

Dr. Carmona y Valle, of the City of Mexico, presented a paper at the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Denver, Col., at the beginning of this month upon protection from yellow fever. He has found that he could vaccinate a sound person with a residuum from the urine of a yellow fever patient who was over four days diseased, and that those undergoing the operation were immuned from any further danger of contagion. Dr. Carmona y Valle speaks with an experience of 1,358 inoculations. He states that this method has also been used by Dr. Garcia del Formel in Panama, with great success. And that M. Bouchard of Paris has been for some time investigating this method with successful results in the case of inoculated animals.

Hlava and Houl have been investigating the immunizing properties of vaccinia serum. Experiments were made upon calves, and then, no ill effects having been observed, upon children. The serum was injected and found to entirely prevent the action of vaccine lymph inoculated four days later. Experiments have not yet been tried in small-pox; if they succeed, Hlava and Houl claim to have prepared a serum which will replace inoculation with vaccine lymph.

Although not of similar importance from the quarantine standpoint, the discovery this year of the effects of "antivenene" are of interest in this connection as a further evidence of the advance of this line of research. Dr. Thomas R. Fraser, of Edinburgh, published an article on June 15th last. Taking the venom of the cobra of India and of the rattlesnake of America he injected these, in gradually increasing doses, into rabbits, cats and kittens, until they were able to take injections of ten, twenty, or even fifty times the ordinary lethal dose. Having made certain that these animals were thus relatively immune against the poison, he took their blood-serum, and used it as a protective inoculation upon other animals. He

## Department of Agriculture.

established that the blood-serum, or as he calls it *anti-venene*, of animals protected against large lethal doses of venom is able perfectly to prevent lethal doses of the most poisonous of serpents from producing death. The application of his method to man has not yet been made. But Dr. Fraser looks forward to its being utilized in India, where the annual deaths from snakebites amount to twenty thousand.

*A New Disinfectant.*—The claims of a new disinfectant have recently been put forward. It has been proposed by a Mr. Pictet, and is reported upon by Mr. D'Arsonval as having a power of diffusion 12,000 times that of hydrogen. It is a mixture of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases, and is called Pictet's Gas. The medical authority of the *New York Herald's* European edition speaks of its action in the following terms: "In an hour's time every microbe, even the most resistant, " is killed, no matter what the obstacles to penetration may be. For instance active " germs of typhoid fever, cholera and anthrax, were cultivated on rags, which were " placed between the leaves of a book, which was surrounded with cloth, tied up and " placed in a box, placed, in turn, between mattresses strapped in a bundle. Under " these conditions, after an hour's time, all the germs were destroyed. As regards " the spores which are, as every one knows, extremely refractory, and on which the " greater number of antiseptics have no action, an exposure of about three hours is " necessary. This gas appears to have no deleterious effect on the tissues with " which it is brought in contact. In rooms in which sulphurous acid had left living " microbes the presence of Pictet's Gas even for a short time destroyed them. " Experiments which Koch, of Berlin, is said to have made with Pictet's Gas are in " complete concordance with the results obtained by Mr. D'Arsonval." If these claims do not prove to be exaggerated, but are confirmed by further experiments, this discovery will be an important one to sanitarians.

*The Hermite Process of Disinfection.*—This process for disinfection with electrolyzed sea water was described in my report last year. It seems to be growing in favour. It is stated to have been just installed in a large charitable institution in Marseilles, where it is attracting much attention among the owners of factories. It has been adopted this year by the town of Ipswich for the deodorization of the sewers, and also by Lytham, in Lancashire. Instructions have been issued by the English War Office to proceed with the introduction at Netley Hospital of the Hermite sanitation plant, the cost of which has been provided for in this year's parliamentary estimates. The corporation of Cape Town have also ordered a plant for producing electrolyzed salt water with a view to this process being applied to the sanitation of Cape Town. And it has recently been placed on board the *Chargeurs Réunis* Navigation Company's steamer "Paraguay" which conveyed some twelve hundred French troops to Madagascar. With the electric current it automatically produces some three hundred litres per hour of electrolyzed sea or salt water, which is not only a powerful disinfectant, but also has the advantage of being perfectly harmless.

All the large passenger vessels are now provided with the electric light. The sea water required would cost nothing, and the expense of the electric current employed would not be appreciable. As I said in my last annual report, for sea-going passenger vessels such a cheap and effective system of sanitation, for the flushing of latrines, the drenching of ship's hospitals and steerages, the flooding of decks and alleyways, &c., seems specially applicable.

*The money cost of an Epidemic.*—Dr. Munro, a medical health officer, has recently computed the cost of an outbreak of enteric fever occurring in his district of Mid-Renfrewshire. There were 859 cases, seventy-four of which were fatal. Having before him an approximate statement of the wages earned by each individual wage-earner attacked, together with the average period during which he was prevented by illness from pursuing his occupation, the cost through loss of wages would be £3,291. The average cost of treatment was £5, or £4,295. £5 is again the average amount incurred in connection with funeral expenses making £370. Finally the value to the community of the lives lost. Farr, the greatest authority on such subjects, says "the minimum value of the population of the United Kingdom—men, women " and children—is £159 a head: that is, the value inherent in them as a productive

“money earning race.” Adopting Farr’s figures as a basis, the value “inherent in” the persons who died in this outbreak of disease amounts to £13,540. So that the pecuniary loss to the community of Mid-Renfrewshire arising in connection with this sickness amounts to a total of £21,496.

As Dr. Monro well remarks a consideration of these figures may well suggest the reflection whether any investment is calculated to yield a better pecuniary return than the expenditure involved in the operations of the Public Health Department which have for their main object the prevention of epidemics.

*American Public Health Association.*—The annual meeting of this association was held at Denver, Colorado, on 1st to 4th of October. I had the honour to attend it by your instruction as the representative of the Dominion Government. Many interesting papers and reports on sanitary subjects were read and discussed. Dr. Liceaga, the sanitary adviser of the Government of Mexico, was elected as the president for the coming year. This election is of interest, not only as a tribute to that distinguished sanitarian, but as marking the extension of this association, which from being originally an exclusively United States organization, has grown—by the admission of Canada and of Mexico—into an international body embracing the whole of the North American-Continent.

*Inspection duty.*—After the close of the Denver meeting I proceeded by your instruction to visit officially the quarantines on the Pacific coast. Hearing that I was going to British Columbia by way of San Francisco, Surgeon General Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, very kindly notified the officers of his service in charge of the national quarantines at that place and at Port Townsend to enable me to visit and study them. To Drs. Peckham and Rosenau, at the Angel Island Quarantine at San Francisco, and to Drs. Cobb and Stimpson at Port Townsend I am indebted for much official courtesy and personal kindness. And from these gentlemen and from members of the State Board of Health of California I obtained much valuable information as to the conditions and sanitary aspects of travel and traffic from the Orient.

From Port Townsend I proceeded to Victoria, and visited the William Head Quarantine Station with Dr. McNaughton Jones, the local medical superintendent. Ever since the appearance in epidemic form of cholera in China and Japan, Dr. Jones has been inspecting with—if possible—more than usual carefulness all arrivals from the Orient. No case of cholera has been found to have occurred either during the voyage, or on, or after, arrival. The luggage of all trans-oceanic immigrants has been disinfected by steam sterilization at William Head before it has been allowed to proceed. This, as at the Atlantic ports, has been carried out irrespective of stated destination, the luggage of all immigrants arriving from the Orient, whether stated to be for Canada or the United States, has been rendered sterile and safe before being allowed to pass the quarantine.

At Victoria, Dr. Jones has inspected the vessels plying each way, between San Francisco, Victoria, and Tacoma. And Dr. Duncan, the city health officer, has also discharged the duties of Dominion quarantine inspector for vessels arriving from ports in Puget Sound. Vessels inspected at Victoria can, should necessity arise, be delegated to William Head, nine miles distant, for quarantine treatment.

At Vancouver, Dr. Robertson who has acted as occasional quarantine inspector upon call of the collector of customs, represented to me that so many vessels come to Vancouver without previous inspection at William Head or Victoria, that, in his opinion Vancouver should be made a regular substation, with a permanent quarantine officer. I suggested to him to obtain statistics of the number of vessels so arriving annually—with full details concerning them—and to forward them, with his statement, so that the matter might be properly submitted for your consideration.

At the William Head Quarantine Station I found the buildings generally in good condition. There are however a few requirements to be supplied for the completion of the outfit, and for the obtaining the best results from the appliances.

*Steam Sterilizing Building.*—*a.* The only thermometer in use is the one standing through the shell of the steam chamber. I would recommend the same system

## Department of Agriculture.

of electric thermometer to pack in the luggage, and of telethermometer and dial to obtain—for immediate tell-tale observation, and for filing and reference—the automatic registration of actual work done, which I have found of very great value at the St. Lawrence Quarantine.

*Needle and Shower Baths.*—Additional baths are required for the detention houses for Chinese and Japanese. Also some in connection with the steam sterilizer, for use while personal clothing is being disinfected. These last, to the number of twelve, in two rows back to back might be over the sterilizer, as at Grosse Isle. This places them conveniently at hand, and saves an extra shelter-building for them. They should all be on the needle-and-shower principle, each in as small a compartment as will hold it, and the water supply controlled by the engineer. I have found these conditions to constitute the most simple and satisfactory method of ensuring the thorough cleansing of immigrants. There is no use putting an unwilling or careless immigrant into a bath room and telling him to tub. Without an attendant for each bath, and scrubbing each immigrant at that, no certain results can be depended upon. But when we shut a person into one of these little cells, within the four tiers of kindly embracing perforated arms of the nearly circular needle-bath, and under the shower, and the engineer from the passage-way turns on the water,—warmed and charged with a disinfectant if required,—we can rely upon finding a pretty clean immigrant when we let him out.

*Saloon Passenger Detention Building.*—The berths in this building are in place, in two tiers, to receive the bedding, which would be brought from the vessel.

*Mercuric chloride solution tank on pier.*—There is required on the pier, raised on a frame work say twenty feet high, a tank for mercuric chloride solution, of a capacity of at least 4,000 gallons. It is required to spray and flush with this disinfectant, by means of leaders, the decks, alleyways and other free surfaces of vessels, those parts which cannot be treated with steam or by fumigation. Also for the flushing out of the bilges, and the replacing of foul bilge water, &c.

*Protection from Fire.*—There is a good head of water in the pipes leading from the fresh water tank to the various buildings. I would suggest the placing of hydrants on these pipes at proper places to command each building, and the supplying of portable hose, so as to secure a prompt water service in case of fire. As the detention buildings for the Chinese and Japanese are separated from the rest of the station by a considerable extent of broken ground, one reel of hose for them, and one for the remainder of the buildings would seem advisable.

*Water Supply.*—Dr. Jones has obtained an estimate for the cleaning out of the small lake from which the drinking water is derived. An analysis of the water would possibly be advisable as a preliminary measure.

*Special Precautions against Cholera.*—In view of the existence of Asiatic cholera in parts of Europe and in China, Japan, Corea, and the Hawaiian Islands, most careful inspection has been enjoined upon the quarantine officers, and under your sanction the luggage of all immigrants arriving from cholera infected countries has been disinfected, before being allowed to pass inland, at all the Canadian quarantines where such passengers have arrived, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. I have not thought it necessary to advise the extension of this precautionary measure to the luggage of saloon passengers. I am of opinion that a marked distinction may be drawn between the different classes of passengers in the treatment of the luggage in the question of cholera infection.

The infectious micro-organism of Asiatic cholera is not held to communicate itself through the air, as do those of small-pox, typhus, scarlet fever, etc. It can only be received into the system through the mouth, by food, drink, etc., contaminated by cholera discharges coming in contact directly or indirectly with the lips, mouth and alimentary canal.

With regard to passengers arriving in this country after a sea voyage it may fairly be assumed that as the period of incubation of cholera rarely exceeds five days, if any embark with cholera infection about themselves or the articles they have with them, open and in daily use, the disease will be developed before the

vessel reaches quarantine, or the micro-organisms will have perished by exposure to the air and drying, in default of a suitable medium for their preservation and multiplication.

The possible danger that remains to be guarded against in the case of a trans-oceanic vessel arriving healthy at quarantine is the chance that clothing, etc., may have been packed up soiled with cholera discharges which have remained damp in the comparative dampness of the hold and which might lead to the infection of those wearing it after landing, or to that of those washing it—by the accidental contact of the soiled water with the lips, by splashing, or by the medium of the hands—or to the infection of wells, streams, rivers and similar sources of water supply into which such water might drain when thrown out.

Now whilst it is doubtless true that in the steerage may be found, from time to time, persons belonging to the higher social ranks, yet considering each class of passengers as a whole, which is the only way it can be done in practice, it is manifest that the first-class passengers are as a rule drawn from a class better instructed in sanitary matters than the average steerage immigrant. Such saloon passengers are so very unlikely to have packed into their luggage clothing, bedding, &c., soiled with cholera discharges, that such a contingency does not require to be guarded against. It may fairly be assumed, for persons of that class, that, if a case of cholera has occurred before sailing, any soiled effects will have been destroyed, or at the very least have been thoroughly washed, boiled and laundered. The packed luggage of saloon passengers may therefore, in my opinion, be regarded as to cholera much as new merchandise, and may generally be accepted without question as far as that disease is concerned.

With the poorer class of immigrant we have reason to fear it may be otherwise, and that under the compulsion of extreme poverty, &c., even such cholera soiled articles may be huddled into their packing, and the condition of some of the packed luggage we have sterilized at the quarantines has been an ample justification for that assumption.

On the Pacific side, danger of cholera, as of other diseases, seems greater from the Chinese than from the Japanese immigrant. The Japanese seem to have become fully aware of the necessity of having recourse to the European methods of keeping disease out of their country, and of stamping it out if by any chance it should spread into the interior. The Government of Japan has its sanitary department, having at its head Dr. Kitasato, who studied under Koch at Berlin, and who was an associate of Behring in the experiments which led to the introduction of the diphtheria anti-toxin. I am informed that all medical men practising in Japan are held accountable by the government for the due notification of cases of infectious disease, and, for accurate certificates of the cause of death. With regard to the present epidemic the *New York Times* states "It is difficult to enforce the best quarantine regulations successfully at ports of arrival in times of war. The excellence of Japan's sanitary administration is clearly shown, however, by the suppression of the disease after it had been carried to and had appeared in no less than twenty-four of the thirty-nine provinces of the main island. With cholera present in not less than a hundred towns, village, or rural communities, into which it had been introduced by returned soldiers and other persons connected with the army, the sanitary authorities took up the work of suppression and prosecuted it so vigorously and successfully that in every one of the infected places except the military ports at which the germs were imported, the disease was promptly stamped out after only one, two, or at most half a dozen cases had appeared. While the disease has not been completely suppressed at the infected ports—and may not be, as long as returning soldiers from the army in China shall continue to be received—it has been restricted and very successfully treated there."

From China the outlook is a very different one. The Chinese seem to have no office like that of registrar of births, marriages and deaths, nor is a medical certificate of the cause of death required. There are no sanitary boards or other official bodies concerned with the public health, and the occurrence of an epidemic or an

## Department of Agriculture.

infectious disease becomes known only when its ravages attract attention. In his last report to the Foreign Office, Mr. Brennan, the British consul at Canton speaking of the Bubonic plague in 1894 says the only means of obtaining information as to the mortality was making inquiries at the coffin-shops, at the benevolent institutions which provide burial for the poor, the hospitals especially erected for the treatment of plague patients, and at an establishment maintained by charity, where all the year round dying persons are received who wish to pass away in peace. The city authorities did absolutely nothing to prevent the epidemic spreading; it died away as mysteriously as it came. Nor were any sanitary measures taken to prevent a recurrence.

Of course the ideal protection of Canada on the Pacific side would be similar to that which I have often dwelt on for the Atlantic side; namely, medical officers, responsible to our government, at the ports of departure; and inspection, vaccination, and disinfection of luggage and effects, before sailing. In the Orient the chief port notably requiring such an officer would seem to be Hong-Kong.

Meanwhile the measures adopted and carried out constitute as complete a protection for this country as is available under existing conditions. And the results of the year's work may be claimed as the justification of your regulations, and of the measures carried out under them. No case of cholera has entered Canada through either your Atlantic or Pacific portals. Nor has any case developed from luggage or other effects which have come in through your quarantines.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D. EDIN., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

*General Superintendent of Quarantines.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 2.

#### REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.)

31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report on the St. Lawrence Quarantine Service, made up to this date.

This season has been the lightest one we have had for many years, both in the small number of cases of infectious disease presenting themselves, and in the unusual absence of any of the graver forms of quarantinable disease. This is probably to be accounted for, in great part at least, by the abnormally small immigration.

Infectious disease was reported by, or was found on board of, the following vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence, named in the order of their arrival: the ss. "Christiania," "Turret," "Hispania," "Montevidean," "Scotia," "Sardinian," "British Prince," "Angloman," "Grecian," "Numidian," "Siberian" and "Labrador."

The diseases so reported or discovered were measles, scarlet fever and enteric fever.

The admissions to the quarantine hospital for this season to date have been thirty-nine.

The deaths in hospital to date have been two, one from measles and one from enteric fever.



The other patients admitted have been discharged cured, except three, one case of measles and two of enteric fever, who are still in hospital here, but are convalescent.

A seaman who had been killed by a fall from aloft was landed from the barque "Carin" for burial at this station.

*Sub-stations at Quebec and Lévis.*—The disinfection of the packed luggage of all immigrants arriving from countries or districts infected with Asiatic cholera has been scrupulously carried out throughout the season, in accordance with your instructions.

*Sub-station at Rimouski.*—I have visited this sub-station from time to time, coming up on these occasions on the mail steamers, and carefully inspecting them between Rimouski and the main station.

*Withdrawal of Appliances for Disinfecting vessels.*—In the absence of a deep-water wharf here to which infected vessels may be brought for treatment—as at the Halifax, Victoria and other quarantines, the disinfecting appliances—sulphur dioxide blast and mercuric chloride tank—required for the disinfection of infected vessels, have, until this season, been provided at this station on a steamboat so that they might be taken out to disinfect the vessels in the offing.

This season in the absence of such a steamboat, I was directed last spring by the then minister, in the event of a vessel presenting itself at this station and requiring disinfection to take it up to Quebec for disinfection with the appliances provided there in connection with the disinfection of luggage arriving upon healthy vessels.

No vessel infected with any of the graver quarantinable diseases, and so requiring general disinfection, has presented itself here this season. It is the first time such an immunity has been experienced here for years. There is no reasonable expectation of our having a similar immunity next season, or in any future year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.,

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 3.

## REPORT ON MATANE QUARANTINE SUBSTATION.

(J. P. PELLETIER.)

MATANE, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit my annual report for this year ending 31st October, 1895.

During the year thirteen vessels visited the port of Matane; but only ten were boarded and inspected by me; others, three in number, having left before the time allowed them for inspection. Though small in number, compared with last year, I have good reason to consider it an amelioration.

Lumbering operations in our district promise to be pretty active this fall and winter also, so that we can make better provisions for next year both in the number of vessels and our export trade.

I feel gratified to state that there was no case of infectious or contagious diseases found on board.

All regulations were carefully observed.

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

J. P. PELLETIER,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 4.

## REPORT ON HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 1st November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

I am glad to be able to state that the port has been wonderfully free from disease during the year. Notwithstanding the large number of steamers arriving from foreign ports, carrying immigrants and other passengers, only two persons were suffering from sickness of such a character as to require removal to the quarantine hospital. One was a case of scarlet fever, the other a case of erysipelas.

The usual inspections have been carried out and luggage of steerage passengers disinfected, when coming direct from, or from the neighbourhood of, districts known to be infected more or less with cholera.

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

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 5.

## REPORT ON SYDNEY, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. McK. McLEOD, M.D.)

SYDNEY, C.B., QUARANTINE STATION,

31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on quarantine at this station, for the twelve months ending on 31st October inst.

I am glad to say that, with one exception, all the vessels I inspected were free from infection. The exception was the barquentine "Rosina" which arrived here on 31st July, from Pernambuco and Barbados, and reported the death of a seaman on the voyage. From the symptoms detailed by the captain, the conclusion was inevitable that the cause of death was yellow fever. The vessel was thoroughly cleaned, and disinfected as well as the means at our disposal permitted, and there being no new cases, she was discharged from quarantine and granted pratique.

Inspection of vessels under the regulations was carefully carried out. The number of arrivals inspected was as follows:—

Steamships.....	34
Sailing ships.....	15
	<hr/>
Total.....	49
Of these there were	
Transatlantic.....	27
Cisatlantic .....	22
	<hr/>
Total.....	49

During the season the regulation concerning vessels from contiguous ports was modified so as to permit the quarantine officer to exempt them from inspection at his discretion. This had the effect of considerably reducing the number of vessels inspected, as well as the expense of such inspections. It may further be said that these arrivals were by no means lost sight of though thus exempted.

The boat service was in the same condition as described in my report of last year. The signal station at the harbour entrance (Low Point) continues to render valuable service, in notifying the quarantine officer of incoming vessels.

The buildings are in fairly good condition. I am of opinion that large stoves or heaters should be placed in them, and occasional fires lighted during autumn, winter and early spring months. The wharf needs some repairs, and all the drains require opening up and cleaning.

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

WM. McK. McLEOD, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

### No. 6.

#### REPORT ON NORTH SYDNEY QUARANTINE STATION.

(H. B. McPHERSON, M.D.)

NORTH SYDNEY, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that for the year ending to-day, I inspected eighty-three vessels since my last report. Of these vessels there were seven steamers from across the Atlantic and twenty-eight from the West Indies and southern ports on this side of the Atlantic. Of sailing vessels there were twenty-five from across the Atlantic and twenty-three from the West Indies and southern ports.

I am pleased to state that there was no case of infectious or contagious disease, on board of any of those vessels. All the vessels received pratique and were admitted to enter and clear at the custom house.

All quarantine regulations were carefully observed.

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

H. B. McPHERSON, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 7.

#### REPORT ON PORT HAWKESBURY QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. MACDONALD, M.D.)

PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., 1st November, 1895.

SIR,—I beg leave to present the following report for the year ending 31st of October, 1895.

Inspection of vessels from non-Canadian ports was carried out as well as possible under existing circumstances. Perfect protection, however, can only be reached here by means of a small steamer to board every vessel passing through the strait or anchoring in any of its ports.

The Canada Atlantic and Plant S.S. Line landed a large number of passengers here during the year, consisting of tourists and natives returning from different parts of the United States, but fortunately no epidemic diseases were conveyed.

This station was free from infectious and contagious disease for this period until a few days ago, when two cases of typhoid fever were landed.

These are now under treatment in an isolated room in the marine hospital. These cases of enteric fever remind me that a properly equipped quarantine hospital is the one essential and important ever pressing need of the quarantine service of the Strait of Canso.

The number of vessels which arrived from foreign ports was 119, and 987 coastwise.

The rules and regulations of your department, as far as they could be applied to this station, have been faithfully carried out.

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

P. A. MACDONALD, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 8.

#### REPORT ON PICTOU QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.)

PICTOU, N.S., 1st November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that there has not been any sickness during the present year at this quarantine station. Thirteen vessels have been examined during past season by me, and all found free from contagious or epidemic disease.

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

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 9.

#### REPORT ON ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. E. MARCH, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

The arrivals from foreign ports during this period number 1,946 (one thousand nine hundred and forty-six) vessels, of 509,780 tons register, bringing crews 17,223 and 57,747 passengers.

Infectious diseases, apart from tuberculosis and venereal diseases, were reported by or found upon five vessels, namely, yellow fever 2, measles 2, erysipelas 1. Fourteen vessels arrived from ports issuing foul bills of health.

Twenty-six well marked cases of tuberculosis were observed among the crews of vessels arriving, and forty-one cases of venereal diseases asked for treatment.

The cases of measles were convalescent when seen and local disinfection was practised without detention of the vessels.

The case of erysipelas was sent to hospital and clothing and fore-castle disinfected.

## Department of Agriculture.

Brigantine "Herbert," Robinson, master, arrived 25th February, 32 days from Demerara, and reported the death of a seaman from fever 4th February. The vessel was detained, thoroughly disinfected and admitted to pratique 28th February.

Schooner "Helen E. Kenny" arrived 9th August. She was known to have lost crew from yellow fever at Santos and a former crew of the same disease at Rosario some months before. There was no evidence that the vessel had been disinfected, but the contrary, although she had since entered and cleared at the port of New York. She was submitted to careful disinfection, the need of which was amply demonstrated as the work progressed. She was discharged August 15th.

From the end of June to the end of September in each year there is not sufficient water in the wells to supply the steam disinfector, and at the time of the disinfection of the "Herbert" in February last five hours were expended in melting snow and ice and carrying it to the boiler before steam could be raised to disinfect the luggage.

The removal of the disinfector to the wharf, and the purchase of a small but strong launch or tug and a floating water butt that could be filled from the city water supply and towed to the disinfector on the island wharf would remove many of the difficulties now experienced and would be an important step towards bringing the quarantine station up to the requirements of the very large shipping interests centering here.

Referring again to the numerous cases of tuberculosis met with among the sailors, I am of opinion that wherever this disease is met with steps should be taken to prevent its communication to others. Advanced opinion on this point is well expressed in the address on medicine, delivered before the New York State Medical Association, by Dr. A. A. Smith, 15th October, 1895. He says: "While the communicability of tuberculosis was recognized long before 1882 by clinics, the discovery of the bacillus and subsequent researches served to emphasize the fact that tuberculosis must be placed among the infectious communicable diseases, and that communicability must be recognized under certain conditions..... The importance of infection by inhalation was recognized early after the discovery of the bacillus. It led quickly to the sterilization of the moist sputum..... The sputum has been found to contain the virus in large quantity and when dried takes the form of dust and disseminates everywhere. The importance of this fact cannot be too highly emphasized in the direction of the prevention of the spread of the disease."

The facts so plainly set forth in the extract above have long been recognized, and too long ignored. Veterinarians are applying well known principles of preventive medicine looking to the extermination of tuberculous disease among cattle and with well grounded hope of ultimate success. To-day if an ox or a cow is known to have tuberculosis it is immediately slaughtered that it may not contaminate the herd; but men and women, unfortunately suffering with the same disease, come and go among their fellows without let or hindrance, and, what is worse, often without any knowledge of the nature of their affection or of the means to be taken to prevent them communicating it to those about them.

The course to be taken by the inspecting physician when he meets this disease on ship board either in the crew or among the passengers, has not, hitherto, so far as I am aware, been sharply defined, but equally culpable is the physician who in private or official life simply ignores the presence of tuberculosis, and the individual or corporation that leaves unmarked at night a hole in the public street. I venture to express the hope that the department will, during the coming year and in view of all the facts, formulate for the guidance of quarantine officers effective and beneficent measures of sanitary surveillance to limit and prevent the spread of tuberculosis by means of sick immigrants and sailors.

In his annual report for 1894 the General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantine refers to the Hermite system of electrical sanitation and its applicability to quarantine work. A similar system of disinfection by the use of electrolyzed seawater has been on trial in various parts of the State of New York for the past two

years. It was introduced there by Mr. A. E. Woolf. I have seen it in operation at Brewsters, where it is used to remove sewage from a stream which is part of the New York City water supply; at the North River end of the Canal Street sewer the contents of which it disinfects before they are discharged into the river; at Riker's Island, where it has abated the nuisance arising from the fact that the island is the dumping place for New York garbage; and at the quarantine station at Fort Wadsworth where it was introduced in July or August, 1893. At Brewsters where sea water was not available a 2 per cent solution of common salt was used.

By the electrolyzation of sea-water, hydrogen, oxygen and chlorine are liberated, the chlorides are broken up but recombine with the nascent hydrogen as hypochlorites.

The hypochlorites are very unstable and when they come in contact with nitrites rapidly decompose and are precipitated with the evolution of the remaining chlorine.

Personal experience in the preparation and use of electrolyzed sea-water convince me that when freshly made it is a true disinfectant as well as a powerful deodorizer. It is well adapted to quarantine work and is easily and cheaply prepared. At quarantine stations where there is a small steam engine a plant consisting of a suitable dynamo, electrodes, vat and connections capable of producing 500 gallons every six hours can be installed for about \$300. Once in place the cost of electrolyzing the sea-water is merely that of running the engine.

I cannot close this report without a brief reference to the importance, from a quarantine point of view, of recent advances in sero-therapy and bacteriology.

Dr. Behring has recently published results of the treatment of diphtheria in Berlin hospitals. In Charity Hospital where antitoxine was used there were 299 cases and 53 deaths or 17.7 per cent. In the Bethania Hospital where antitoxine was excluded there were 249 cases and 112 deaths or 45 per cent. This is 27 more recoveries in a hundred cases with antitoxine than without it. These results are so favourable that they have opened up a field for work of like character that is almost without limit, and the future is ripe with promise.

Bacteriological research has cleared up many points in the etiology of disease which until recently were obscure.

It has given a scientific explanation of the communicability of certain diseases.

It has made diagnosis more definite.

It has made it possible to determine at the beginning of an epidemic of diarrhoeal disease whether it is Asiatic cholera or not.

It has led to more accurate prognosis.

It has revolutionized quarantine practice.

It has made it possible to restrict and prevent the spread of dangerous epidemics.

It has brought about the specific treatment of diphtheria, and it enables us to confer immunity on those exposed to diphtheria infection.

A proper recognition of these conclusions brings the bacteriologist and sanitarian into the closest possible relationship, and teaches that quarantine stations to be efficient should be equipped for laboratory work of such a character as will at least admit of early and accurate diagnosis.

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

J. E. MARCH, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 10.

REPORT ON CHATHAM QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. MACDONALD, M.D.)

CHATHAM, N.B., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year 1895.

All vessels arriving from foreign ports were promptly and carefully inspected.

They arrived from the following ports, viz:—

From Great Britain.....	61
“ France.....	13
“ United States.....	12
“ Norway.....	7
“ Holland.....	6
“ Italy.....	6
“ Spain.....	2
“ St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	1
“ Barbados.....	1
Total.....	109

I am pleased to be able to state that no disease of a contagious or infectious nature was found on any of the vessels inspected at this port.

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

J. MACDONALD,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 11.

REPORT ON CHARLOTTETOWN QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. CONROY, M.D.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report respecting quarantine at this station for the year ending the 31st October, 1895.

The total number of arrivals from foreign ports during the past year was (41) forty-one, classified as follows:—

From Great Britain.....	4
“ West Indies.....	9
“ United States.....	24
“ Newfoundland.....	14



No dangerous or contagious disease in an epidemic form was found to exist on board any vessel arriving at this port.

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

P. CONROY, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 12.

#### REPORT ON WILLIAM HEAD QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. McN. Jones, M.D.)

WILLIAM HEAD, VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting the annual report of matters at this station as far as they came under my cognizance and jurisdiction.

It may be within recollection that last year when reports that Bubonic Plague existed at Hong Kong reached me, I took immediate action and ordered all vessels from China and Japan to William Head Quarantine Station, before going into the vicinity of Victoria, for close inspection and, if necessary, disinfection of luggage; in this I was supported by the Minister of Agriculture, who also enjoined the strictest caution and vigilance.

This year similar reports of the existence of cholera in Japan were brought in June, and I took similar precautions. Foochow in China, and Honolulu were subsequently declared infected and I extended my precautionary measures to passengers coming from those ports.

Several vessels were detained for the disinfection of luggage, and the immediate consequence of such detention was that the Orient and Australian steamers refused to carry steerage passengers from Japan, Honolulu or the infected Chinese ports.

Cholera in those places was confined to the native quarters, and as Europeans were altogether free from disease and lived in separate districts, isolated in fact and aloof from the former, first class European luggage was allowed to pass.

Whether I disinfected here or the companies refused to carry passengers, the result was obviously the same, viz., the prevention of the introduction of disease. So far no case of cholera has been brought nor has it appeared here.

Honolulu has been again declared non-infected and the disease seems to be dying out in Japan and also absent from Chinese ports.

In respect to these declarations or bills of health given by Her Britannic Majesty's consuls and by those of the United States, I would beg to call attention to the following facts.

On August 11th ultimo, the steamer "Victoria" from Japan arrived; on the 13th the "Empress of Japan" came; both these vessels presented British consular bills of health, clean from all the ports of call, Hong Kong, Amoy, Shanghai, (Woosung), Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, (Hiogo), Yokohama, (Kanagawa), with the exception of Kobe which was declared to have "some daily occurring cases of cholera among the natives, no others." On the 14th arrived "Straits of Dover" from Japan. By chance I looked over United States consular bills of health, and amongst them I found, "Hong Kong, 1 case of plague," "Kobe, 202 cases of cholera, 175 deaths," "Yokohama, 16 cases of cholera, 13 deaths" during the previous two weeks.

## Department of Agriculture.

These statistics are given in schedule form as:—

	No. Cases.	No. Deaths.
Yellow fever.....		
Asiatic cholera.....	202	175
Cholerae or cholera nostras.....		
Small-pox.....		
Typhus.....		
Plague.....	1	

This schedule is furnished to the consul by a qualified and responsible physician; therefore the accuracy, trustworthiness and superiority of the United States bills of health are at once apparent over that of the British, which as far as information goes are issued solely by the consuls without at any rate any visible or testamentary evidence of official responsibility of a medical man.

It is been the same since that date as I have inspected the United States bills of health on all vessels bound ultimately for the States, for our own safety's sake. The United States require under a heavy penalty separate bills, whether the vessel passes quarantine previously or not.

Could not this state of things be changed?

Our consuls apparently only judge by hearsay, whereas the United States have an official medically certified state of the public health before them, and simply put facts leaving it to the judgment of the quarantine officials of subsequent ports of entry to determine their course of action.

There is no possibility of misconception on the part of the latter.

I may mention that in disinfecting, I made no exception with regard to passengers for the United States.

Passengers from the Orient continue to be vaccinated at the points of embarkation. No cases of small-pox have been brought within the year, owing I believe to the adoption of this practice chiefly.

No lepers have been brought.

I have found the surgeons on board the various vessels willing and indeed anxious to carry out all suggestions for sanitation.

The disinfecting apparatus seems to work well. Dr. Montizambert, Director General of Quarantines, has visited the station and will doubtless report the results of his inspection.

A road has been made from the station to the trunk road; this is a useful adjunct.

The "Earl" is in perfect running order and has proved herself a seaworthy boat in many a south-east and west gale. I have not yet seen one I have hesitated to go out in, even when larger boats have refused. But it might happen any day and then I have the road to town.

I wrote once before recommending that the wharf should have a T backing, as the piles are driven on the uneven rugged unyielding rocks and are consequently liable to permanent displacement. This has happened to several of the fender piles, some having fallen 10 inches. Knocked off by the impact of steamers they hang suspended by wire ropes which alone secure them to their fellows.

An admiralty chart particularly drawn for William Head waters has been issued which shows that practically vessels of any size could come to the wharf.

In conclusion I beg to offer my congratulations on the state of the quarantine appliances at this station which only require few improvements to be as perfect as such a new station can be, and the confidence in the efficiency of which is shown by the fact that the authorities of the United States on this coast permit all vessels to pass without demur which carry a clean bill of health from William Head Quarantine. I append the usual account of the ocean-going vessels with their passengers and crews. Coastwise vessels and Sound boats do not come in my cognizance.

All "colliers" bound from San Francisco to Nanaimo for coal have been accustomed to take the outside passage some miles distant. The delay and detention consequent on their being obliged to come round into William Head would be in my opinion unnecessary and vexatious, and in view of the fact that the former course has been the practice for many years, indeed as long as I can remember, I did not think it expedient to make any change without instructions. They do not carry passengers, and they go direct to Nanaimo.

	British Steamers.	Foreign Steamers.	British Sail.	Foreign Sail.	Cabin Passengers.	Inter-mediate Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Crews.
1894.								
November ..	5	13	3	2	332	32	689	1,455
December ..	3	14	3	1	377	14	558	1,505
1895.								
January .....	5	13	1	3	290	34	529	1,527
February .....	2	12	1	2	735	33	664	1,266
March .....	5	12	1	.....	1,614	59	1,266	1,499
April .....	5	15	1	.....	1,828	51	2,034	1,696
May .....	3	17	.....	3	1,242	58	1,421	1,486
June .....	3	20	2	1	1,731	38	668	1,926
July .....	7	18	.....	2	1,832	66	1,195	2,121
August .....	5	22	.....	2	1,983	52	915	2,039
September ..	7	17	3	2	1,218	38	1,111	1,974
October .....	4	17	1	.....	889	26	1,053	1,516

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

W. MACNAUGHTON JONES, A.B., M.D., M.S.,  
*Supt. of Quarantines, B.C.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 13.

## REPORT OF VICTORIA INSPECTING PHYSICIAN,

(G. DUNCAN, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st October, 1895. During that period 18,413 passengers with an average per month of 1,875 crew, were landed at the wharfs of this port and I am happy to say there has been no case of infectious or contagious disease among them.

During the visit of Dr. Montizambert, Superintendent of Quarantines for the Dominion, to this coast I communicated to him knowledge of China and Japan and their people obtained in my visit to these countries last year and also as one of a committee from the city council laid these matters before the Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Honourable Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, leaving with the Premier an abstract of the knowledge gained on quarantine. This

## Department of Agriculture.

civic delegation recommended that the Dominion Government should commission some one to visit China and Japan and report upon the sanitary condition there found.

From my conversation with the chief member of quarantines and in view of the extreme importance of the question, I would strongly urge that he should be the person so commissioned.

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

GEO. H. DUNCAN, M.D.,  
*Quarantine Officer, Victoria City.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 14.

#### REPORT ON THE LEPER HOSPITAL, TRACADIE, N. B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

TRACADIE, N.B., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I beg leave to present herewith my report on the Tracadie Lazaretto for the interval comprised between 31st October, 1894, and the present time.

There are to-day in the lazaretto nineteen inmates—thirteen males and six females. Three of these are in the final stage of the disease, and must soon lay down their burden of life. There were three deaths during the year; and one new case was admitted.

There has been more sickness than usual among the inmates. The removal of our lepers from the old and cheerless to the new and cheerful lazaretto must add very much to their general health and well-being, and, as a result, they will be less liable to intercurrent ailments.

Although the institution is in no sense a prison, with one exception there has been no straying from the grounds without permission.

The attendance and nursing, inspired by religious motives, are all that could be desired. The unfortunates are made as comfortable as possible; and their general behaviour is good. They submit with admirable resignation to the suffering attendant on their frightful malady.

There is not now one case of leprosy (outside the hospital) in this village. None have been admitted to the lazaretto from this parish for many years; newcomers are invariably from outlying districts. I have made frequent tours of inspection through infected districts and find only two or three cases waiting admission to the new lazaretto now almost ready for occupancy. The diminution in the number of persons afflicted with leprosy in this province has been slow but steady for several years. This is entirely due to stricter precautionary measures outside the lazaretto, and to effective segregation. The absolute number of lepers is reduced and the reduction in ratio of the population is still greater. Our lepers come from the poorer classes who live in log huts, and the improvement in their general health which follows residence in a well conducted institution, where cleanliness, regular diet, and sanitary principles are insisted upon, prolongs their lives and at the same time lessens their sufferings.

I am constantly on the watch for new cases now and then cropping up; but have not yet found it necessary to enforce segregation by *forced* measures. When after careful examination I declare a person leprous he is promptly shunned, and, ceasing to obtain a livelihood, he is easily induced to seek the shelter so bountifully

provided for him by the government. Canada, in the special care she takes of her poor lepers, is setting a noble example to the rest of the world. I may add that a few days ago we were visited by the physician in charge of a leper asylum in Costa Rica, Central America, who came by direction of the government to examine our lazaretto with a view to the erection of a similar one.

Persons engaged in any line of special work find it necessary to keep abreast with the best and most advanced ideas and methods pertaining to their speciality. For this reason I keep myself constantly in touch with those in all portions of the world who have the care of leper asylums; and I watch with special interest the results of curative treatment now being attempted by earnest bands of workers, notably in the Hawaiian Islands.

The removal from the old to the new hospital will take place at as early a date as possible after the heating apparatus has been placed in working order. The contractor, Wm. Stuart, Esq., of Ottawa, has completed his work in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Leprosy elsewhere, in Canada, is receiving my special attention, and will form the subject of a future report.

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

A. C. SMITH, M.D.,

*Inspector of Leprosy, and Medical Adviser to the Tracadie Lazaretto.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 15.

### REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN AT RIMOUSKI.

(P. A. GAUVREAU, M.D.)

RIMOUSKI, QUE., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on quarantine at this sub-station for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

Twenty-nine mail steamers were boarded and inspected by me, three of which I sent to Grosse Isle Quarantine, viz.:—1st. The steamer "Sardinian," Captain Moore, on the 6th of July, having on board three cases of measles.

2nd. The steamer "Numidian," Captain McNicol, on the 12th October, with typhoid fever.

3rd. The steamer "Labrador," Captain McAuley, on the 25th October, having on board a case of measles.

There were landed at Rimouski, during the season besides the mails for Canada, Australia, China and Japan, 224 passengers, the greater part of them bound to the Maritime Provinces.

The whole respectfully submitted.

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

P. A. GAUVREAU, M.D.,

*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# CATTLE QUARANTINE

## No. 1.

### REPORT ON THE CATTLE QUARANTINES OF QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES, ALSO THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(PROFESSOR D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., V.S., Edin. D.V.S., McGill, Chief Inspector.)

SIR,—I beg herewith to inclose my nineteenth annual report of live stock inspection at the ports of exportation, importations at the quarantines, and internal diseases throughout the Dominion, from 1st November, 1894, to 1st November, 1895.

It is with pleasure that I am able after the lapse of another year to assure you that, notwithstanding the reported discovery of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in two steers out of 97,796 cattle landed from Canada at British ports, and 1,810 direct to France, total 99,606, no such disease had been discovered in Canada from ocean to ocean. Not only is this the case, but your inspectors have been very seldom called upon to investigate any diseases in the country—that in fact with the exception of tuberculosis and actinomycosis, and a few cases of scab in sheep, no diseases of a contagious nature exist in the herds or flocks of Canada. The healthiness of live stock generally in this country is almost phenomenal.

#### EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

As will be seen from the subjoined reports of the inspectors, the total numbers of both cattle and sheep have been considerably increased.

#### EXPORTATION FOR FIVE YEARS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1891 . . . . .	108,947	32,157
1892 . . . . .	98,755	15,932
*1893 . . . . .	80,895	1,781
*1894 . . . . .	82,217	121,304
*1895 . . . . .	99,606	187,338

Of the cattle in 1895, 1,810 were shipped to France. 93,321 were shipped at Montreal direct to British ports, and 1,834 went via Portland, U.S., and 2,641 via Halifax, N.S. The sheep were shipped direct to British ports. All these animals were carefully inspected and, with the exception of 140 cattle and 832 sheep detained for reasons given below, they were all found free from disease or disability and were shipped under the strict regulations governing the exportation of live stock enforced most carefully by the officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

\*Exportations from 1st November to 1st November.

## ANIMALS REJECTED AT INSPECTION.

*Cattle.*

Actinomycosis.....	67
Injured en route and lame.....	57
Poor and unfit to ship.....	15
Mange .....	1
Total.....	140

*Sheep.*

Injured en route and lame.....	52
Scab in * United States sheep (one flock) .....	660
† Scab in Canadian sheep .....	135
§ Wool eaten off en route.....	120

There were 1,500 in this flock, the balance of which were allowed to go on to London.

A considerable improvement in the quality and condition of the cattle was apparent, and the exportation business proved fairly profitable. Of the above numbers of stock Manitoba and the North-west Territories, according to Canadian Pacific Railway returns, furnished 42,540 cattle and 13,374 sheep. Favourable comments were made on the excellent quality and prime condition of most of the ranch cattle.

STATEMENT of cattle, sheep and hogs shipped from points in Manitoba and North-west Territories to Montreal, the cattle and sheep for export, the hogs for local consumption, during 12 months, 1st November, 1894, to 31st October, 1895.

	From Manitoba.	From North-west.	Totals.
	No. of Head.	No. of Head.	No. of Head.
Cattle.....	13,905	28,635	42,540
Sheep.....	1,029	12,345	13,374
Hogs.....	4,192	.....	4,192

*Stockers.*

The embargo which, notwithstanding our every effort to locate contagious pleuropneumonia in Canada having failed, still continues to exclude our stockers from British markets, consequently another market had to be found for this class of cattle which the ranchmen of Alberta have supplied; thousands of yearlings and two year old steers have been bought and placed on Alberta ranges and if the experiment thus made should prove to be successful thousands more of two year olds will be shipped there next summer. It is necessary, however, that they be sent out to the ranges during the months of June and July so as to give them time to acclimatize, and to learn to rustle before winter sets in.

\* These were sent back to Chicago.

† These were sent to the abattoir.

§ There were 1,500 in this flock, the balance of which were allowed to go on to London.

## Department of Agriculture.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of live stock inspectors for the port of Montreal continue to be done in a satisfactory manner by Mr. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., and Mr. Charles McEachran, D.V.S.; Mr. J. A. Couture, D.V.S., at Quebec, by Mr. Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S., at Halifax; and by Mr. Frink, D.V.S., at St. John, N.B.

### IMPORTATIONS OF LIVE STOCK.

I herewith append the report of the veterinary inspectors in charge of the cattle quarantines at Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

The following table will show the importations for the season just closing;

Quebec	}	Cattle.....	10
Cattle quarantine.	}	Sheep.....	350
St. John, N.B.,	}	Cattle.....	1
Cattle quarantine.	}		

Destined as follows:

	Manitoba.	Quebec.	N.B.	Ontario.	U.S.
Cattle.....	...	...	1	10	...
Sheep.....	3	1	...	56	290

I have pleasure in reporting that all of these animals completed their period of quarantine and were discharged free from disease and that the quarantine duties were faithfully carried out by officers in charge of the stations above named.

### PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

As will be seen by the reports of Inspectors Townsend and Chalmers in charge of quarantine operations for stamping out this disease in the county of Pictou, it is gradually decreasing.

Cattle slaughtered for three years: 1893, 125; 1894, 105; 1895, 81.

Professor Adami who had made special bacteriological investigations in 1894 was again requested to continue his researches and has confirmed his discovery of the micro-organism to which this disease is due, has made practical suggestions in his report in which I concur, and would recommend that they be carried out. I herewith append his report which is a valuable one defining accurately the pathology of this peculiar disease which is unknown elsewhere.

It is satisfactory, however, to note that the deductions confirm the methods adopted by the department from the commencement of our dealing with it.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of herds infected by this disease during the past year has greatly decreased in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, due no doubt to the owners of cattle being now generally well informed of the incurable and dangerous nature of the disease, and the ways in which the infection is spread, more care in adopting preventive measures being exercised by them.

This is supported by the fact of this disease only being discovered in a very small percentage of lungs examined for one month of animals slaughtered for food at Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Coaticook, St. John, N.B., Truro, N.S., New Glasgow, N.S., Halifax, N.S. Only 2 per cent were discovered at Quebec, 1½ per cent at Halifax and 2 per cent at St. John, and none at the other places, and not one in 99,606 inspected for exportation at the ports. It is quite evident that as intimated in my report for 1894, "It is yet within the lines of possible extermination for a comparatively small outlay for inspectors, tuberculin, and indemnity" and, I would again "strongly urge that Parliament be asked to vote the money necessary to rid Canada of this plague, worse by far than even contagious pleuro-pneumonia"; and based on further information and extended experience I am convinced that by educating the agriculturists on the subject by the distributing of pamphlets



containing full information of its nature and suggesting preventive measures, the disease will be checked and by the slaughtering out all herds reported as infected, after testing with tuberculin for a few years, the disease will disappear entirely.

Considering that it is not only a menace to Canadian herds but a very serious danger to public health, it involves the serious responsibility which should move Parliament to support the department in dealing actively with it without further delay. As a safeguard against the importation of this disease all cattle imported into Canada are tested by tuberculin at the quarantines, the owners having the option if found tuberculous, of returning them whence they came or having them slaughtered.

#### SHEEP SCAB.

I have pleasure in reporting that this disease is not known to exist in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, and that it has been exterminated from the North-west Territories, as will be seen from the report of Inspector Evans herewith appended. It is much to be regretted that owing to large numbers of sheep from Chicago having been exported on Canadian ships, often along with Canadian sheep, this disease has on several occasions been reported to have been discovered on steamships sailing from Montreal. It must not be forgotten that this disease being due to an acarus, a minute insect resembling a cheese mite, it is quite possible for the shippers to remove from the flock every animal showing signs of scab, before reaching the shipping port, and it would be impossible for an inspector no matter how careful he might be to detect the presence of these minute (microscopic) insects in the inspection of thousands of sheep at the stock yards.

The inspection of sheep should commence on the farms. All infected flocks should be quarantined there, so that selections from infected flocks cannot be made for shipment, otherwise port inspection may fail to prevent the disease being discovered two weeks afterwards, as the acarus will work actively in sheep in close pens, against the sides or cross beams of which they have constant opportunities of rubbing for ten or twelve days at sea, and if wet with salt water this condition will be aggravated.

Any reflections, therefore, on the carefulness of the inspectors at the ports of shipment would under the circumstances be unfair.

#### ACTINOMYCOSIS.

This disease continues to be reported from various parts of the Dominion. 67 animals affected by it were rejected by the Inspectors of cattle for exportation at Montreal during the past season, and several cases were reported by the North-west Mounted Police as occurring in the ranching country in the North-west Territories.

#### HEALTH OF ANIMALS IN CANADA.

My report on the above is embodied in the appendix on alleged pleuropneumonia in Canadian cattle.

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

D. McEACHRAN,  
M.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(M. C. BAKER, D.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 30th October, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to report that there have been inspected and passed for shipment at the Canadian Pacific Railway stockyards from 1st November, 1894, up to to-day,—60,924 head of cattle and 74,918 sheep.

During that time there were rejected as unfit for shipment the following animals:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
For actinomycosis.....	47	....
Lame or injured coming to Montreal.....	57	52
Poor or unfit to ship.....	15	....
Wool eaten off by other sheep.....	....	120
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total rejected .....	119	172

Of the above 1,810 head of cattle were shipped to France. The balance, cattle and sheep, were shipped to British ports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. BAKER,

*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 3.

REPORT ON POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.)

QUEBEC, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual report of Pointe Lévis Cattle Quarantine for the year 1895.

Ten cattle were imported this year.

350 sheep do do

The cattle are for Ontario.

60 sheep are for Canada.

290 sheep are for United States.

The cattle are still in quarantine.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,

*Assistant Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 4.

## REPORT ON ST. JOHN, N.B., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. H. FRINK, D.V.S.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report concerning the duties performed at this station. Early in the year, instructions were forwarded me by the Chief Inspector to make an examination of the lungs of all cattle slaughtered at the abattoirs for the purpose of ascertaining if any lesions, indicating the presence of pleuropneumonia, could be found in the lungs of such cattle. There being no public abattoir the investigation had to be carried on among slaughter houses occupied and owned by private concerns regulated by a commission and from this cause it was difficult owing to these places being scattered about to examine the lungs of all animals slaughtered; however 381 lungs were examined. No symptoms or appearance of pneumonia were found. The lungs of three animals were found tuberculous, two with purulent infiltrations. During the months of September and October another examination was made with great care. The lungs of 534 cattle were examined and with the exceptional trace of tuberculosis found in aged cows brought for slaughter there was an entire absence of any pneumonic disease or anything which would indicate that it had occurred during the animal's existence. Contagious disease of or among animals in this province is unknown and judging from the experience of other countries it would be impossible (where there is not the slightest restriction on the movements of cattle) to prevent its spread and consequent recognition.

As before reported, the grounds used for some years as a cattle quarantine have been absorbed by the Provincial Reformatory Board. Considerable correspondence has taken place with parties who were desirous of bringing in cattle from foreign countries. The existing facilities are somewhat inadequate and new grounds and buildings are needed. One animal, a Jersey bull, imported by Thos. Davidson, by steamer from United States came unexpectedly and temporary arrangements were perfected whereby isolation and security were established, the premises placed under lock and key and declared an infected place under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Canada. The animal is in perfect health and will probably continue so. I have, under instruction from the collector of customs examined any horses which have arrived from the United States. The few examined were found free from disease. Two head of swine imported from Barbados were quarantined fifteen days aboard ship "Erie" and discharged. Five head of swine were brought on from Boston by steamers. The owner refusing to have them quarantined they were sent back from whence they came. The health of all animals in this province is exceptionally good, contagious disease being unknown.

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

JAMES H. FRINK,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

## No. 5.

### REPORT ON HALIFAX, N.S., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(WM. JAKEMAN, D.V.S.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you my annual report as superintendent of cattle quarantine at the port of Halifax from 1st November, 1894, until 1st November, 1895.

#### *Cattle Exported.*

1894.

Dec. 15th.—Per ss. "Sarnia," Dominion Line, Captain Couch, 97 head of cattle, shipped by Messrs. Price to Liverpool.

Dec. 22nd.—Per ss. "Numidian," Allan Line, Captain McNichol, 165 head of cattle shipped by Messrs. Willison, Hall & Adams, to Liverpool.

1895.

February 9th.—Per ss. "Oregon," Dominion Line, Captain Joseph Gibson, 181 head of cattle, shipped by Mr. Sheridan to Liverpool.

February 16th.—Per ss. "Mongolian," Allan Line, Captain Barrett, 30 head of cattle, shipped by Mr. Sheridan to Liverpool.

March 2nd.—Per ss. "Laurentian," Allan Line, Captain McDougall, 152 head of cattle, shipped by Mr. Sheridan to Liverpool.

March 16th.—Per ss. "Numidian," Allan Line, Captain McNichol, 300 head of cattle, shipped by Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides to Liverpool.

March 29th.—Per ss. "Mongolian," Allan Line, Captain Barrett, 322 head of cattle, shipped by Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides to Liverpool.

April 10th.—Per ss. "Brazilian," Allan Line, Captain Whyte, 445 head of cattle, shipped by Messrs. Elliott, Gordon & Ironsides, Price & Calhoun to Liverpool.

April 27th.—Per ss. "Borderer," Furness Line, Captain Trinick, 600 head of cattle, shipped by Gordon & Ironsides to Liverpool.

April 27th.—Per ss. "Numidian," Allan Line, Captain McNichol, 329 head of cattle, shipped by Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides to Liverpool.

#### *Cattle Imported.*

1894.

Nov. 11th.—Per ss. "Halifax" from Boston, 1 horse, property of H. A. Chipman.

1895.

January 27th.—Per ss. "Halifax" from Boston, 1 horse, property of Walter Jones.

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

WM. JAKEMAN,  
*Veterinary Inspector*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 6.

## REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.)

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT VETERINARY INSPECTOR,  
FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
TORONTO, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to inclose report received from Mr. E. P. Westell, V.S., veterinary surgeon in charge of quarantine at Point Edward as to the number and value of cattle and swine received into quarantine during year ending 31st October. It is also pleasing to report that the horses and cattle of Ontario have as heretofore shown a high standard of health, notwithstanding the severe and continued drought. During the year at different periods examinations of the lungs of cattle slaughtered in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Galt (in all nine hundred and twenty-seven) were made, and no signs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any form of pneumonia were found.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 7.

## REPORT ON POINT EDWARD CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(E. P. WESTELL, V.S.)

SARNIA, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of cattle and swine received into Point Edward station, for the year 1895.

I am pleased to state that all the animals received into this station for the past year were particularly healthy and of very superior breeding, many having been selected from the best herds in the United States particularly some of the Jersey cattle which were purchased at very high prices, whose individuality and choicest breeding will most favourably commend them to the various breeders of Jersey cattle in Canada.

I also desire to report that the swine received into quarantine for the present year compare favourably both in number and quality with those received in former years.

Attached you will find a detailed statement of the various animals received and quarantined at this station.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. P. WESTELL, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED Statement of Cattle received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

Date of Entry.	Holsteins.		Jerseys.		Herefords.		Valuation.	Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1895.							\$ cts.		
Mar. 22 ...	1	6					1,200 00	June 20 ...	G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.
May 2 ...					1		25 00	July 30 ...	Miss McCarthy, Windsor, Ont.
do 3 ...					1		20 00	do 31 ...	Chas. Stringfellow, Hagersville, Ont.
do 15 ...					2		150 00	Aug. 12 ...	David Duncan, Don, Ont.
do 22 ...					1		100 00	do 19 ...	do do
July 31 ...			1	2			500 00	Oct. 28 ...	do do
Sept. 12 ...					4		200 00	Yet in quar.	J. W. Humpbridge, London, Ont.
do 26 ...					1	2	300 00	do	J. P. Wiser, Prescott, Ont.
	1	6	1	11	1	2	2,495 00		

E. P. WESTELL, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

DETAILED Statement of Swine received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Duroc Jersey.		Berkshire.		Yorkshire.		Cheshire.		Removal.	Valuation.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1895.														\$	cts.
Jan. 11	1	1					1	1					Jan. 31	40 00	Gideon Snider, Jarvis, Ont.
do 26							1						Feb. 13	35 00	Geo. Green, Stratford, Ont.
Feb. 14				1									do 6	40 00	Rufus McMullin, Leamington, Ont.
do 22		1											do 17	35 00	J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.
Mar. 27							1						Apr. 16	40 00	D. McLeran, Ridgeway, Ont.
do 29								1					do 18	40 00	J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.
Apr. 11								1					do 8	25 00	N. H. Smith, Tilbury, Ont.
do 18													May 1	50 00	Chris. Fahner, Crediton, Ont.
May 27	1					1							June 17	25 00	Zabes Wakley, Bolton, Ont.
June 20		1											do 10	25 00	J. H. Holmes, Norwich, Ont.
July 18	1	1											July 7	25 00	F. Green, Sheddon, Ont.
do 25	1												Aug. 7	25 00	Joseph Barkey, Leesonville, Ont.
do 31													do 14	25 00	A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont.
Aug. 3				1									do 20	25 00	Robt. Willis, Glenmyer, Ont.
Sept. 5	1	1											do 23	50 00	J. Stutzinger, Fenwick, Ont.
do 5				1									Sept. 25	25 00	Geo. Horton, Exeter, Ont.
do 9													do 25	20 00	Wm. Hannah, Bewdley, Ont.
Oct. 9											1		do 29	25 00	Capt. Young, Tupperville, Ont.
do 12				1									Yet in quar.	35 00	Oliver Drury, Fargo, Ont.
do 17				1									do	40 00	Tape Bros., Ridgeway, Ont.
do 24													do	75 00	H. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.
do 30		1													
	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1		720 00	

E. P. WESTELL, D.V.S.,  
Inspector.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 8.

## REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(D. H. McFADDEN, D.V.S.)

EMERSON, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have now to perform the yearly office of making you a detailed report of my work as inspector of the Emerson and Gretna quarantine stations for the year ending 31st October, 1895. On this occasion, this will not be a work of any great length as there is nothing of moment to record beyond the ordinary routine details except in one very important particular: that of the tuberculin tests. Since the date of my last report your department by regulation made these tests obligatory on all cattle brought into the country. This, of course, made a very weighty addition to the work of quarantine, in that the cattle were in every instance subjected to careful observation and preparation before the injection, and the results carefully recorded on charts which were then forwarded to your department for final inspection and report before the cattle were released.

In this connection it must be gratifying to your department to find that these most careful tests have failed to indicate the presence of tuberculosis in any of the cattle brought in by immigrants during the past year. This, together with the fact that there have only been two deaths in quarantine, would seem to lead to the conclusion that the grade cattle such as the immigrant usually brings along with him are generally speaking of a sound and healthy class.

The accompanying tables show that during the year just ended there have been no fewer than 209 head of cattle in quarantine for 90 days, and that although sickness and death would not be very remarkable amongst such a number there have been but two deaths as just before mentioned. In one of these two cases, on 28th of June last, a cow, the property of Mr. O. Johnston, gave birth to a bull calf which was utterly powerless in its hind quarters. There was no prospect of its ever improving and I therefore ordered it to be destroyed on 1st July, some three days after its birth. In the other case, on 6th July, a small bull calf, whilst still in the care of the owner, was being by him unloaded from a wagon in which it had been brought by road to the quarantine, and in course of the operation the animal met with what turned out to be a fatal accident. This remarkable absence of death and sickness I may be allowed to point out is directly attributable to the diligent and judicious care the animals receive whilst in quarantine.

Pursuant to the instructions of your department, I have taken down piecemeal the large house formerly standing in the quarantine grounds, the foundations having given way. It was of no use as it stood, but with the lumber obtained from it, I have been enabled to keep the stables in good repair and the balance has been piled away for future use in repairs.

The usual tabulated statements accompany this report. These show the entries of cattle and the births and deaths in quarantine; in the cases of other stock inspected, there are tables giving all details under the respective heads, of horses, swine and sheep. The comparative table which is also sent herewith embraces the past three years but shows no remarkable features; the respective importations are even as to numbers, or nearly so, in each of the three years: there being but a slight increase in the number of horses, sheep and swine, and a small decrease in the number of cattle.

In concluding I have again to acknowledge the courteous assistance, when required, on the part of the customs and railway officials.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, D.V.S.,

Inspector.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



- COMPARATIVE INSPECTION TABLE.

Emerson and Gretna Cattle Quarantine and Live Stock Inspection Stations for the years 1893 to 1895, inclusive.

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1893.....	568	680	398	120
1894.....	262	671	363	131
1895.....	209	732	333	141

D. H. McFADDEN, D.V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1895.

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1895.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where From.	Destination.	Horses or Mules.	No.
1894.					
Nov. 5.	John Gerhard	Belgrade, Minn.	Rat Portage, Ont.	Horses	2
do 5.	Robt. Sheppard	St. Vincent, Minn.	Letellier, Man.	do	2
do 5.	Jos. LeBlanc	Kitson Co., Minn.	St. Norbert	do	2
do 10.	T. E. Convers	Doone, Iowa	LaCombe, N.W.T.	do	8
do 15.	W. W. Fitzpatrick	Forest River	Emerson	do	6
do 16.	A. Belleisle	St. Joe, N.D.	St. Malo	do	2
do 16.	J. B. Tetrault	do	do	do	2
do 19.	H. Kuger	Argyle, Minn.	LeDuc, N.W.T.	do	2
do 19.	C. Wallner	Thompson, N.D.	Wetaskewan, N.W.T.	do	4
do 24.	Wm. Yates	Crookston, Minn.	Edmonton, Man.	do	2
do 28.	J. Quinell	Neché, N.D.	Arden, Man.	do	1
do 29.	Thos. T. Hunt	Cleveland, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	do	5
Dec. 1.	W. G. Furley	Grand Forks, N.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	do	2
do 24.	Geo. Brown	Tyner, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	3
do 26.	B. Brentain	Benson, Minn.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	Mule	1
do 26.	do	do	do	Horses	4
1895.					
Jan. 1.	Geo. Gunn	Olga, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 16.	Frank Elliott	Hallock, Minn.	Calgary, N.W.T.	do	9
do 26.	J. B. Vane	St. Joe, N.D.	Morris, Man.	do	3
do 31.	C. B. Vane	do	do	Mules	2
do 31.	F. M. Stephenson	Coleridge, Neb.	Lacombe, N.W.T.	Horees	2
do 31.	C. B. Stephenson	do	do	do	1
Feb. 1.	McPhea Travelling Troupe	Neché, N.D.	Gretna	Mule	1
do 22.	John McKenzie	Ontario	Brandon	Horses	7
do 28.	A. Hood	Hamilton, N.D.	Edmonton	do	3
Mar. 2.	L. Grasse	Doone, Ia	Lacombe, N.W.T.	do	5
do 6.	do	Richland, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	Mules	2
do 6.	James McDonald	do	do	Horses	2
do 9.	E. Welsh	Fairwell, Neb.	High Bluff, Man.	do	11
do 9.	W. J. Welsh	do	do	do	11
do 19.	Albert Johnston	Hamilton, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 22.	P. Breland	Neché, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	1
do 23.	S. Baxter	Twinbrooks, S.D.	Wetaskewan, N.W.T.	do	5
do 23.	W. F. Gunn	do	do	do	1
do 23.	F. Gene	Howard Lake, Minn.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	5
do 23.	E. Bibon	do	do	do	4
do 23.	P. Bellaire	do	do	do	3
do 23.	L. P. Lavallee	do	do	do	2
do 26.	F. Fiedtke	East Park, Neb.	LeDuc, N.W.T.	do	6
do 26.	J. Harder	Hyde Park, N.D.	Rosenfeldt, Man.	do	2
do 27.	J. Dyck	Cope, Col.	Winkler, Man.	do	2
April 1.	G. Cournoyer	Howard Lake, Minn.	Edmonton	do	3
do 1.	A. Graveline	Olga, N.D.	St. Jean Baptiste	do	3

## Department of Agriculture.

### DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1895—Continued.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from	Destination.	Horses or Mules.	No.
1895.					
April 1.	C. R. Watt	Glaston, N.D.	Lake Dauphin	Horses	2
do 2.	E. Bartlett	St. Joe, N.D.	St. Agathe	do	5
do 2.	Chas. Olson	Texas	Minnedosa	do	3
do 2.	J. A. Mitchell	Iowa	Winnipeg	do	2
do 3.	Geo. Thompson	St. Vincent	Pilot Mound	do	1
do 5.	Martin Morrison	Iowa	Portage LaPrairie	do	7
do 5.	E. Vance	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson	Mules	5
do 6.	H. A. Benson	Kensington, Minn.	Miami, Man.	Horses	5
do 7.	C. H. Orr	Burkmere, S.D.	Franklin	do	10
do 7.	C. Orr	do	do	do	10
do 8.	J. Hemmer	Doone, Ia	Lacombe	do	9
do 10.	J. K. Johnsson	Akra, N.D.	Lake Manitoba	do	2
do 14.	A. Patenaude	Red Lake Falls	Wetaskewan	do	1
do 14.	A. Person	Douglas, Minn.	do	do	3
do 19.	T. Carlson	Crookston, Minn.	do	do	2
do 19.	C. Carlson	do	do	do	1
do 20.	P. O. Haukedahl	Erskine, Minn.	do	do	1
do 20.	G. W. Spinning	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson	do	5
do 22.	N. Bibaud	Winsted, Minn.	Edmonton	do	5
do 22.	P. Skape	Moorhead, Minn.	Wetaskewan	do	2
do 22.	L. O. Bjaaland	do	do	do	4
do 24.	E. Gardner	Hamilton, N.D.	Innisfail	do	3
do 24.	do	do	do	Mule	1
do 25.	E. Grengs	Borden, Minn.	Wetaskewan	Horses	3
do 25.	M. Jacobs	Miniota, Minn.	do	do	2
do 25.	W. McWhirter	Gary, S.D.	Edmonton	do	3
do 25.	A. McWhirter	do	do	do	1
do 25.	F. Stringer	Mineota, Minn.	do	Mules	4
do 26.	J. O. Hough	Walcott, N.D.	Wetaskewan	Horses	2
do 27.	O. Johnson	Fisher's Landing	Lacombe, N.W.T.	do	2
do 27.	J. Lawrence	Maida, N.D.	Manitou, Man.	do	2
do 27.	J. Moe	Grafton, N.D.	Wetaskewan	do	4
May 2.	J. Klassen	Okato, Kan.	Duck Lake, N.W.T.	do	8
do 6.	J. B. Cartier	Bathgate, N.D.	St. Pierre, Man.	do	6
do 14.	A. A. Towns	Thompson, N.D.	Headingly, Man.	do	7
do 17.	M. McNab	Drayton, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 18.	J. King	Towner, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	2
do 22.	J. F. Fullerton	Grand Forks, N.D.	Brandon, Man.	do	3
do 23.	Wm. Curry	Fergus Falls, Minn.	Carman, Man.	do	1
do 23.	H. Tunnicliffe	do	do	do	4
do 23.	Geo. R. Wright	do	do	do	1
do 25.	J. Cumming	Devil's Lake, N.D.	Springfield, Man.	do	5
do 27.	Sam. Lawrence	Maida, N.D.	Manitou, Man.	do	5
do 29.	J. Olsen	Hetterdel, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	do	3
do 29.	Jno. Smith	Minnesota	Emerson, Man.	do	2
do 29.	J. J. Broode	Hetterdel, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	do	2
do 29.	F. R. Soderbom	do	do	do	1
do 30.	J. Halldorson	Halton, N.D.	Shoal Lake, Man.	do	2
June 3.	Sarah Fick	McIntosh, N.D.	Stuartburn, Man.	do	5
do 4.	J. D. McGregor	Sacramento, Cal.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	20
do 4.	H. J. Munn	do	do	do	22
do 4.	C. St. Arnaud	Walhalla, N.D.	Mountain City, Man.	do	2
do 6.	Tom Thumb Troupe	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	2
do 9.	P. L. Sather	Marshall, Minn.	Edmonton, Man.	do	5
do 9.	J. Ahnberg	do	do	do	2
do 10.	J. Mitchell	Otsego, Minn.	Glenboro'	do	1
do 11.	T. J. Veum	Park River, Dak.	Gretna	do	5
do 12.	G. G. Matthews	Fergus Falls, Minn.	do	do	7
do 12.	J. Graber	Pembina, N.D.	do	do	2
do 12.	C. N. Hogeness	Caledonia, N.D.	Wetaskewan	do	2
do 12.	J. McConnell	Bonole, Minn.	Baldur	do	1
do 13.	P. O. Donovan	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	do	3
do 16.	F. H. Logan	Minneapolis, Minn.	Brandon	do	1
do 18.	Christie & Fares	Burlington, Ia.	Emerson	do	22
do 25.	G. Walton	Bathgate, N.D.	Gretna	do	1
do 27.	W. R. Elliott	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg	do	5
do 28.	J. W. Etting	Grafton, N.D.	do	do	8
do 29.	W. H. Jennings	Grand Forks, N.D.	do	do	3

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1895—Continued.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from	Destination.	Horses or Mules.	No.
1895.					
June 29.	A. Caplet	St. Johns, N.D.	River Roseau	Horses...	1
do 29.	A. Henri	do	do	do	5
do 29.	P. Norbet	do	do	do	4
do 29.	F. Henri	do	do	do	4
July 3.	D. Fraser & Sons.	St. Vincent, Minn	Emerson	do	1
do 4.	E. Vance	Pembina, N.D.	do	do	1
do 5.	E. J. Nomland.	Buxton, N.D.	Edmonton	do	2
do 6.	Gretna Syndicate.	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	do	5
do 6.	J. Lindsay	Grafton, N.D.	Winnipeg.	do	1
do 10.	D. S. Wood.	Wilmot, S.D.	Lake Dauphin.	do	16
do 10.	F. H. Waterman.	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert.	do	6
July 10.	A. McFadden.	Neche, N.D.	Winnipeg.	do	1
do 12.	A. McLean.	Grand Forks, N.D.	do	do	1
do 12.	Wm. Armstrong	do	do	do	4
do 14.	John Bradford.	do	do	do	7
do 15.	F. W. Simpson.	Pembina, N.D.	Dominion City.	do	1
do 15.	Jas. Vanwhort.	St. Vincent, Minn	Emerson.	do	1
do 17.	D. Dyck	Cope, Col.	Winkler	do	6
do 23.	A. Haynes	Clare, Mich.	Edmonton	do	2
do 24.	C. Barthelet.	St. Joe, N.D.	Otterburn	do	6
Aug. 7.	Ole Reiten.	Rutland, N.D.	Leduc, N.W.T.	do	1
do 12.	J. A. Moss.	Kinloss, N.D.	Winnipeg.	do	2
do 19.	W. Tweed	Osmond, Neb.	Morden, Assa.	do	1
do 24.	Wm. Ellhaus	Grandon, S.D.	La Salle, Man.	do	4
Sept. 1.	J. P. Weber.	Friend, Neb	Morden	do	2
do 1.	C. Valz	do	do	do	2
do 1.	E. L. Bryston	Oberlin, Kan.	Wetaskewan.	Mules	2
do 1.	do	do	do	Horses.	5
do 7.	Carl Arnoth	Franklin, Minn.	do	do	3
do 7.	Thowal Arnoth	do	do	do	3
do 14.	F. Johnston.	Ellendale, Minn.	Winnipeg.	do	2
do 16.	W. R. Ball.	Omaha, Neb.	Edmonton.	do	2
do 16.	Wm. Ball	do	do	do	3
do 29.	Colin White.	Cayuga, N.D.	Leduc, N.W.T.	do	9
Oct. 2.	L. P. Desaulniers	Silver Leaf, N.D	Edmonton.	do	4
do 2.	do	do	do	Mules	1
do 1.	Jacob Fast	Langdon, N.D.	Morris, Man	Horses.	1
do 3.	J. E. Spothelie,	Moorhead, Minn.	Wetaskewan	do	4
do 3.	A. A. Towns.	Thompson, N.D.	Headingly, Man	do	1
do 7.	Gretna Syndicate.	Grand Forks, N.D.	Gretna, Man	do	2
do 8.	R. W. Hughes	Mt. Vernon	Portage la Prairie.	do	7
do 8.	J. W. Hughes	do	do	do	6
do 8.	N. Hughes	Cavilier, N.D.	do	do	2
do 8.	M. F. Hughes	do	do	do	2
do 10.	P. LaPlante	Devil's Lake, N.D.	St. Agathe, Man.	do	2
do 11.	D. Hyndman	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg	do	2
do 14.	W. King	Conway, N.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	7
do 14.	do	do	do	Mules	3
do 15.	Wm. W. Spencer.	Conde, S.D.	Yorkton, N.WT.	Horses.	3
do 15.	do	do	do	Mules	1
do 15.	Wm. McLaren	Grafton, N.D.	Stonewall, Man.	Horses.	1
do 15.	F. Latchford.	Auburn, N.D.	do	do	1
do 16.	B. T. Myrom.	Thompson, N.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	2
do 16.	C. Loiar	Cavilier, N.D.	Windy Gates, Man.	do	2
do 16.	Gretna Syndicate	Grand Forks, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	do	1
do 17.	A. Yeandle.	do	Winnipeg, Man.	do	6
do 19.	C. B. Fast	Langdon, N.D.	Morris, Man	do	2
do 25.	H. N. Hanson	Morgan, Minn.	Hobbema, N.W.T.	do	6
do 26.	G. Ady.	St. Thomas, N.D.	Russell, Man.	do	9
do 29.	Jas. Quinnell.	Neche, N.D.	Dauphin.	do	8

732

D. H. McFADDEN, D.V.S.,  
Inspector.

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1895.

## Department of Agriculture.

### DETAILED Report of Sheep inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1894.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
1894.				
Nov. 23.	J. P. Molloy.	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson.	23
Dec. 1.	E. Vance.	Minnesota.	do	65
do 4.	Jas. Massie.	Neche, N.D.	do	1
1895.				
Mar. 6.	Jas. McDonald.	Richland, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	10
do 23.	P. Bellaire.	Howard Lake, Min.	do	1
do 27.	J. Dyck.	Cope, Col.	Winkler, Man.	4
April 10.	J. K. Jonasson.	Akra, N.D.	Lake Manitoba.	60
do 19.	T. Carlson.	Crookston, Min.	Wetaskewan, N.W.T.	3
do 27.	J. Lawrence.	Maida, N.D.	Manitou, Man.	100
May 27.	Sam. Lawrence.	do	do	42
do 30.	J. Halldorson.	Halton, N.D.	Shoal Lake, Man.	35
June 12.	C. N. Hageness.	Caledonia, S.D.	Wetaskewan.	25
Aug. 7.	O. C. Reiten.	Rutland, N.D.	Leduc, N.W.T.	3
Oct. 29.	Jas. Quinnell.	Neche, N.D.	Dauphin, Man.	11
			Total.....	383

D. H. McFADDEN, D.V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1895.

## DETAILED Report of Swine inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1895.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
1894.				
Nov. 10.	T. E. Convers.	Doone, Ia	Lacombe, N.W.T.	3
do 19.	C. Wallner	Thompson, N.B.	Wetaskewan, N.W.T.	5
Dec. 26.	B. Brontain.	Benson, Min.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	5
1895.				
.....	A. Dumont.	do	do	6
Jan. 31.	F. M. Stephenson	Coleridge, Neb.	Lacombe, N.W.T.	3
.....	C. B. Stephenson	do	do	1
Mar. 2.	L. Grass	Doone, Ia	do	5
do 4.	D. A. Fraser.	Neche, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	1
do 6.	Jas. McDonald	Richland, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2
do 9.	W. J. Welsh.	Fairwell, Neb.	High Bluff, Man.	2
do 23.	P. Baxter.	Twinbrooks, S.D.	Wetaskewan, N.W.T.	8
do 23.	F. Gene	Howard Lake, Min.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2
do 23.	E. Bibon	do	do	2
do 23.	L. P. Lavalle.	do	do	2
do 26.	J. Harder	Hyde Park, N.D.	Rosenfeldt, Man.	3
do 27.	J. Dyck	Cope, Col	Winkler, Man	4
April 1.	G. Cournoyer.	Howard Lake, Min.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2
do 8.	J. Hemmer	Doone, Ia	Lacombe do	1
do 14.	A. Patenaude	Red Lake Falls	Wetaskewan do	3
do 20.	G. W. Spinning.	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	1
do 22.	N. Bibaud	Winstead, Min	Edmonton, N.W.T.	5
do 24.	E. Gardner	Hamilton, N.D.	Innisfail do	3
do 25.	E. Grengs.	Borden, Min	Wetaskewan do	1
do 25.	F. Stringer.	Minnesota, Min	do do	4
May 4.	A. Smith	Hyde Park, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	47
do 29.	Thos. Turmak	Pembina, N.D.	Morris do	1
June 15.	D. Fraser & Sons	Walhalla, N.D.	Emerson do	3
July 10.	Wm. Ray.	Neche, N.D.	Morden do	1
Oct. 2.	L. P. Desaulniers.	Silver Leaf, N.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	13
do 26.	G. Ady.	St. Thomas, N.D.	Russell, Man.	2
do 29.	Jas. Quinnell	Neche, N.D.	Dauphin do	2
Total.....				141

D. H. McFADDEN, D.V.S.,  
Inspector.

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1895.

# Department of Agriculture.

## DETAILED REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINED AT EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE, 1895.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Oxen.	Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Total.
1894.												
Nov. 16.	J. B. Tetrault	Thompson, N. D.	Wetaskewan, N. W. T.				5	3				
do 21.	Denis Kelly	Drayton, N. D.	Winnipeg, Man.				2					
do 24.	Wm. Yates	Crookston, Minn.	Edmonton, N. W. T.				3					
do 29.	Thos. T. Hunt	Cleveland, N. D.	Red Deer, N. W. T.		1	1	3	2				
Dec. 17.	T. Maynard	Tyner, N. D.	Emerson, Man.				2					
1895.												
Jan. 31.	F. M. and C. B. Stevenson	Coleridge, Neb.	Laconbe, N. W. T.				4	3	3	1		
do 23.	S. Baxter	Twinbrooks, S. D.	Wetaskewan, N. W. T.				2	1	2			
do 23.	W. F. Gunn	do	do				11	3	7			
do 7.	J. Moe	Grafton, N. D.	do				3	2	2			
do 14.	A. Patenaude	Red Lake Falls, Minn.	do		1	1	1	5	2	1		
do 19.	T. Carlson	Crookston, Minn.	do				4	2	2	2		
do 19.	C. Carlson	do	do				1					
do 20.	F. O. Hankedahl	Erskine, Minn.	do				4	2	1	2		
do 25.	G. Grengs	Borden, Minn.	do				2	4	1	1		
do 25.	T. Stringer	Mineota, Minn.	do			1	4	3	1	1		
do 25.	M. Jacobs	do	do				4	3	1	1		
do 27.	O. Johnson	Fisher's Landing, Minn.	do				3			1	1	
do 29.	J. Olsen	Hetterdel, Minn.	do				2	4				
do 29.	J. J. Broode	do	do				2	5				
do 29.	P. R. Joderhom	do	do				4	2	1	2		
June 12.	C. N. Hageuess	do	do				4	4	1	2		
do 21.	J. B. Cartier	Caledonia	Wetaskewan				6	4	2	1		
do 7.	Ole Reit n	Bathgate	St. Pierre, Man.			2	3	3				
Aug. 18.	Hans P. Hansen	Rutland, N. D.	Leduc, N. W. T.				6	2	1			
do 19.	A. Lemky	Melvin, Minn.	Wetaskewan, N. W. T.				6	2				
do 18.	Carl Berg	Langdon, Minn.	Morden, Man.				1	3	1			
Sept. 18.	Meerun & Munland.	Grafton, N. D.	Wetaskewan, N. W. T.			1	3	3	1			
do 18.	H. N. Hansen	Thompson, N. D.	Edmonton			2	8	6	4	2		
do 25.	H. N. Hansen	Morgan, Minn.	Hoppema				1	2				
		Grand total.			1	7	94	62	20	23	2	209

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1895.

D. H. McFADDEN, D. V. S.,  
Inspector.

## No. 9.

## REPORT ON MANITOU CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(M. YOUNG, D.V.S.)

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of inspections for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

During the year there were entered 156 horses, 9 mules, 102 cattle and 143 sheep.

In a general way the quality of the horses was superior to that of the importations of previous years and it is worthy of remark that no bands of western bronchos were entered this year, which is, I think, in the best interest of this province. The cattle were in every instance detained in quarantine for ninety (90) days and were submitted to the tuberculin lymph test before being released.

In connection with existing quarantine regulations I may say that however necessary it might have been to establish and enforce a detention of 90 days, the rule operates seriously against the immigration into Canada of the better class of settlers who would otherwise seek new homes here.

Of the settlers themselves who have entered during the past year I am happy to be able to say that almost without exception they appear to be an industrious and altogether desirable class of people, hailing principally from North Dakota and Nebraska.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. YOUNG, D.V.S.

*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

## DETAILED REPORT of Animals inspected by M. Young, D.V.S., 1st November, 1894, to 31st October, 1895.

Date.	Name of owner.	Where from.	Destination.	ANIMALS INSPECTED.					Where inspected.	Remarks.
				Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
1894.										
Nov. 2	Joseph Voz.	Langdon, N. Dak.	St. Alphonse, Man.	2					Killarney	
do	12 Jno. G. Brown	Cando	Treherne	2					do	
do	12 Wilson Harrison	Allandale	Ninga		7				do	Quarantined 90 days. Sec. 31, 2, 18 W.
do	12 Jno. Labossiere	St. John	Killarney	1					do	
do	19 Jno. Orr	do	do	1					do	
do	19 Jno. Landerkin	Rolla	Holmfield	4					do	
do	26 Robt. Wilson	Steel Co.	Lake Dauphin	2					do	
1895.										
Feb. 22	Jno. Wall.					6			Clearwater.	Conducting tuberculin test.
do	26 Wilson Harrison					6			Ninga (31, 2, 18 W.)	do
Mar. 2	Herbert Buller	Woodbridge, N. Dak.	Crystal City, Man.	2					Crystal City	
do	19 Arthur Robinson	Cavalier Co.	Cartwright	3					Cartwright	
do	2 Henry Knight	Le Cote	Lake Dauphin	4		5			Killarney	Cattle quarantined 90 days.
Apr. 2	Howard E. Warner	Sheldon	do	4					do	
do	16 Jos. Lawrence	Maida	Sec. 13, 1, 8 W.	2		100			Windygates	
do	16 Saml. Lawrence	do	do	5		42			do	
do	23 Orrie Martin	Rolla	Lake Dauphin	2					Killarney	
do	23 H. S. Shipman	Oberon	do	1					do	
do	23 Majorick Bourgeau	Lordburg	do	2					do	
do	23 Odelar Borgoino	Dunseith	do	4					do	
May 7	A. Robinson.					5			Cartwright.	Conducting tuberculin test.
do	10 J. Bevan	Dash, N. Dak.	Sec. 10, 2, 13 W., Man.	3					Sec. 10, 2, 13 W.	
do	17 E. Flavells	Albert Lea, Min.	Brandon	2					Killarney	
do	17 Jesse Chromartin	Botineau, N. Dak.	Lake Dauphin	5					do	
do	4 Hamilton Warner	Sheldon	do	8					do	
June 4	Jno. Warner	do	do	4					do	
do	5 Wm. Smith.	Dunseith	do	2					do	
do	18 Arch. Campbell	Absaroka	Carrollton, N.W.T.	2					do	
do	18 A. E. Spencer	Cano. S. Dak.	Shoal Lake, Man.	3					Crystal City	
do	18 Odelar Borgoino	Dunseith, N. Dak.	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	4					Killarney	
do	21 Arthur Robinson	do	Lake Dauphin, Man.	1		5			do	Reinspecting and releasing cattle.
do	24 T. Gordon	Oakes, N. Dak.	Arden	4		10			Cartwright	Cattle quarantined 90 days.
do	24 J. G. Ludman	Keyapaha, Neb.	Gladstone	2	5				Killarney	do
do	24 J. C. Wry	Holt Co.	do	8		11			do	do



DETAILED REPORT of Animals inspected by M. Young, D.V.S., 1st November, 1894, to 31st October, 1895—Concluded.

Date.	Name of owner.	Where from.	Destination.	ANIMALS INSPECTED.					Where inspected.	Remarks.
				Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
1895.										
June 24	J. T. Thorn.	Holt Co., Neb.	Gladstone, Man.	2					Killarney.	
do	24 Walter Cottrell	Minneha, S. Dak.	do	2					do	
July 11	Vaine Kovats.	Handen, Kansas.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2					do	
do	15 Marun Endorka.	do	do	4					do	
do	15 Wm. Gorman.	do	do	1					do	
do	15 Stephen Hegyi	do	do	5					do	
Aug. 1	Ed. Boyle	Holt Co., Neb.	Gladstone, Man.	8		11			do	
do	1 P. Duddy	do	do	11		3			do	
do	1 Jas. Boyle	do	do	9					do	
do	1 Certen F. Jones	Langdon, N. Dak.	Ninga	1					do	
do	8 T. D. Leinster.	Watertown, S. Dak.	Boissevain	3					Crystal City	
do	8 J. W. Leinster.	do	do	3					do	
do	8 T. J. Jackson	do	do	2					do	
Sept. 23	G. A. Stevens.	Chambers, Neb.	Gladstone	3					Killarney	
do	23 Con. Harley	do	do	1					do	
do	23 R. Scott.	do	do	2					do	
do	24 J. C. Wry.	Holt Co. do	do			11			do	Tuberculin test, end of 90 days.
do	24 J. G. Ludman.	do	do			8			do	do
Oct. 2	Jas. Churchill.	Glaston, N. Dak.	Brandon, Man.	2					Crystal City	
do	16 Jas. Earl.	Mt. Vernon, S. Dak.	Killarney, do	7					Killarney	
do	28 Ed. Boyle.	Holt Co., Neb.	do			11			do	do
do	28 P. Duddy.	do	do			3			do	do
				156	9	102	143			

M. YOUNG, D.V.S.,  
Inspector.

## Department of Agriculture.

No. 10.

### REPORT ON DELORAINE QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOSEPH DANN, D.V.S.)

DELORAINE, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I submit my report of animals inspected for the year ending the 31st October, 1895.

I inspected 72 head of horses and 108 head of sheep.

The horses were all free from disease with the exception of one horse that I quarantined on 26th October, 1894, and proved to be glandered which I reported to your department and while waiting your instructions he was taken out of quarantine.

The sheep were nearly all Merinos and were sold to farmers for brood ewes, they are very good nurses and when mated with a Shropshire ram make a very good cross. They were all free from disease.

This has been a very healthy year for all animals: the frequent showers all summer gave them plenty of grass and they are now in first class condition.

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

JOSEPH DANN, D.V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 11.

### REPORT ON VICTORIA CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(M. G. BLANCHARD, D.V.S.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I have much pleasure in submitting a report of my operations as inspector of live stock at this port for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1895.

The quality of the stock imported has been above the average and consisted of 53 horses, 1 mule, 27,535 sheep and 45 cattle. No hogs were imported, as the quarantine detention of 21 days prevents it being done to advantage.

In the case of horses they represented all classes, but driving horses predominated; while there were 18 of them brought here to take part in the fall races, and which were subsequently returned to the other side.

Of the cattle 40 were for the use of dairymen and the remaining 5 for private families. Nearly all the ordinary breeds were represented by grades, but chiefly the Durham and Holstein.

All the sheep entered were intended for slaughter and were distributed to the various cities of the province.

As the appended statement in detail will show I have made 182 inspections, being called sometimes to three different steamers in one day. The regular steamers

running being two every day, getting in between 6 and 7 a.m. and one at 4.30 p.m. from the Sound, one arriving three times a week at 5.30 from Port Angeles and the San Francisco steamer every five days at any hour, all of which remain here not more than four hours.

On 1st November, 1894, I was requested by R. Hamilton, M.R.C.V.S., to make a tuberculin test on a cow belonging to Mr. Fairfull of this city, which he suspected of being tuberculous. This I did and confirmed his diagnosis. The animal was afterward slaughtered and the autopsy showed the animal to be diseased.

Early in December Mr. W. M. Caswell, an intending settler, requested me to visit his ranch at Hillhurst, Wash., and inspect and test his herd of cattle, 30 in number, in order to save him the expense and trouble in returning any that might prove diseased if he waited to have them tested after their arrival here. On December 7th I went to his place and found one thoroughbred Durham bull and two grade cows affected, which I would not allow him to bring in. The balance of his stock arrived here on December 12th, and were quarantined on a ranch that he had taken in Saanich.

Owing to some uncertainty in regard to the result of the test in four of Mr. McRae's cattle, they were ordered by the department to be re-tested which I did on January 19th and 20th, of this year. Of his 23 cows I was obliged to condemn 3, and these were in due time returned to the United States. The calves which were imported with the cows as well as those born during the quarantine period, I allowed him to kill and bury as he did not care to rear them.

I have here to record the first death which has taken place in quarantine during my service as inspecting officer, the case being a cow imported by Mr. H. A. Miller on 26th January. She was taken sick on 24th April, a few days before her quarantine time was up, with impaction of the omasum and although I gave her every attention she died on the night of the 26th.

A Mr. Morton having brought his stock here on 9th April expecting to go to work, being disappointed returned to the United States on the 24th; in consequence of which I saw his cows safely on board the outward bound steamer, having released them from quarantine for that purpose.

In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy of Her Majesty's customs officers as well as that of the officials and employees of the various Steamship companies.

Appended are detailed statements showing the number of stock imported, with the places from which they came, their destination, etc., as well as details of cattle quarantined.

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

M. G. BLANCHARD, D.V.S.,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED Statement of Cattle quarantined at Victoria, B.C., during the Year ending 31st October, 1895.

Date Entered.	Name of Importer.	Where Quarantined.	Breed.	When Tested.	Number.	When Re-tested.	No. Re-tested.	Date Discharged.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				1895.	
Oct. 26	Geo. McKae	Cedar Hill Road	S. H. grades	Nov. 18	37	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 24	3 head returned to U. S. diseased.
Dec. 12	W. M. Caswell	Saanich	Grades	Dec. 8	27			Mar. 12	Tested 30 head in Hillhurst, Wash., and refused to permit 3 to be imported.
1895.				1895.					
Jan. 9	H. A. Miller	Suncoe St.	Grade	Jan. 31	1			April 24	Died of impaction of omasum.
April 9	E. Morton	Vancouver St.	do	April 10	2			do 24	Owner returned to U. S. to live.
Sept. 4	Geo. McKae	Cedar Hill Road	do	Oct. 6	13				Still in quarantine.
do 10	W. McKeon	Frederick St.	do	Sept. 26	1			do	do
Oct. 15	H. H. Neild	Pembroke St.	do		1				Not tested yet.

M. G. BLANCHARD, D.V.S.  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspections at Victoria, B.C., for the year ending 31st October, 1895, by M. G. Blanchard, D.V.S.

Date.	Name of Inspector.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1894.								
Nov. 9.	L. Goodacre.	Oregon.	Victoria.					399
do 9.	Jas. Jackson.	do	do					88
do 10.	C. T. Vernon.	Washington	do					9
do 14.	Jas. Wright.	Oregon.	do					400
do 23.	J. Parker.	do	do					321
do 24.	A. Lawson	Washington	do					25
Dec. 1.	Jas. Jackson.	Oregon.	do					100
do 1.	J. Gosnell.	Washington	do					9
do 4.	L. Goodacre	Oregon.	do					278
do 8.	J. Gosnell	Washington	do					20
do 9.	Jas. Wright.	Oregon.	do					501
do 11.	Jas. Gordon.	Washington	do	1				
do 12.	B. C. Cattle Co.	Oregon.	do					180
do 12.	W. M. Caswell.	Washington	Saanich			27		
do 13.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	Victoria.					170
do 13.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					358
do 18.	Jas. Jackson	do	do					90
do 18.	J. Gosnell.	Washington	do					26
do 19.	Jas. Wright.	Oregon.	do					20
do 28.	Jas. Jackson	do	do					100
1895.								
Jan. 3.	J. Gosnell.	Washington	do					10
do 5.	do	do	do					11
do 6.	Jas. Wright.	Oregon.	do					361
do 8.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					86
do 12.	do	do	do					284
do 18.	Jas. Wright.	do	do					360
do 20.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					52
do 22.	A. Nelson.	California	do	1				
do 22.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	do					89
do 23.	do	do	do					48
do 24.	do	do	do					90
do 25.	L. Goodacre	do	do					180
do 26.	H. A. Miller.	Washington	do			1		
do 29.	J. Wright.	Oregon.	do					326
do 30.	J. Parker.	do	do					269
Feb. 5.	J. Wright	do	do					81
do 6.	J. Parker	do	do					196
do 10.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					190
do 12.	J. Wright.	do	do					361
do 13.	L. Goodacre	do	do					168
do 15.	do	do	do					184
do 20.	do	do	do					179
do 22.	J. Wright.	do	do					317
do 28.	J. H. Lomax.	Washington	do	1	1			
do 28.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	do					170
Mar. 1.	H. H. Dearborn.	Washington	United States.	2				
do 5.	J. Gosnell.	do	Victoria.					12
do 5.	L. Goodacre.	Oregon.	do					178
do 6.	J. Wright.	do	do					419
do 7.	J. Parker.	do	do					127
do 10.	do	do	do					148
do 10.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					148
do 13.	J. Wright.	do	do					90
do 17.	do	do	do					533
do 19.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					167
do 19.	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	do					167
do 20.	L. Goodacre	do	do					82
do 22.	J. R. Saunders.	Washington	do	1				
do 23.	O. Gleason	do	United States.	1				
do 26.	J. Wright.	Oregon	Victoria.					150
do 31.	do	do	do					360
do 31.	T. Barlow	do	do	5				

## Department of Agriculture.

**DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspections at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ending 31st October, 1895, by M. G. Blanchard, D.V.S.—Continued.**

Date.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1895.								
April 4.	J. Wright	Oregon	Victoria					541
do 9.	E. Morton	Washington	do	4		2		
do 12.	B. C. Cattle Co.	Oregon	do					208
do 12.	J. Wright	do	do					510
April 12.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					212
do 19.	J. Parker	do	do					100
do 23.	W. J. Taylor	California	do	1				
do 23.	J. Wright	Oregon	do					359
do 25.	L. Goodacre	do	do					170
do 28.	do	do	do					181
May 3.	J. Wright	do	do					460
do 3.	L. Goodacre	do	do					373
do 8.	R. Porter & Sons.	do	do					11
do 9.	J. Wright	do	do					390
do 10.	L. Goodacre	do	do					115
do 12.	do	do	do					128
do 14.	do	do	do					25
do 18.	J. Wright	do	do					664
do 18.	L. Goodacre	do	do					615
do 22.	J. Jackson.	do	do					125
do 28.	J. Wright	do	do					410
June 1.	L. Goodacre	do	do					242
do 4.	J. L. Bo en.	do	do					247
do 5.	L. Goodacre	do	do					30
do 7.	J. Wright	do	do					233
do 7.	L. Goodacre	do	do					214
do 14.	do	do	do					250
do 14.	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	do					273
do 17.	A. Munro	California	do	1				
do 18.	J. Wright	Oregon	do					446
do 26.	J. Jackson.	do	do					118
do 29.	J. D. Williams	Washington	do	1				
do 29.	B. C. Cattle Co.	Oregon	do					248
do 29.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					406
July 2.	Capt. Stone.	Washington	do					35
do 3.	J. Wright.	Oregon	do					417
do 5.	J. Gosnell.	Washington	do					10
do 5.	J. Aikman.	B. C.	do	1				
do 6.	J. Sylvester.	New York.	United States.	4				
do 8.	J. Meldram.	Washington	Victoria					55
do 10.	W. P. Coughlan.	Oregon	do					47
do 13.	J. Dee	Washington	Japan	1				
do 18.	J. Jackson	Oregon	Victoria					118
do 18.	J. Wright.	do	do					210
do 19.	J. Gosnell.	Washington	do					10
do 19.	B. C. Cattle Co	Oregon	do					235
do 19.	L. Goodacre	do	do					339
do 23.	J. Wright.	do	do					213
do 25.	B. C. Market Co	do	do					10
do 26.	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	do					10
do 26.	J. Gosnell.	do	do					10
do 31.	T. A. Barlow	do	do	2				
do 31.	J. Wright.	do	do					211
Aug. 1.	B. C. Market Co	do	do					10
do 2.	do	do	do					15
do 3.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					121
do 4.	J. Wright.	do	do					50
do 6.	do	do	do					210
do 7.	B. C. Market Co	do	do					14
do 7.	L. Goodacre.	do	do					15
do 7.	J. C. Johnston.	Washington	do	2				
do 8.	F. Shier	do	do	2				
do 8.	A. C. Foss	do	do	1				
do 11.	W. H. Ladner.	do	Vancouver.					224
do 15.	J. Wright	Oregon	Victoria					208

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspection at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ending 31st October, 1895, by M. G. Blanchard, D.V.S.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Importer.	Where From.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1895.								
Aug. 16.	F. Skinner	Washington	Victoria	1				
do 16.	J. Gosnell	do	do					10
do 17.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					199
do 17.	B. C. Market Co	do	do					200
do 20.	J. Wright	do	do					205
do 21.	B. C. Market Co	do	do					15
do 22.	R. Porter	do	do					50
do 25.	Wm. Munro	Washington	do					100
do 27.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	do					205
do 30.	J. Gosnell	Washington	do					10
do 30.	B. C. Market Co	Oregon	do					240
do 30.	L. Goodacre	do	do					270
Sept. 3.	James Wright	do	do					204
do 4.	B. B. Market Co	Washington	do					10
do 4.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					189
do 4.	George McRae	Washington	do			13		
do 7.	W. Hall	do	United States	1				
do 10.	W. McKeon	do	Victoria			1		
do 10.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					21
do 10.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					245
do 11.	W. Heatherbell	Oregon	do					1
do 11.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					14
do 11.	James Wright	Oregon	do					105
do 14.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					10
do 17.	M. K. Small	do	United States	9				
do 17.	James Wright	Oregon	Victoria					203
do 18.	Smith & Jones	Washington	United States	3				
do 19.	James Jackson	Oregon	Victoria					94
do 20.	R. C. Smith	Washington	United States	1				
do 22.	B. C. Market Co	do	Victoria					23
do 24.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					531
do 24.	James Wright	do	do					255
do 24.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					15
do 26.	James Jackson	Oregon	do					95
do 29.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					12
Oct. 1.	F. F. Wickersham	do	Vancouver	1				
do 1.	James Wright	Oregon	Victoria					215
do 1.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					13
do 2.	do	do	do					14
do 3.	do	Oregon	do					350
do 4.	do	Washington	do					6
do 8.	James Wright	Oregon	do					200
do 10.	A. G. Murray	Washington	do	1				
do 10.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					210
do 11.	B. C. Market Co	Washington	do					12
do 12.	James Jackson	Oregon	do					194
do 15.	H. H. Neild	Washington	do	1		1		
do 15.	B. C. Market Co	Oregon	do					627
do 16.	do	Washington	do					12
do 22.	James Wright	Oregon	do					200
do 25.	L. Leiser	Washington	do	3				
do 27.	J. Jackson	Oregon	do					186
do 29.	L. Goodacre	do	do					162
do 29.	R. Porter & Sons	do	do					39
do 30.	James Wright	do	do					376
				53	1	45		27,535

M. G. BLANCHARD, D.V.S.,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 12.

## REPORT ON LETHBRIDGE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(R. EVANS, D.V.S.)

LETHBRIDGE, 1st November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st October.

From the date of my last report I continued my inspections of sheep that were still being shipped for slaughter; and superintending and advising the owners as to the care and treatment of the several flocks during the winter.

I continued those inspections regularly until shearing time, and until I was satisfied that no further danger might be apprehended from infection either on the ranges or the premises where the disease had existed. Early in April I received a communication from the Assistant Commissioner, North-west Mounted Police, that an outbreak of scab had occurred near Oxbow, on the farm of Mr. Jno. W. Preston. I went at once to his place, and found his sheep affected; the disease having been introduced by two sheep which he had obtained from a man who brought them in from Dakota last fall. Mr. Preston's flock being small, less than 100, he had been able to combat the disease with fair success, not having met with any losses, although there was scarcely one animal not affected. I ordered his sheep quarantined, and gave him written instructions, in detail, how to construct his dipping tank, prepare the materials and to handle the sheep. I furnished similar instructions to the North-west Mounted Police and requested the officer commanding the district to detail a constable or non-commissioned officer to superintend the work while in progress. This was done and with the most gratifying results, no evidence of the disease recurring after the first dipping. They were however dipped a second time, and when I last saw them 30th July, they were perfectly clean. The premises however did not appear to have been as thoroughly disinfected as was desirable and I have only given him permission to sell mutton sheep for immediate slaughter. Returning from Oxbow, I visited all the recently infected flocks in the vicinity of Regina and Qu'Appelle Valley and found everything progressing favourably. There is not at the present time any disease of an infectious nature existing among sheep in any part of the Territories.

The only sheep admitted into Alberta this year from the United States were two bands, both from Montana, one of 1,200 for Conrad Bros., butchers, Lethbridge and one of 300 for Maunsell Bros., butchers, Macleod. Those admitted for Maunsell Bros. on their arrival at Macleod exhibited very suspicious symptoms and I had them isolated for two weeks. When I examined them again the unfavourable symptoms had almost disappeared and I found it had been produced by spear grass which had occasioned a rather severe irritation of the skin.

The weather during last winter was most favourable for both cattle and sheep and during the lambing season all that could be desired, consequently the increase was about the best the sheepmen had ever experienced. The wool clip was also exceptionally good and the price obtained a little better than formerly, making the condition of the sheep industry considerably brighter.

Among cattle the same conditions obtain, absence of any serious disease, favourable weather, a good increase, a fair price and a ready sale for all surplus stock has decidedly improved the outlook.

The only cases of disease were a few reports of death from what is generally called "black leg." I had a report in August from Superintendent Gagnon, Maple Creek, that cattle were dying in the Medicine Lodge district, from anthrax or black leg. I visited Maple Creek and Medicine Hat and after careful inquiry could only find that three animals had died and that the carcasses had been destroyed.



On 19th September I received a report from Superintendent Dean, Lethbridge, that a settler on Milk River, named Morgan, had lost five head from black leg. Having visited his place in company with Supt. Dean, I found that five animals had died, but the description of the symptoms which I could obtain was vague and unsatisfactory. Mr. Morgan is a new arrival, having driven his cattle in from Montana and entered them in quarantine on 9th May. They had been released about three weeks when the deaths began to occur. The carcases had all been destroyed before my arrival, but the night before an animal, the property of one Waters living close to Morgan, had died. I made a post-mortem examination of this one and sent to Prof. McEachran one of the diseased lungs found therein. No deaths have occurred since. In October I received another letter from Supt. Gagnon that other deaths from black leg were occurring between Dunmore and Irvine. I went to Medicine Hat and in company with Sergt. Richards drove out to Mr. Jenkin's ranch, north-east of Dunmore. He had recently lost 5 head, all yearlings. Two were ill on my arrival, but these subsequently recovered.

The symptoms displayed by those were lameness or rather stiffness in the hind extremities, loss of appetite, dulness, disinclination to move, accelerated pulse, and a slight increase in temperature. No external swellings or tenderness was discoverable. I made a post-mortem upon one animal that had recently died and forwarded to Prof. McEachran a specimen of badly diseased lung. All the animals that died were brought in from Manitoba in July and were only in fair condition. Both here and at Milk River the grass was good and the water supply plentiful and seemingly pure.

In reference to the disease known as actinomycosis or lumpy jaw, there are not many cases reported. While at Milk River I found a large number of American cattle there and among them four or five were affected. Supt. Gagnon reports one at Crane Lake and one at Farwell which he had ordered to be close herded. An occasional one is to be met with on the ranches.

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

ROBT. EVANS, V.S.,  
*Quarantine Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 13.

#### REPORT ON KOOTENAY CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

KOOTENAY, B. C., 23rd October, 1895.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit my report of animal inspection for the past twelve months.

I have inspected one hundred and thirty-nine horses and two mules brought into Fort Steele, B.C., from the United States, and mostly owned by mining prospectors, I found every animal free from contagious disease.

On the 25th of May last, Messrs. Couture and Rousse from Weston, Oregon, U.S. passed through this outpost en route for Calgary, N.W.T., via Crow's Nest Pass, with eleven geldings, all of which I carefully inspected and found to be healthy.

It was the intention of Messrs. Couture and Rousse, to become settlers in the Dominion.

## Department of Agriculture.

From information that I have collected from reliable sources I can state that cattle and horses have been exceptionally free from disease of any kind in this section of Kootenay, B.C., for the past year.

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

CHARLES CLARK,  
*Sub-Collector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 14.

### REPORT ON HUNTINGTON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(B. R. McDONALD.)

HUNTINGTON, B.C., 20th October, 1895.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, asking for a report of my proceedings as cattle quarantine officer during the past season, up to the 1st instant.

In reply would say that having been notified by the Department of Agriculture of my appointment as quarantine officer at this point, with instructions to select a suitable place in the near vicinity that would do for quarantine purposes, I made arrangements with Mr. George Risteen to fence and ditch (10) ten acres of his prairie land.

Having had the grounds prepared, a Mr. Hollinshead, of Chilliwack, B.C., entered eight (8) head of cattle, and after remaining in the quarantine grounds ninety (90) days, they were all thoroughly examined by Mr. Higginsbotham, V.S., Vancouver, B.C., and by him declared free of all disease.

While these cattle were in quarantine they were visited every day and no cattle on the outside of the fence were allowed to approach near them.

In conclusion I might say that I have received quite a number of inquiries from intending settlers in the states of Washington and Oregon *re* cattle quarantine.

It is the intention of these immigrants to bring their stock with them.

This is all that that I have to report.

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

B. R. McDONALD,  
*Quarantine Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 15.

## REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(J. L. McMILLAN, V.S.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my report of the work done at this station for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

## ANIMALS EXPORTED.

During the month of November, I inspected 23 horses, 4 cattle and 487 sheep.  
 In the month of December, I inspected 37 horses and 80 sheep.  
 In May, I inspected 95 cattle and 41 sheep.  
 In June, I inspected 24 horses, 192 cattle and 185 sheep.  
 In July, I inspected 79 cattle and 143 sheep.  
 In August, I inspected 68 cattle and 287 sheep.  
 In September, I inspected 2 cattle and 285 sheep.  
 In October, I inspected 5 cattle and 64 sheep.

## ANIMALS IMPORTED.

November 16th. By ss. "Florida," from Boston, Mass., one mare for J. D. McLeod, of Charlottetown.

May 24th. By ss. "Olivette," from Boston, one mare for H. McLeod, of Charlottetown.

June 27th. By ss. "Olivette," from Boston, one mare for D. C. Rankin, of Charlottetown.

August 15th. By ss. "Olivette," from Boston, one mare for Mr. Peter McQuaid, of Fort Augustus.

October 22nd. By ss. "Halifax," from Boston, one merino sheep for B. C. Stevenson, of Bradalbane. The sheep is now in quarantine.

All the animals were duly inspected and found to be in a healthy condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McMILLAN, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
 The Minister of Agriculture,  
 Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 16.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

(T. A. ALLEN, D.V.S.)

LONDON, 1st November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report; and in doing so I have endeavoured to condense it as much as possible at the same time giving a fair idea of matters in general relating to the transportation of United States live stock passing through Canada in transit.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to state that the traffic has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner during the past year. I believe that both the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railway Companies endeavoured to adhere to the rules and regulations governing the transit of United States cattle through Canada.

The inspection of animals has been performed in a very satisfactory manner; and without any delay of stock that might reasonably be avoided.

I am sorry to have to state that Dr. James Bowler, chairman of the board, Windsor, died on the 7th day of October last. He was ill about three months, during which time, Dr. Wilson, London, acted in the capacity of inspector instead of Dr. Bowler. During the time the deceased held office he proved himself to be a good officer, ever ready and anxious to perform his duties in a thorough manner.

All animals entering by way of St. Clair Tunnel are inspected at Sarnia Tunnel Station.

The number of animals, of each class, entering at this port during the year ending Oct. 31st, are as follows, viz.: horses, 22,588, cattle; 162,750; swine, 916,468; sheep 211,008, and the number of cars, 20,825; making a total of 1,302,814 animals, and showing an increase over the year ending Oct. 31st 1894, of 110,160. A portion of this traffic goes via Kingscourt, Glencoe, St. Thomas and Fort Erie, to Buffalo, the balance by way of London, Toronto, Montreal and St. Armand's to St. Albans. All cattle passing over the latter route are unloaded for feed, rest and water at the Lyn Stock Yards. For exact figures see detailed statement.

Animals entering at the port of Windsor are inspected on the transportation boats (Grand Trunk Railway and Michigan Central Railway) before being taken off the boats, except when live stock trains conflict with passenger trains, causing delay of the latter, when the stock trains are placed on sidings for inspection, I have always the past year, acting under the authority of your deputy, declared those sidings "infected places."

Animals carried from this port by the Michigan Central Railroad go direct via St. Thomas, and Fort Erie to Buffalo. Those hauled by the Grand Trunk Railway go by way of Glencoe, St. Thomas, and Fort Erie to Buffalo, with the exceptions of a small quantity which are handed over to the Lehigh Valley Railway and enter the United States by Suspension Bridge, at Clifton. Those cars when unloaded return by the same route, being subject to the same oversight as those returning by Fort Erie.

The number of animals entering at Windsor, and passing through to Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge during the last fiscal year are as follow, viz.: horses, 13,223; cattle, 16,098; swine, 410,548; sheep, 680,568; calves entered with cattle. Total number of animals, 1,265,247; number of cars, 15,541. Increase over 1894. 328,229. Making a total increase over the year ending October 31st, 1894, of 488,629.

The empty cars returning via Fort Erie, are now cleaned at the stock yards at East Buffalo, instead of at Black Rock as formerly. The way in which the empty cars have been cleaned during the last year has been, with few exceptions, very

satisfactory. Cars that are not properly cleaned are stopped at Fort Erie and returned to Buffalo.

#### YARDS AT FORT ERIE.

The Grand Trunk Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad yards are now very well inclosed and isolated, especially the latter. This is an important point, as live stock trains are more or less delayed before crossing the International bridge; the returning empty cars are detained until trains are made up for the west.

#### STOCK YARDS AT LYN.

These yards are kept in good condition, and properly isolated. The number of animals that were unloaded for water, feed and rest during the last year is as follows, viz.: horses 2,275, cattle 787; and swine 8,460, which were snow bound, and fed in the cars, making a total of 11,542 animals.

#### LOADED CARS.

In many instances the loaded cars entering at Windsor and Sarnia are not in as clean a condition as might be desired. The only way, to my mind, to counteract this is to make it compulsory to close spaces between the lower two slats on each side of the cars. This would be a very simple undertaking; and would almost entirely prevent the dropping of solid excretions, and litter from the cars during their passage through Canada, and especially at way stations where they are unavoidably delayed.

Some of the Canada Southern and Central Vermont cars have been improved in this way. The former are used by the Michigan Central Railroad and the latter by the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Average time made by live stock trains, by Grand Trunk Railroad: from Sarnia Tunnel station to Fort Erie (cattle, sheep and swine), 192 miles in 11 hours; Chicago to Fort Erie (horse trains) 556 miles in 19 hours; Sarnia Tunnel Station to Fort Erie (horse trains) 192 miles in 6½ hours; Windsor to Fort Erie (cattle, sheep and swine) 220 miles in 13 hours. I would especially draw your attention to the fast time made with horse trains from Chicago and Sarnia to Fort Erie, being almost thirty miles per hour. During the last summer, one of those trains was run through in sixteen hours. I have not the time made over the Michigan Central Railroad. However, I may state that the time is equally as good, with the exception of the horse trains.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. A. ALLEN,  
*Inspector of Live Stock in transit.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

## DETAILED STATEMENT.

### NUMBER of Animals entering at Windsor.

—	Cars.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Horses.	Totals.
By M. C. R. ....	11,932	132,976	289,504	448,525	11,204	882,209
G. T. R. ....	2,487	14,637	101,570	197,582	521	314,310
Totals .....	14,419	147,513	391,074	646,107	11,725	1,196,519

### NUMBER of Animals entering at Sarnia.

Via Fort Erie .....	11,887	161,644	146,880	206,558	17,439	532,521
Via St. Armând .....	8,938	1,106	769,588	4,450	5,149	779,187
Totals .....	20,825	162,750	916,468	211,008	22,588	1,302,814
Grand Totals .....	35,244	310,263	1,308,542	857,115	34,323	2,499,333

THOS. A. ALLEN,  
*Inspector.*

### No. 17.

### REPORT OF GUARDIAN OF ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

(L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st October 1895.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward my fifteenth annual report on the transportation of United States live stock in transit and in bond, from Windsor to East Buffalo by the Michigan Central, Canada Division, also by the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, from Windsor to East Buffalo, and also from Sarnia to Glencoe (via) Kingscourt Branch and east by the Loop Line to East Buffalo. All trains stop at St. Thomas to exchange engines and examine rolling stock and take on fresh crews of trainmen before proceeding east.

#### MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CANADA DIVISION.

This railroad company have carried a large number of cars of United States live cattle by this route with very fair success during the twelve months ending the 31st October, 1895. The live cattle passing by this route from Windsor to Buffalo are carried in well appointed cars with all the latest improvements, some of the cars are owned by outside car companies, but more are what is known as the New York Central and Hudson's River R. R. Co. cars, said to have a capacity of sixteen fat cattle to the carload and the number of cars to the train from thirty to thirty-five, and the trains are allowed to travel 25 miles per hour.

#### HOGS.

United States live hogs pass through in well equipped cars, some double deck and some single deck, and all cars are fitted with air brakes and patent couplings and are handled in transit with other live stock. The cars carry 110 live hogs to the car.

#### SHEEP.

United States sheep pass through in transit by this route in well equipped cars for the shipment of the animals, with about one hundred and twenty head of sheep to the car.

HORSES.

United States horses in transit and in bond by this route pass through Canada on special trains in well equipped cars to carry 20 horses in each car, and the kind of car used for this business is the Burton live stock car with some of the old style of horse palace car; but there is more of the Burton live stock used than any other; they are fitted with racks and troughs, to feed and water en route. They run 10 cars to the train and pass daily. This horse carrying business commenced over the Michigan Central Railroad in the month of February and after a short time it went to Grand Trunk Railway and latter on both these railway companies have been carrying horses through from Chicago to Buffalo on special trains which stop at St. Thomas 15 minutes to examine rolling stock and then proceed east. Some of the horse special trains carry other United States live stock. The annexed table shows a large increase for the current year.

LIVE STOCK MIXED.

Under this head of United States live stock mixed, we find cattle, hogs and sheep all in the same car, and said live stock is picked up in Michigan. We have another kind of live stock under this head, namely, sheep and calves destined for the local trade in the Eastern States. This kind of live stock is shipped in the older kind of United States live stock cars all are fitted with air brakes and patent couplings, but do not travel so fast as the cattle trains direct from Chicago.

Live poultry cars for the purpose of carrying poultry, passing through by this route, are fitted with wire pens or coops to hold three dozen fowl.

LIVE STOCK TRAINS STOPPING AT ST. THOMAS.

All trains carrying United States live stock by this route stop at the St. Thomas yards to examine rolling stock and exchange engines and take on fresh crews of trainmen. It takes from thirty to forty-five minutes before the trains are ready to proceed east.

ISOLATION.

All trains leaving United States live stock in transit by this route from Windsor to Buffalo, while stopping at the St. Thomas yards for examination of rolling stock and the exchange of engines, are isolated from all other trains and passenger trains while standing here; and all animal droppings that may fall from the cars are gathered up and destroyed.

DELAYS and Accidents to United States live stock trains in transit and in bond over the Michigan Central Canada, Division, from Windsor to Buffalo, during the year.

Date of Accident.	KIND OF LIVE STOCK DELAYED.				Cause of the Delay.	TIME OF THE DELAY.		Where the Delay was.
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mixed Live Stock.		Hours.	Minutes	
1894.	Number of Cars	of each	kind.					
Nov. 16.	1		1	Wheels spread	2	45	At St. Thomas and Tilsonburg.	
1895.								
Feb. 3.	1			Broken axle	9	15	At St. Thomas.	
do 8.	21		6	Snow storm	2	45	do	
do 8.			4	do	2	22	do	
May 5.	1			Car over-loaded, had to be transferred.	4	05	do	
May 14.	1			To repair the car	1	00	do	
Sept. 14.	37			Toilet passenger train pass.	1	10	do	

## Department of Agriculture.

These accidents and delays to live stock trains in transit and in bond from Windsor to Buffalo by this route, were all promptly reported to the department as soon as possible after they severally occurred, and every precaution was taken to make sure that the live stock was being well isolated and guarded during the time it was delayed in the St. Thomas yards.

This railroad company have been doing a very large business in the transportation of United States live stock in transit and in bond during the twelve months ending the 31st October, 1895, having had passed through St. Thomas 15,018 cars of live stock, on 1,637 trains in transit from Windsor to Buffalo. The time taken on the journey of 251 miles, including stops, the average time, will be about 10 hours. The live stock business has been well conducted during the year in a very satisfactory manner and without any very serious accidents to report.

### GRAND TRUNK LOOP LINE, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are carrying United States live stock in transit and in bond by these routes centering in St. Thomas, viz., from Sarnia to Buffalo via King-court Branch to Glencoe, and east to Buffalo on the loop line, stopping at St. Thomas to examine rolling stock. Also, from Windsor to Buffalo, all trains carrying United States live stock stop at St. Thomas yards to examine rolling stock and take on fresh crews of trainmen before departing for Buffalo. The trains are arriving in these yards at St. Thomas during the morning part of each day except Monday. We do not have any United States live stock passing through this port on Monday. The time taken up to examine the rolling stock of each train is from thirty to forty-five minutes, and the time the trains are en route from Sarnia to Buffalo is, in good weather, about seven hours, but during the winter months the live stock trains cannot travel so fast. United States cattle come by way of Sarnia and are shipped in well appointed cars to carry 16 fat cattle in each car, and 24 cars to make up a train. Also hogs come by this route in the same style of cars with about 90 to 120 hogs to the car load.

Sheep pass in transit by this route, some in double deck cars and some in single deck cars with 120 sheep to the car load. There has been a large increase in the number of cars of horses passing in transit through by this route, viz., from Chicago to Buffalo by special train, and are rushed through on fast time; the style of car used is the Burton livestock car which is fitted with racks for hay and troughs for water so as to feed and water en route: the horse trains stop at St. Thomas 15 minutes. We have a horse train special five days a week, made up generally of ten cars and when not all horses it is made up with cattle or other United States live stock.

### LIVE STOCK MIXED.

We have a great deal of mixed live stock coming by way of Sarnia, such as sheep and calves in the same car, also sheep and hogs, and in some cars cattle and hogs with sheep all in the same car, but partitioned off. This kind of live stock passes through mostly on the last days of each week and largely on the Sunday, and its destination is the markets in the Eastern States.

Poultry over this route comes by way of Sarnia and passes through this port in well appointed cars fitted with crates or pens of wire with generally 128 pens to the car to hold 36 fowls to the pen, and its destination is New York.

Empty live stock cars do not return by way of St. Thomas but pass back empty through Stratford to Sarnia and the west.

United States live stock in transit and in bond from Windsor to Buffalo stop in the St. Thomas yards to examine rolling stock and exchange engines and take on fresh crews of trainmen before departing for Buffalo. We do not receive as many trains with United States cattle from Windsor as we do from Sarnia, the Sarnia tunnel being the shortest route thence; the greater part of the United States cattle come by that route but a good many cars of hogs and sheep and live stock



mixed in cars come into Canada at Windsor and pass east through St. Thomas to Buffalo, all of which will be found in annexed table, also the number of trains carrying United States live stock from Sarnia and Windsor respectively.

ISOLATION.

All trains carrying United States live stock from Sarnia to Buffalo and from Windsor to Buffalo while stopping in the Grand Trunk railway yards at St. Thomas to examine rolling stock and exchange engines, are well isolated from other trains not so engaged and passenger trains; and all animal droppings falling from the cars while standing in the yards here are gathered up and destroyed.

DELAYS AND ACCIDENTS TO UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK TRAINS IN TRANSIT AND IN BOND OVER THE GRAND TRUNK LOOP LINE, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

There was one case of delay to United States live stock in transit on these routes during the year, namely, on the 22nd February, 1895, at Baird's Cut, eight miles and a half west of St. Thomas. The cause of the delay was a heavy snow drift.

Date of Accident.	Kind of Live Stock Delayed.				Cause of the Delay.	Time of the Delay.		Where the delay was.
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep			Hrs.	Min.	
1895.	No. of cars of each kind.							
February 22.....			Special Train No.					
do 22.....	22	1	748	Snow drift.....	10	30	Baird's Cut.	
do .....	17		80	do .....	11	55	do	

EMPTY LIVE STOCK CARS RETURNING WEST.

All empty United States live stock cars passing west by this route are well cleaned and disinfected before returning.

Live stock trains by these routes have passed through in transit from Sarnia and from Windsor to Buffalo very satisfactorily during the year, with the exception of the months of January, February and March, during which time the snow was very deep and the weather cold, and trains carrying United States live stock were a long time on the road; but during the other nine months of the year trains have made very good progress. The precautions required have all been carried out in a satisfactory manner and all delays and accidents have been duly reported to the department as they happened. The number of trains carrying United States live stock from Sarnia 1,102, of trains carrying United States live stock from Windsor 666: total 1,768.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, CANADA DIVISION.

Local live stock come in on local trains from the counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin west of St. Thomas on the main line of the Michigan Central Railway, and from main branch of the Michigan Central Railway all the way from Cartright to St. Thomas, and are transferred from the Michigan Central, Canada Division, at St. Thomas to the Canadian Pacific Railway en route to Toronto and Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK LOOP LINE, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Local live stock gathered in from this district around St. Thomas has been forwarded from this port to Toronto and Montreal via the Tilsonburg Branch on local freight trains leaving St. Thomas for Hamilton at 3.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

# Department of Agriculture.

## ISOLATION.

The local live stock business is done in local cars used for the shipment of live stock to Toronto and Montreal and kept separate and distinct from the United States live stock cars in transit through St. Thomas on the Michigan Central Canada Division and also on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, being well isolated from all through business.

### LOCAL LIVE STOCK TO BUFFALO.

Lambs from St. Thomas to Buffalo are gathered from the counties west of St. Thomas all the way down from Amherstburg on the main line and from St. Clair on the St. Clair Branch of the Michigan Central, also from the Canada Pacific Railway at this port and forwarded to Buffalo in local cars labelled especially for the business by route, viz., Michigan Central Railway.

Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, have also gathered into the St. Thomas yards lambs from the west; these lambs are picked up on this division of the Grand Trunk Railway between Chatham and St. Thomas and between Sarnia and St. Thomas in local cars for this business and forwarded to Buffalo on live stock trains as they come in.

### WEST BOUND LIVE STOCK.

West bound stock from the Eastern States and from New York and other through points, also from local points in Canada, pass to the Western States over the Michigan Central, Canada Division. A few cars of horses and live stock and household goods are passing from the East to the Western States during each month. All kinds of live stock have passed through this district to the west during the year without accident; this class of live stock passed west on the regular freight trains.

United States live stock passing from Windsor to Buffalo and stopping at St. Thomas yards to examine rolling stock and exchange engines, has met with a few delays during the year on the Michigan Central Canada Division. During the months of January, February and March the weather was very cold with heavy falls of snow and sleet thereby causing United States live stock trains to travel slow and causing delays in transit during the winter months: the average time that trains are in transit from Windsor to Buffalo over this route is 12 hours during winter and during the summer and autumn months the average time in transit is 10 hours.

United States live stock in transit over the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, from Sarnia to Buffalo, and from Windsor to Buffalo, stopping at Thomas to exchange engines and examine rolling stock, met with sundry delays from heavy falls of snow and extreme cold weather, during the first three months of 1895, causing the trains to travel slow; but the trains only consist of 24 cars to the train and those trains coming via Sarnia travel faster and therefore are not so long on the route as trains coming east from Windsor and Buffalo. The average time that these trains are en route is 10 hours in the winter months and during the summer and autumn the average is 8 hours and 30 minutes. Trains having United States live stock over these several routes have on the whole been very successful in not having anything more serious than delays to impede the transportation in transit from Windsor and Sarnia. During the current year all the precautions have been carried out with the greatest strictness and to the satisfaction of the department. I have free access to the telegraph offices on the Michigan Central and also on the Grand Trunk Railway at St. Thomas, and thereby I am able to know the movement of all United States live stock trains while in transit through this district and with strict attention to duty all the restrictions are carried out to my satisfaction. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,

*Cattle Guardian, St. Thomas.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

EAST BOUND.

TABLE showing the Number of Cars of Live Stock.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Live Stock, mixed.	Live Poultry.	Calves.	Live Stock & Household Goods, Mules, &c.	M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.	
1894.													
Nov. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.	612	223	230	10	309	6	1		1,391			
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	654	219	332	4	307	16				1,532	2,923	
Dec. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	612	161	216	8	333	3			1,333			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	603	147	298	3	268	6				1,325	2,658	
1895.													
Jan. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	634	104	240	36	240			1	1,255			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	670	75	15	5	195	2				1,132	2,387	
Feb. 28	M.C.R., C. Div.	522	157	265	44	169	1			1,158			
do 28	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	562	58	131	5	83					839	1,997	
Mar. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	555	302	255	24	126		1	5	1,268			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	493	117	179	132	165	1				1,087	2,355	
April 30	M.C.R., L.L., S. Div.	443	187	172	61	110				973			
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	472	161	124	127	132	3	1			1,019	1,992	
May 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	557	183	74	139	83			*1	1,037			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	729	99	70	147	97	2				1,144	2,181	
June 30	M.C.R., C. Div.	560	98	51	106	106	2	1		924			
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	759	82	26	87	132	5				1,091	2,015	
July 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	681	65	117	70	182	3	2	2	1,122			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	757	105	73	92	173	6				1,206	2,328	
Aug. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	835	137	124	85	191	9	2		1,384			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	866	87	103	84	187	11				1,338	2,722	
Sept. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.	672	146	169	114	316	14			1,431			
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	820	102	161	82	254	28				1,447	2,878	
Oct. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	671	326	230	97	398	17	1	1	1,742			
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	992	238	282	81	272	45				1,910	3,652	
			3,579	4,106	1,643	4828	180	9	9	2	15,018	15,070	30,088

\* Elk.

L. SLATER.

## Department of Agriculture.

**REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock from St. Thomas to Montreal and to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and from the Michigan Central, Canada Division, West of St. Thomas to Montreal, and Toronto via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, showing the number of cars.**

Date.	Company.	Montreal.				Toronto.					M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Live Stock, mixed.	Horses.			
1894.													
Nov. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.....	3	2	1	2		1				9		9
Dec. 31	do .....						2				2		2
1895.													
Jan. 31	do .....						2				2		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....	1										1	3
April 30	M.C.R., C. Div.....							1			1		
do 30	G.T.R., C. Div.....					1						1	2
May 31	M.C.R., C. Div.....	8	3		3	4	1				19		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....					3						3	22
June 30	M.C.R., C. Div.....	10		1	1		1		1	2	16		
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....	2				1						3	19
July 31	M.C.R., C. Div.....	17		2	1	7	1		2		30		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....	11		2	1	4						18	48
Aug. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.....	28			1	3		1	3	1	37		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....			1	1	3						5	42
Sept. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.....	14		2		3	3			2	24		
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....	4	2		1							7	31
Oct. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.....	12	1	1		1					15		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div....				1							1	16
			8	10	12	30	11	2	6	5	155	39	194

L. SLATER.

## LOCAL TO BUFFALO.

REPORT of the Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, from Local Points west of St. Thomas, also from Points west of St. Thomas on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and from the Canadian Pacific Railroad at St. Thomas, and via Michigan Central to Buffalo, showing the different kinds and the number of cars.

Date.	Company.	Local Lambs.	Local Horses.	Local Cattle.	Hogs.	M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.
1894.								
Nov. 30.	M.C.R., C. Div .....	32		1		33		
do 30.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....	22					22	55
Dec. 31.	M.C.R., C. Div.....	53				53		
do 31.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....	53					53	106
1895.								
Jan. 31.	M.C.R., C. Div.....	28				28		
do 31.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....	17					17	45
Feb. 28.	M.C.R., C. Div.....	3	1			4		4
Mar. 31.	do .....	1	1	2		4		4
do 31.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....			2			2	2
Aug. 31.	M.C.R., C. Div.....	3				3		
do 31.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....	4					4	7
Sept. 30.	M.C.R., C. Div.....	10			1	11		
do 30.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....	6					6	17
Oct. 31.	M.C.R., C. Div.....	10	1			11		
do 31.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.....	9					9	20
		251	5	3	1	147	113	260

L. SLATER.

## Department of Agriculture.

### WEST BOUND.

WEST Bound Shipments of Live Stock from through points in the Eastern States and from local points in Canada to the Western States, by the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, Railroads, showing the number of cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Through Horses.	Local Horses.	Through Sheep.	Live Stock and Household Goods.	M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.
1894.								
Nov. 30..	M.C.R., C. Div.	5	3			8		8
Dec. 31..	do	5	1		1	7		7
1895.								
Jan. 31..	do	5		2		7		7
Feb. 28..	do	1				1		1
Mar. 31..	do	5			7	12		12
Apr. 30..	do	2			4	6		6
May 31..	do	6	1			7		7
June 30..	do	8				8		8
July 31..	do	6	1	1	1	9		9
Aug. 31..	do	5				5		5
Sept. 30..	do	4				4		4
Oct. 31..	do	7	3		1	11		11
		59	9	3	14	85		85

L. SLATER.

### No. 18.

#### REPORT OF CATTLE GUARDIAN, LYN.

(W. STAFFORD.)

LYN, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you my annual report for year ending 31st October, 1895, relating to American stock unloaded in the Lyn yards for the purpose of feed, water and rest. Official regulations concerning the transportation of American stock have been strictly carried out. The yards are being kept in a good state of repair. No Canadian cattle are allowed to come in contact with the yards. All animals dead on arrival or dying after arrival have been buried within the isolated yard, under my directions. There were 49 cars, 787 head of cattle, 94 cars hogs, fed in cars on account of being snow bound, 108 cars 2,275 head of horses, all of which were unloaded for feed, water and rest, except as noted above.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STAFFORD,

*Guardian G.S. Yards.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 19.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STOCK IN TRANSIT.

(R. F. GOLDEN.)

WINDSOR, Ont., 7th November, 1895.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting for your information the fifth annual report of the inspectors of stock in transit, etc., at this port of entry, for the year ending 31st October, 1895.

Hoping that the tables forming the report will meet with satisfaction,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. F. GOLDEN, V.S.

The Honourable Mr. OUIMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

REPORT of Stock shipped through Canada in Transit, via Port of Windsor over the different railroads, for the year ending 31st October, 1895, and inspected by James Bowler (deceased) F. W. Mathews and R. F. Golden.

Month.	Cars.	Cattle.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep.	Horses.
1894.						
November.....	1,984	14,147	1,081	55,014	94,996	141
December.....	1,686	19,582	980	55,565	67,575	18
1895.						
January.....	1,421	12,752	814	25,739	79,318	890
February.....	1,243	9,578	935	27,893	61,300	711
March.....	1,511	11,265	1,086	42,414	69,371	450
April.....	1,075	8,914	1,326	34,829	52,010	838
May.....	801	7,818	1,177	21,358	19,196	1,847
June.....	1,016	12,996	1,838	17,180	19,607	2,121
July.....	1,126	14,618	1,724	14,739	34,931	1,502
August.....	1,372	17,204	1,849	23,983	39,830	1,599
September.....	1,582	4116,930	1,681	27,892	62,850	1,627
October.....	2,076	15,694	2,703	63,820	81,134	1,940
Total.....	16,893	161,502	17,194	410,426	682,118	13,684

Number of Animals imported via the different railroads during the year ending 31st October, 1895.

Sheep.....2,312  
Horses..... 461

ROBERT F. GOLDEN, V.S.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 20.

## REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

(PROF. I. G. ADAMI.)

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,  
MONTREAL, 23rd September, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with instructions received through you, as Dominion Veterinary Inspector, I have again visited the district affected with Pictou cattle disease, and have spent two months extending the observations made by me in 1894. While the amount of material collected is such that, for my own satisfaction, I shall not have completed my investigation into the pathology of the disease for several months, I have so far confirmed the statements contained in my previous report that I have no hesitation in forwarding to the Government this second report dealing with the practical conclusions to which the results of my investigations necessarily lead.

The disease presents many and peculiar difficulties to the investigator. I need scarcely remind the Department of Agriculture that, while two such experienced observers as Dr. Osler and Dr. Wyatt Johnston arrived independently at the conclusion that it was of an infectious nature, neither of them was able to advance further; hence while last year I satisfied myself as to the bacterial nature of the disease, I felt that, in my work this year, it would be of primary importance to establish thoroughly the results already obtained, and my main endeavours have been in the direction of demonstrating clearly the presence of the pathogenic bacteria within the tissues of the diseased animals and again of studying the effects of the micro-organisms isolated by me upon various smaller animals. By modifications of methods that have already proved themselves most satisfactory in staining bacteria within the tissues—Nicolle's tannic acid method and the Gram method—I have been able to obtain very satisfactory preparations showing the presence of the micro-organisms in the two organs which are the seat of the most extensive changes, namely, the liver and the abdominal lymphatic glands. In the latter especially the small diplococci or stumpy diplobacilli may be present in large colonies. This affection of the lymphatic glands of the abdomen is of interest in that it tends to throw light upon the curious and restricted œdema of the omentum and mesenteries which is so peculiar a character of the disease.

I have found further that the disease can be conveyed to mice and guinea pigs as well as to rabbits. In the mouse the disease runs a comparatively acute course, inoculation into the abdominal cavity of a minute quantity of fluid or juice obtained from the liver of a diseased animal and kept in the incubator for 48 hours, leading to death of the inoculated animal in from 2 to 4 days. The guinea pig resembles the rabbit in that death only supervenes after a longer period—in from a month to 5 weeks.

Lastly I obtained evidence that the steer which had been inoculated 12 months ago with a culture made from the bile of a diseased animal, showed, upon being killed this year, slight but distinct evidences of the progress of the disease. Although this animal when killed was relatively devoid of fat, in all other respects it appeared so well, and, upon opening, the colour and condition of the various organs were so healthy that I, at first, felt assured that there was nothing amiss with the animal; nevertheless, upon bacteriological examination, I found the liver to contain the micro-organisms. There had been no case of the disease in the neighbourhood of the farm upon which this steer had grazed during the last 12 months and the case would therefore appear to afford valuable evidence in favour of the contention made by Dr. Wyatt Johnston in his report to the department, and by me also in my last report, that the disease is one possessing a peculiarly long period of incubation.



With rare exceptions post-mortem examination of those cattle which have been killed so soon as the disease has been recognized, reveals that the characteristic symptoms do not manifest themselves until the disease is already so far advanced and the conditions of the abdominal organs is such that ordinary medical treatment can be of no avail. One organ in particular—the liver—presents appearances in almost all the cases that can only have been produced by a disease of comparatively long duration, a disease extending over weeks and months rather than days: and granting that the malady could be arrested once it became clearly recognized, the disturbance already created is of such a nature that cure of the animal could at most be partial; the liver could never completely recover its functions, and as a consequence the animal could never regain perfect health: it must continue crippled.

If this be so, and studies of the cattle killed by me lead to no other conclusion, it follows that to seek for means of curing the disease in animals recognized as affected, is for present purposes wholly useless. It would, I grant, be well to seek for some sure signs by which to recognize the illness at a much earlier stage. I have been unable to determine a single symptom in the earlier stages of the disease that can readily be noted by the owners of the affected animals. Under the conditions in which the animals are kept during the summer months the first departure from health that is noted is the falling off in the quantity of the milk. Looseness of the bowels may have been present for a considerable time, but this is not uncommon in cattle, and its extent is not observed when the cattle are roaming in the bush at the outskirts of the farms.

To produce a medium of the nature of tuberculin, whereby the affected animals might be recognized in consequence of the fever following upon injection, does not promise to be successful in a disease characterized generally by lack of febrile elevation of temperature, and the conditions under which we now meet with the disease would require several months' study of the efficacy of such a medium before it could be recommended for general application. Under these circumstances I have not felt myself justified in working towards this end. It follows therefore that the only practicable course left open is to attempt prevention of the disease in districts where it has shown itself.

The work that has already been undertaken in this direction shows that prevention is possible. Before 1880 the reported loss of cattle per annum averaged 56; then the disease became more widespread and the loss reported to the Government for the season ending the 1st September, 1881 rose to 203. The following year showed some diminution in the number, the total for the 12 months of 1882 being 150. This diminution would seem to have been largely, if not entirely, due to the rigorous measures which were begun in that year under your direction.

Compulsory notification was demanded, barns and cowsheds were disinfected, diseased animals were slaughtered and burned, and all the other cattle upon the affected farms were conveyed to the Government quarantine stations at Pietou, Pine Tree, Merigomish and Knoydart. The full consequence of these rigorous measures were seen in the following years; in 1883, the number of cases reported fell to 25, in 1884 to 19. So satisfactory, in fact, was the progress made and the disease appeared to be so well mastered, that then it was thought that the time had come when the local authorities might safely be left to cope with the disease. Unfortunately no steps of any kind were taken by the provincial authorities and, as a result, the disease, which had not been entirely stamped out, began to show itself with increasing frequency until in 1891 the disease was reported as increasing and appearing on new areas of country.

At this point the Dominion Government again stepped in and, while it was unwilling to repeat the costly attempt of 1882-83, an order in council was passed November 2nd authorizing the chief inspector to recommence operations for its suppression, and to institute researches to discover its true nature. He instituted a system of notification, destruction of infected animals and quarantine, which, if it was not sufficient to stamp out the disease has, nevertheless, served to keep it in check and, it would seem, to diminish surely if slowly the number of cases occur-

## Department of Agriculture.

ring. The number of cases notified during this last period of notification and destruction has been :—

1891-2.....	363
1892-3.....	125
1893-4.....	105
1894-5.....	

There is again a very sensible reduction in the number of cases so far reported for the year 1895.

It is clear from the above figures that preventive measures have a very definite and salutary effect upon the spread of the disease. These measures were taken when the exact nature of the malady was not understood. Now, when we have sure evidence that the disease is of zymotic nature, caused by the presence and growth of a micro-organism within the system it is clear that the measures successfully employed for the stamping out of other zymotic diseases of domestic animals ought to be employed in connection with the Pictou cattle disease. I feel convinced that such measures strictly enforced during three seasons would eradicate the disease. But as from the methods of grazing usual in this district during the summer months it is difficult, without the active co-operation of the farmers, to restrain the cattle belonging to one farm or locality from mingling with those of other localities, it would be well to keep the necessary regulations in force for a longer period. One consequence of the system of notification now adopted has been that the number of animals affected is being brought below 50 per annum and there is every promise that the expense of compensation and carrying out of the necessary regulations will rapidly diminish year by year.

The regulations I am led to suggest are as follows :

1. That the earliest possible notification shall be made to the local inspector of every milch cow observed to suffer from diarrhœa coupled with great lowering in the amount of milk given off, and every cow not in milk, bullock or bull suffering from obstinate diarrhœa ; and the local inspector shall forthwith proceed to examine the animal and to determine if it be affected with the Pictou cattle disease.

2. That whenever the local inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that an animal is affected with the Pictou cattle disease that animal shall be forthwith slaughtered and its carcass shall be burned to ashes the same day.

3. That the local inspector shall supervise the thorough disinfection of the cowsheds upon the farm upon which a case of the disease has occurred, such disinfection to be carried out at the cost of the Government during the first 18 months. After this period disinfection shall be carried out by the local inspector and such assistant or assistants as he deems necessary at the cost of the owner of the diseased animal.

4. That the local inspector shall be empowered to enforce structural alterations in such byres or cowshed as in his judgment are insanitary and conducive to the enfeeblement of the cattle kept in them during the winter months.

5. That no cattle shall be moved alive off a farm that has been declared infected, for the space of one year. In those cases in which the owners of affected animals possess no grazing land of their own but are accustomed to send their cattle to graze either upon common lands or upon the farms of other individuals, all such cattle belonging to the owner of the affected animal shall be destroyed, due compensation being given.

6. That compensation for cattle destroyed by order of the local inspector shall be in accordance with the terms of the order at present in force relating to the subject.

7. That all places where diseased cattle are known to have been buried shall be fenced or walled round to the satisfaction of the local inspector, who shall make due inquiries as to the existence and locality of such burial places.

8. That neglect of notification of a case or cases of suspected disease, neglect to burn the bodies of animals dying from the disease or killed by order of the local inspector, neglect to carry out and keep in order the structural alterations in the byres or cowsheds ordered by the local inspector shall upon due proof be visited by fine ; as provided for in the Contagious Diseases Animal Acts.

While I should prefer for the complete stamping out of the disease that all the animals upon a farm upon which there has occurred a case of the disease should be destroyed, due compensation being given, I am aware that such a course would be relatively costly to the Government, and I therefore suggest the alternative regulations given above. I would suggest that if these regulations when enforced lead by the expiration of two years to a reduction of the cases to less than 20 per annum (and I believe they will do this) then for the final act of stamping out, every animal upon an infected farm shall be forthwith destroyed, due compensation being given. The expense of this course would then be relatively small, for it is but rarely that there are more than 5 cows upon the farms in the affected district. I feel assured that the expense of carrying out these regulations per annum will not exceed the average expenditure in connection with the disease during the least 4 years, and that by the end of 3, or at the utmost 4 years, there will be no further call upon the Dominion Government in connection with this matter, the disease having been brought to an end in the districts now affected.

I have again to express my sincere thanks to Prof. McEachren for counsel always most willingly accorded, and to Dr. George Townsend of New Glasgow, the local inspector, for most valuable aid given to me during the course of my investigations in the affected neighbourhood. To my laboratory assistant, Mr. E. W. Hammond, I also gladly express my indebtedness.

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

J. GEORGE ADAMI.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 21.

### REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE OPERATIONS.

(GEO. TOWNSEND, V.S.)

NEW GLASGOW, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the present year I have inspected and ordered to be slaughtered 77 animals that I found were infected with Pictou cattle disease, monthly reports of which were forwarded to your department.

There were also several others slaughtered by the order of Mr. Chalmers during the present year.

I am happy to be able to state that the disease is gradually decreasing.

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

G. TOWNSEND,  
*Veterinary Surgeon.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

No. 22.

### REPORT ON OSOYOOS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(THEO. KRUGER.)

Osoyoos, B.C., 13th November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report inspecting as cattle quarantine officer:—

January 2—Shannon Marshall, 2 cows and calves.

June 11—J. C. Lanark, 1 Jersey cow and yearling.

July 2—Wm. Houghes, 3 small pigs.

August 15—Mark Christensen, 4 cows and 3 calves.

Shannon Marshall's 2 cows and calves I had quarantined, before any other orders, from the department on the American side and came across the line to Osoyoos in excellent condition. J. C. Lanark's cow and calf, or rather yearling, have been isolated for 90 days, and got out of quarantine in the best of health. Wm. Houghes imported 3 small pigs and after 21 days confinement came out in splendid condition. Mr. Mark Christensen, 4 cows and 3 calves, are in good health, and will be out in 2 days, the 15th November, 1895.

I remain yours very obediently,

CHARLES KRUGER,  
*Quarantine Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 23.

### REPORT ON NEW WESTMINSTER CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. S. CLUTE.)

QUARANTINE OFFICER EX OFFICIO FOR THE PORT OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 14th November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, that since the appointment of the Collector of Customs, of this port to be, *ex officio*, a Quarantine Officer for the purpose of carrying out the Cattle Quarantine Regulations, the business transacted in accordance therewith has been as follows:

#### SHEEP IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

For the month of March, 1895		526 sheep.
do	April	170 do
do	May	936 do
do	June	642 do
do	July	626 do
do	August	1,060 do
do	Sept.	613 do
do	Oct.	863 do
do	Nov.	200 do

Total ..... 5,636 do

The above number of sheep were from the states of Oregon and Washington, by railroad, in car load lots of from 170 to 200 sheep each.

The whole number of these importations were for slaughter; and as the animals are in fair marketable condition on arrival, the work of converting them into mutton immediately begins and it is safe to say that not a single animal, of any shipment, remains alive more than ten days after arrival.

I am pleased to be able to state that not one case of disease, of any kind, was found amongst the sheep imported at this port during the past season.

The 90 days detention on neat cattle and 21 days on hogs and the want of a regular quarantine station, where isolation would be ensured and proper care afforded, has practically prohibited the importation of this class of stock at this port.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CLUTE,

*Collector of Customs.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

#### No. 24.

#### REPORT ON NELSON, B. C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. C. RYKERT.)

NELSON, B. C., 21st December, 1895.

SIR—In reply to your letter asking for my annual report, I have the honour to furnish the same, herewith.

I am stationed at the boundary line on the Kootenay River, and I have quarantined during the past year seventeen head of cattle and twenty-six head of pigs. The quarantine station is isolated and all the animals were free from disease of any kind. They were kept in quarantine for ninety days and twenty-one days respectively, and discharged healthy.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. RYKERT,

*Ex-Officio Quarantine Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

#### No. 25.

#### REPORT OF ANIMALS REJECTED FROM SHIPMENT.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

MONTREAL, 28th October, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to report that from the 1st November, 1894, until to-day, there have been inspected and shipped from the Grand Trunk stock yards, 34,207 head of cattle, and 112,440 sheep. There were 21 head of cattle rejected, 20 for actinomycosis, and one for mange. Six hundred and sixty American sheep were rejected for sheep scab, and two Canadian sheep were kept back, owing to their being in poor condition.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES McEACHRAN,

*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

No. 26.

### REPORT ON DOUGLAS, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(H. D. CHANTRELL.)

DOUGLAS, 20th November, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, re my proceedings as quarantine officer during the past season up to the 1st instant. I have quarantined 24 head of cattle and four hogs, up to the 1st of this month.

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

HY. D. CHANTRELL.  
*Customs Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 27.

### REPORT ON WANETA, B. C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. S. NOLAN.)

WANETA, B. C., 14th November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, in reply to your request for report of my proceedings as quarantine officer at this port,

That since my appointment no application has been made for admission of live stock subject to quarantine regulations.

Such animals as were not subject to quarantine were admitted only on certificate of inspection from Mr. J. A. Armstrong, V.S., as authorized by the Department of Agriculture, as per instructions received on 5th March last.

Previous to my appointment on 6th March last by authority from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. George Ellis as agent for Mrs. Davies was granted permission to enter two thoroughbred hogs subject to a quarantine of twenty-one days.

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

J. S. NOLAN.  
*Customs Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 28.

## REPORT TO COUNCIL OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON

## ALLEGED PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CANADIAN CATTLE.

The following report with its inclosures, was approved by order of His Excellency in Council, on Dec. 18, 1895, with a recommendation that it should be officially transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Subject*, the Canadian case:—being further representations relating to the embargo on Canadian cattle in England.

The undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the reference to him of a despatch from the Colonial Office, as per margin, in continuation of previous correspondence, on the subject of alleged pleuro-pneumonia stated to have been found in Canadian cattle, after slaughter, at the port of arrival, covering a copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture, further reporting two cases of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in neat cattle shipped from Montreal by the ss. "Hurons" in July last.

It is reported in the letter of the Board, that "The animals were examined on landing, but no indications of disease were detected in them by the Veterinary Inspector at the port of London, during life." And further, that after the animals were slaughtered, two of them were found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia." The lungs were accordingly forwarded to the Board for examination by its veterinary officers. It was reported by them, as a result of their examination, "that in both sets of lungs they found isolated areas in which the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia were present. They also state that in the large right lobe of one set of lungs there was a portion about 6 inches square in which the characteristic marbled appearance always observed in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle was most marked, and that there was a considerable amount of pleurisy over the diseased part. In other portions of the same lung there was evidence of pneumonia which was apparently the result of bad ventilation and in no wise due to any specific causes."

This letter of the Board of Agriculture, containing the definitions as above stated was departmentally referred by direction of the undersigned to Professor McEachran, the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, for his professional opinion and report. And Mr. McEachran further referred the Board's letter to Dr. Adami, Professor of Pathology of McGill University of Montreal, late of Jesus College, Cambridge, for his opinion.

Professor McEachran expressed regret that an opportunity had not been afforded him of examining a portion of the lungs of the two animals in question, which were stated, in the terms above recited, to have been affected by the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. He found the reasons given in the Board's letter to be insufficient to establish the conclusion stated:—

"We are forced," he said, "to the belief that the Board's experts have too hastily formed an opinion on discovering one link of the chain of scientific evidence in the case of two animals from the Dominion, and that a weak one, namely, the 'marbled areas,' ignoring entirely the conditions and non-existence of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the country whence they came in, as well as the clinical evidence, all of which is direct opposition to their opinion"

The professional opinion expressed by Professor Adami was to the effect that both the methods and the result reported by the Board are unsatisfactory. He stated:—

"As respects the letter in question (of the Board of Agriculture) it tells us that the characteristic marbled appearance always observed in contagious pleuro-pneu-

## Department of Agriculture.

monia of cattle was most marked over a large area of one lung. It ignores the fact that other conditions besides the contagious disease will produce the same characteristic marbling, together with overlying pleurisy. It assumes that one disease only is associated with this appearance. It states that in other portions of the same lung there was evidence of pneumonia, which the veterinary officers diagnosed as being evidently due to bad ventilation. It would be most interesting to know how this diagnosis was reached, whether upon the gross anatomical changes associated with the pneumonia of bad ventilation or upon general principles and profound experience of the lesions excited by bad ventilation as distinguished from those excited by other irritants capable of inducing inflammation of the lungs.

“ Concerning the other lung, the letter says nothing beyond that the officers found isolated areas in which the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia were present. \* \* \* \* \*

“ In my main life work in pathology and medical science, I am accustomed to deal with those who weigh evidence, and who freely accept such evidence as they find to be well founded, even if it be contrary to their previous views. The opposite has been so notoriously the case in the action of the home veterinary authorities, that perhaps my training rendered me unduly impatient of such action.”

The undersigned concurs in the professional opinions expressed, and he finds that the “ marbled appearance ” referred to, although a “ characteristic ” of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, is also found in other diseases, and is not in itself sufficient to establish the conclusion arrived at by the Board. One remarkable proof of this was laid before Your Excellency in a report of the late Minister of Agriculture, dated January 31st last, in which it was shown that in a case of pneumonia produced by a foreign substance, namely, a small piece of a branch of a rose bush, which had been inhaled by the animal, and found in its lung after slaughter, at an abattoir, in Montreal, it having apparently, worked its way down the bronchial tubes. The specimen is preserved by Professor Adami, and a coloured drawing of the appearance presented is of record in the Department, showing the “ marbling,” the same as found in the lungs of animals slaughtered at the ports of arrival in England, affected by what was believed to be and has been called “ transit pneumonia,—the appearance being the same as described in the letter of the Board of Agriculture above quoted.

The communication of Professor McEachran and Professor Adami (herewith appended) contain reports of examinations of two lungs of animals slaughtered at Stanbridge in the eastern townships of the province of Quebec, affected by pyæmic pneumonia, and affording further interesting information bearing on the point in issue. The facts established by the examination of the Stanbridge cases are clearly decisive of the position which has been from the first maintained on the Canadian side of the contention, namely, that the “ marbled appearance ” described, although found accompanying the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and admitted to be a “ characteristic ” of it, is also found in other diseases.

This view is further to be considered in connection with the fact that the most diligent inquiries and searches in every part of the Dominion by numerous veterinary surgeons, acting under direction of the department, among contact animals, had failed to find any cases in herds from which the cases of alleged contagious pleuro-pneumonia said to have been discovered in the lungs of animals slaughtered after the hardships of long travelling and the voyage across the Atlantic, by the Imperial officers. No trace of such disease has ever been found and it is not known to have existed in Canada. It is impossible that such a highly contagious disease among cattle could have existed for years in this country, and the fact remains entirely unknown. It is interesting to compare the position thus established with the terms of the conclusion of the report of the Departmental Examination, held by the late Imperial Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Gardner), assisted by eminent assessors, made after hearing the evidence of many eminent professional witnesses. That conclusion was in the following words:—

“ (1.) That there is a close resemblance, amounting to practical identity, between the post-mortem appearances of the ‘ Toronto ’ and ‘ Mongolian ’



specimens and those presented in cases of pleuro-pneumonia; (2) that the approximation of the appearances in those specimens to those presented in the case of pleuro-pneumonia is very much greater than in the case of any of the known diseases affecting the lungs of cattle; and (3) that none of the appearances recorded in the Canadian cases can be regarded as foreign to pleuro-pneumonia, or as indicative or suggestive of some other disease hitherto unobserved."

It is thus not alleged in positive terms that the lesions found where actually those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia; but a "close resemblance, amounting to practical identity." The "identity," however, completely breaks down when it is shown that the appearances relied on have been found in other diseases.

The probability in favour of the inconclusiveness of the position assumed by the Imperial veterinary officers, is shown by an examination of the evidence taken at the Imperial department examination mentioned which presents much and important conflict of professional opinion, and also by consideration of the known facts as they exist in Canada, taken in connection with the appearance of the lesions from inflammatory action which might not unnaturally be expected to be found in the lungs of animals subjected to the hardships of many thousands of miles of travel by railway and steamship.

A not unimportant test of the health of animals in the Dominion is afforded by the veterinary inspections which have been made before shipment at the Atlantic maritime ports of the Dominion. The total number of neat cattle thus individually inspected for the year ended October 31st last, according to the report of Professor McEachran, was 99,606, and this inspection was undertaken by experienced and competent veterinary officers. The total number of animals rejected was 140, and for the following causes: 67, actinomycosis; 57, lame or injured; 15, too lean for shipment; and 1 for mange. The proportion of the unfit for shipment from all causes was exceedingly small, namely, 0.14 per cent. The greater part of these cattle on arriving at this point of their transit had travelled long distances and suffered hardships, as above stated. This test, therefore, may be held to be highly favourable as indicating the health of animals in Canada.

It is believed, and this position is held to be of prime importance in this argument, that if any considerable lung disease had existed among animals in Canada, such as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, some of it at least would have been made manifest at these inspections of surplus stock exported during the whole of one season.

Another test of the health of Canadian animals is afforded by an examination for a space of time of one month of the lungs of neat cattle slaughtered at public abattoirs in the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and also the city of Toronto. Reports of this test are hereunto appended. They show a total absence of pleuro-pneumonia. Professor McEachran remarks that "acute cases of this might not be expected to be found, but if it existed in the province, chronic or encysted portions of the lungs would be sure to have been discovered."

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency that the information contained in and the conclusions established by this report are corroborative of and naturally supplementary to the report of the late Minister of Agriculture on the same subject, dated January 31st last, which was officially transmitted by Your Excellency, but to which no answer has been received, while the embargo on Canadian cattle is continued at the ports of arrival in England, for the alleged cause of pleuro-pneumonia.

The position established by this report is strengthened by a consideration of statements contained in the report of the late Minister of Agriculture referred to, to the effect that with respect to 193,860 Canadian cattle, at that date, slaughtered at the ports of landing in Great Britain, after the embargo in the fall of 1892, that is in two seasons, the lesions found in the lungs of about a dozen of animals only gave rise to any suspicions; and two of these only were made the subject of Mr. Gardner's examination assisted by assessors. These lesions were reported to be marked by the particular characteristic described in the letter of the Board of Agriculture, the subject of this report, and this was natural to expect in the cir-

## Department of Agriculture.

cumstances in which the animals were slaughtered. It is to be observed that in the whole of the nearly 200,000 animals specially examined by the Board's veterinary inspecting officers, not a single case of old or encysted pleuro-pneumonia was discovered,—a position which it is believed would have been impossible if that disease had a foothold in Canada. And it may be further remarked, that in the cases in which the kind of lesions in question were found, in so far as particular histories of the animals were received, they were in cattle having impaired constitutions from age or hardships.

As many as 1,493,195 neat cattle, as stated in the report referred to, were sent from Canada to Great Britain from 1880 to the date of the embargo in 1892, and no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia was discovered among them. Had such disease existed in Canada some cases would have been found among so many animals, the whole of which had free pratique in the United Kingdom.

The undersigned respectfully submits that in view of the record which has been established, it cannot be maintained the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has in fact been found among Canadian cattle which have been landed in England; and he is unable to see how the embargo can be maintained for this cause.

The undersigned further submits that if Her Majesty's Government, for any reason, should consider it advisable not to allow the importation of any cattle alive into the United Kingdom as a general measure to protect the home animals from possible contact with imported disease, it would not be any part of his duty to offer an objection. But it is found, that the persistent declaration by the Board of Agriculture to the effect that Canadian cattle imported have been discovered to be affected by the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, however sincere the belief of the Imperial veterinary officers based on the lesions found, such declaration is yet, in its consequence, of the nature of an injurious libel, which affects important Canadian interests, and which has been alleged, on behalf of the United States, Germany and Belgium, as a reason why restrictions should be placed on transit or importation of Canadian cattle, in so far as respects those countries.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully submits to Your Excellency, for the reasons stated, it is his opinion that a representation should be made to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to request a reconsideration of the conclusions which have been arrived at with respect to the embargo on Canadian cattle in England, for reason of the alleged finding among them of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, so long as under the present regulations cattle not diseased nor suspected of disease, are admitted, or as an alternative that different and more satisfactory methods, such as would be declared sufficient by scientific experts, should be undertaken to determine the fact.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. A. OUMET,  
*Acting Minister of Agriculture.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OTTAWA, 27th November, 1895.

## REPORT ON HEALTH OF ANIMALS IN CANADA.

BY PROFESSOR D. M'Eachran, D.V.S., F.R.C.V.S., DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE, M'GILL UNIVERSITY, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,

MONTREAL, 29th October, 1895.

On the 12th September, I sent the following circular letter on inspection of lungs, to the inspectors at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Coaticook and Quebec, in the province of Quebec; St. John, New Brunswick; and Halifax, Truro and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and herewith append their reports:—

“DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed to obtain information for the purpose of ascertaining if any cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or any other form of pneumonia, containing lesions similar in character to contagious pleuro-pneumonia could be found in the lungs of any of the cattle slaughtered at public abattoirs or private slaughter houses in your district.

“Please make necessary arrangements with butchers and others to preserve the lungs of all cattle slaughtered, for your inspection.

“Continue a careful inspection for one month. You are authorized to pay a small sum if necessary to insure that this is carefully done.

“In the event of any diseased lungs being discovered in any way resembling the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, you will at once forward to me here, portions of them, carefully done up, according to directions inclosed, and large enough to enable me to see exactly the condition, forwarding at the same time, by mail, any information bearing on the case which may come to your knowledge. You will please commence as soon as you can make the necessary arrangements.

“D. McEachran.”

It will be seen from the attached reports that 4,877 pairs of lungs have been examined, viz. :—

At Montreal, East End Abattoir.....	1,746
do West do .....	1,182
At Sherbrooke and Coaticook.....	172
At Quebec.....	630
At St. John, N. B.....	534
At Halifax, N. S.....	426
At Truro, N. S.....	146
At New Glasgow, N. B.....	41
Total.....	4,877

Considering that these cattle are bought from farmers and small country dealers from every part of the several provinces of the Dominion, they may be said to furnish a fair representation of the health of Canadian cattle.

These reports show a total absence of pleuro-pneumonia. Acute cases of disease might not be expected to be found, but if that disease existed in the provinces, chronic or encysted portions of lungs would be sure to be discovered.

The non-finding of tuberculosis, except at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N. B., shows that the disease does not prevail extensively in the Dominion.

## Department of Agriculture.

This immunity from lung diseases in the cattle of the country is remarkable, and will probably strike many as extraordinary. The fact is nevertheless correct as the inspections were conducted by experienced men, who are, with two exceptions, graduates of McGill University, in whom is placed the greatest confidence.

By reference to my annual report, it will be seen that the total number of cattle inspected for exportation was 99,606, viz. :—

From Montreal to Portland.....	1,834
do. direct to Britain.....	9,3321
do direct to France.....	1,810
From Halifax.....	2,641

These figures are from the inspectors' books, from 1st November, 1894, to 1st November, 1895.

The animals exported were collected from all parts of Canada, including Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and were carried over distances varying from 50 to nearly 3,000 miles, before reaching the shipping ports, to commence their ocean voyage.

If contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed in any part of Canada it would certainly have been discovered in one stage or another in such a large number of cattle gathered from such an extensive area of country; yet, excepting a few cases of tuberculosis, no lung disease nor suspicion of such was met with by any of the inspectors.

Animals rejected at inspection :—

- 67 cattle for actinomycosis.
- 57 cattle for being lame or injured.
- 15 cattle for being too lean for shipment.
- 1 cattle for mange.

As respects contagious pleuro-pneumonia said to have been discovered in two steers in a cargo of cattle shipped from Montreal to London on board the SS. "Hurons" :—

This steamship sailed from Montreal on the 28th of June last, having 427 cattle on board, all of which were carefully individually inspected and found free from disease. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise to receive a copy of a cablegram sent by Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, informing the Department that two steers were pronounced by the Veterinary Staff of the Board of Agriculture to be affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as was his later message intimating that they were two of 114 belonging to Mr. James Eakens.

It is much to be regretted that owing to the delay which occurred in giving us the information it was found impossible to trace all these animals satisfactorily to the farms whence they came. Every effort was made, however, to do so, with the result that no trace of disease could be found.

It is also to be regretted that we were not given an opportunity of examining a portion of the lungs said to have been so affected. The only definite information which we have received is contained in a letter which was addressed to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, signed by T. H. Elliot, a copy of which was transmitted by Mr. Bramston to Sir Charles Tupper, and by him forwarded to the department at Ottawa.

This letter was communicated to me by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and I referred it to Professor Adami, Pathologist, McGill University, with a request that he would give me an opinion on the statements therein made. His report made in consequence I beg to inclose for your information.

It is worthy of note that "no indications of disease were detected in them (the two animals in question) by the veterinary inspector at the port of London, during life."

It is also worthy of note that out of 427 cattle landed, only two were found to be affected by a contagious disease, "as contagious and fatal (according to Professor

Brown) as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe." It would seem that the contagion in this instance, by some fortunate circumstance, was peculiarly inactive, as is seen by the non-extension of the disease to other cattle in close contact with them on the steamship.

Knowing as we do that this disease does not exist in Canada, we are forced to the belief that the Board's experts have too hastily formed an opinion on discovering one link of the chain of scientific evidence, in the case of two animals from the Dominion, and that a weak one, viz., the marbled areas, ignoring entirely the conditions and non-existence of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the country whence they came, as well as the clinical evidence, all of which is in direct opposition to their opinion.

The following case of pyæmic broncho-pneumonia with pleurisy, as showing pathological lesions so like those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as to be indistinguishable by naked eye examination only, may serve to illustrate the unreliability of such evidence alone:—

Mr. A. E. Moore, D. V. S., Stanbridge East, brought to the college a portion of lung obtained from a cow which he had been treating for mammitis, which was complicated, some days after, by symptoms of acute pleuro-pneumonia, which went progressively until the end of the second week, when the animal died. Post-mortem examination revealed the udder in an advanced stage of suppuration, with a considerable portion of one quarter necrotic and surrounded by a sinuous unhealthy pus.

The cavity of the chest revealed extensive pleuro-pneumonia. The portion of lung brought to me was heavy, readily sinking in water, and on section showed the interlobular spaces infiltrated by inflammatory products, producing white bands, these with necrotic spots here and there gave the surface, when cut, a marbled appearance, closely resembling that seen in contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The bronchial tubes were partly filled by a purulent and semifluid matter, which escaped when the surface was cut across.

I at once visited the herd with Mr. Moore and made a careful clinical examination of every animal, and found them, with one exception, healthy. I satisfied myself, too, that no importations had been made into the herd and that contact with contagious pleuro-pneumonia was impossible, and selecting the animal referred to, which was also suffering from mammitis in an advanced stage of suppuration with necrosis of the central portion of the quarter, I had her killed and found suppurative broncho-pneumonia, the pathological report of which is given by Professor Adami, as lung No. 2, herewith subjoined.

Mr. Moore continued to visit the herd for about two months, making regular reports of the temperatures, which remained normal, and the herd is to-day in perfect health.

I also append Professor Adami's report of the microscopic examination of the diseased lung No. 1, which confirms my opinion that the disease was a pyæmic broncho-pneumonia, owing to the mammary blood vessels being bathed in purulent fluid; pus being carried to the lungs, producing a purulent embolic broncho-pneumonia.

This case is a very valuable one and is another link in the chain of evidence showing that pathological lesions in contagious and non-contagious pleuro-pneumonia may be so much alike that it is impossible to tell the one from the other by necroscopic examination only, and serves to illustrate how an inspector, who undertakes to decide on naked eye appearances only, might very readily commit a grave blunder.

To the Hon. J. A. OUIMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture.

D. McEACHRAN  
M.R.C. V.S.

## Department of Agriculture.

### REPORT ON THE LUNGS FROM STANBRIDGE, P. Q.

BY GEORGE ADAMI, PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL, MONTREAL, AND LATE FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on September the 4th, while I was in Pictou, N. S., I received from you a small bottle containing three pieces of lung tissue in alcohol, and labelled "Lung from Stanbridge." At that date I had already closed my laboratory at New Glasgow, and consequently it was impossible for me to make an immediate examination; all that I could do was to return the material to Montreal, and to wait until my return thither in the middle of the month. Since my arrival in Montreal, I have received from you another and larger portion from the same lung, together with a large piece of a second lung, also from Stanbridge, which in this report is referred to as lung No. 2; the former being spoken of as lung No. 1.

#### LUNG No. 1.

Although the spirit in which it had been preserved appeared sufficiently strong, the specimens of tissue were so soft that they easily broke in pieces upon being manipulated. I have since learned from you that the animal from which they have been obtained had been dead for a considerable period before they were handed to you by Mr. Moore, D. V. S. I have succeeded in making them harder and in better condition for examination by placing them for some days in formalin.

To the naked eye the portions of lung tissue present appearances closely resembling those of true pleuro-pneumonia. The preserving fluids have removed much of the colour, but there still remain clearly distinguishable hemorrhagic areas in two of the pieces, and the lobules are clearly marked off from each other by white and moderately firm bands, varying in breadth from 1 to 3 mm.; bands as thick as 3 mm. are, however, rare.

The largest portion sent to me measures 4 by 3 by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. This is a section through the extremity of a lobe of the organ and the peripheral half is firmer and paler, and presents a more chronic or long continued diseased condition than does the upper and inner half. This latter is softer and more hemorrhagic, and shows numerous small areas of softening.

While, however, the general appearance in most respects closely resembles that of true contagious pleuro-pneumonia, there are certain very distinct departures from what is characteristic of the true disease. Thus in the first place, the interlobular bands are narrower than what is given by Roy\* and others as the usual breadth, the average breadth in this case being nearer to 1 than to 4 mm. Secondly, even the firmest portion of the diseased tissue contains cavities which are true abscess cavities, from which purulent matter poured out or was obtainable. The largest of these cavities in the material sent to me was  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch long by  $\frac{3}{8}$  broad, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in a place at right angles to the former measurements. Judging from its shape it represented a process of suppuration occurring in 4 contiguous lobules, and resulting in fusion of the broken-down and pus-containing areas. These cavities were not frequent in the material sent to me, but nevertheless were easily recognized; in addition there are smaller areas varying from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch across, containing whitish cheesy inspissated material, and although the condition of the material was, as I have stated, far from good I could recognize what appeared evidently to be a suppurative process around the smaller bronchi.

\*C. S. Roy. Report on the pathological histology of epizootic pleuro-pneumonia. British Medical Association Report, 1879, p. 15.

## Department of Agriculture.

Microscopic examination was far from satisfactory, it being almost impossible to obtain good staining of the sections, although through the hardening in formalin the tissue cut satisfactorily. Yet I was able to make out clearly that the process that had occurred in the lungs was of the nature of a suppurative broncho-pneumonia. Some sections stained by logwood and again by methylene blue, showed in addition to large areas of broken-down tissue (which might from the poor staining qualities of the tissue be either purulent or necrotic), smaller areas which were distinctly miliary abscesses. In regions where the process was not as far advanced, there was also clear evidence of a pneumonia of a catarrhal type, such as one gets, it is true, in cases of true contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but which also is equally characteristic as occurring in the neighbourhood of patches of acute lobular pneumonia, or of lung abscesses.

Bacteriologically the only micro-organisms recognizable were large bacilli of a putrefactive type.

From both the macroscopical and microscopical appearance of the diseased tissue, I have no hesitation in considering that it presents an example of pyæmic pneumonia, or in other words of a suppurative broncho-pneumonia such as might intervene in the course of an acute suppurative and gangrenous mastitis, the disease from which you found the animal to be suffering.

### LUNG No. 2.

This portion of lung tissue labelled as being also from a cow killed at Stanbridge, reached me upon September 17th in a very much better condition of preservation than did the former. The portion sent was also the outer portion of a lobe, 8 by 4 in. in breadth; it was very pale and anæmic, without a sign of hemorrhage anywhere. The upper half of this was to all appearances normal; the lower half presented externally a collection of grape-like varicosities, having the appearance of a series of dilatations communicating one with the other. On cutting across this region there were opened a series of chambers, having thin but fibrous walls and containing a peculiar white, glairy pus, so cohesive that while, after section, it bulged out it showed very little tendency to run out of the cavities. Dissection of these cysts showed that they were irregular expansions of the large bronchi passing to this region of the lung; similar glairy pus extended a considerable way up the bronchi, in fact to as far as the point where the lung had been separated. In this glairy, semi-transparent pus which in general appearance had a resemblance to boiled starch, there could be seen minute bodies of an opaque white colour. These little bodies were very dense—so dense that upon attempting to cut sections of the tissue in celloidin, the knife could not pass through them, and as a consequence they broke out of the section; they further resisted considerable pressure. Upon treating them with dilute acid, bubbles of gas were given off, indicating the presence in them of calcareous salts. Upon treating them with a solution of caustic potash they presented a relatively thick capsule, within which lay the oval calcareous mass. The bodies were remarkably equal in size, the length varying between 0.5 and 1.0 millimetre, the majority being about 0.75 millimetres in length. Examination of a very large number of these little bodies has convinced me that they are most probably the ova of some parasite which, within the tissues of the body, have died and undergone calcification.

While in the sheep there occurs a form of pneumonia due to the presence in the bronchioles and pulmonary alveoli of numerous ova of a nematode worm, the *Strongylus rufescens*, I have been unable in the literature which I have by me to encounter any case quite corresponding to this. I have further been unable to discover any signs of adult worms in the rest of the lung tissue forwarded to me. And indeed these oval bodies are altogether too large to be the ova of nematode worms, their size approaching more exactly to that of the eggs and larvæ of some insect. For the present, therefore, I must content myself with stating that the lung presents a condition of Bronchiectasis with atrophy of the connected alveolar tissue and that

## Department of Agriculture.

the pus filling the dilatations of the bronchi contains numerous calcified bodies which are probably the ova of an unknown species. If by further investigation of the literature and examination of the material by me, I can determine any new facts in connection with this specimen, I will report upon it further.

I am, &c.,

J. GEORGE ADAMI.  
*M. A., M. D.*

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,  
MONTREAL, 30th Sept., 1895.

To Prof. D. McEachran, D.V.S., F.R.C.V.S., Dean of Faculty of Comparative Medicine, McGill University, Chief Inspector of Stock for Canada, Montreal, Quebec.

*(Copy of letter communicated to Professor Adami by Professor D. McEachran.)*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,  
4, WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON, S. W., 20th July, 1895.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of Mr. Chamberlain, that on the 10th instant, the SS. "Hurona" arrived at Deptford, having on board 427 cattle which were shipped at Montreal.

The animals were examined on landing, but no indications of disease were detected in them by the veterinary inspector at the port of London during life.

He reports, however, after the animals in question were slaughtered, two of them were found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. The veterinary inspector accordingly forwarded the diseased lungs to this department for examination by the veterinary officers of the Board, and, as a result of such examination, they have reported to the Board that in both sets of lungs they found isolated areas in which the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia were present. They also state that, in the large right lobe of one set of lungs, there was a portion of about eight inches square in which the characteristic marbled appearance always observable in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle was most marked, and that there was a considerable amount of pleurisy over this diseased part.

In other portions of the same lung, there was evidence of pneumonia which was apparently the result of bad ventilation, and in no wise due to specific causes.

I am, &c.,

T. H. ELLIOT.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY,  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, 29th October, 1895.

DEAR DR. MCEACHRAN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the letter from Mr. T. H. Elliot of the Board of Agriculture, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, dated 20th July, 1895, and concerning the two cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia stated to have been discovered among the 427 head of cattle landed at Deptford from the SS. "Hurona" on July 10th. The information afforded by that letter is so meagre that it is not possible for me, or indeed for anybody, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the nature of the morbid condition in the affected lungs from the statements vouchsafed. We, I take it, must be satisfied that the veterinary officers of the Home Government have arrived by simple inspection at the conclusion that the lesions discovered were those of infectious (contagious) pleuro-pneumonia. As in all previous suspicious cases those officers have again not attempted to show that the pleuro-pneumonia which existed was of an infectious nature. Under the present circumstances it appears to me useless for you to report



upon the freedom of the country from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or for me to point out the absolute inefficiency of the methods employed by the veterinary officers of the Imperial Board of Agriculture to determine what all authorities acknowledge is a difficult and delicate matter of diagnosis.

As respects the letter in question, it tells us that the characteristic marbled appearance always observed in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle was most marked over a large area of one lung. It ignores the fact that other conditions besides the contagious disease will produce the same characteristic marbling, together with overlying pleurisy. It assumes that one disease only is associated with this appearance. It states that in other portions of the same lung there was evidence of pneumonia, which the veterinary officers diagnosed as being evidently due to bad ventilation. It would be most interesting to know how this diagnosis was reached, whether upon the gross anatomical changes associated with the pneumonia of bad ventilation or upon general principles and profound experience of the lesions excited by bad ventilation as distinguished from those excited by other irritants capable of inducing inflammation of the lungs.

Concerning the other lung, the letter says nothing beyond that the officers found isolated areas in which the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia were present.

For more than ten years you have accumulated every fact bearing upon the possible presence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion, and ever since the present trouble began, I have examined every suspicious lung forwarded to Montreal. Neither your investigations (so I firmly believe) nor my microscopical studies have revealed the presence of a single case of undoubted contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion, or in cattle from the Dominion. I have suggested methods whereby, if the Home authorities were willing to conciliate public feeling in the Dominion, some more satisfactory determination of the difficulty might be reached. These methods without being absolute, would nevertheless afford more opportunity of arriving at a just conclusion as to the nature of this "transit" pneumonia (whether contagious or not) than the present inefficient procedure; and if unsuccessful in their results, their employment would be accepted here, I doubt not, as an indication of some desire to satisfy colonial wishes. Not one of the suggested methods has been employed.

In my main life work in pathology and medical science, I am accustomed to deal with those who weigh evidence, and who freely accept such evidence as they find to be well founded, even if it be contrary to their previous views. The opposite has been so notoriously the case in the action of the Home veterinary authorities, that perhaps my training has rendered me unduly impatient of such action.

I am, &c.,  
Professor D. McEACHRAN,  
Veterinary College, Montreal, Que.

J. GEORGE ADAMI,  
*M.A., M.D.*

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,  
MONTREAL, 26th October, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report that in accordance with your instructions, I have examined the lungs of cattle slaughtered at the Eastern Abattoir of this city for one month.

During the month just now ended, I have examined the lungs from 1,746 head of cattle, all of which I found free from disease of any kind.

I have, &c.,  
Professor D. McEACHRAN,  
Chief Inspector, Montreal, Que.

M. C. BAKER,  
*Inspector.*

## Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,  
MONTREAL, October 30th, 1895.

SIR,—As instructed by you, I have, during the month of October, examined the lungs of 1,182 cattle at the West End Abattoir here, and found them to be free from any disease.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES McEACHRAN,  
*Inspector.*

Professor D. McEACHRAN,  
Chief Inspector, Montreal, Que.

QUEBEC, P.Q., 25th October, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to report that in compliance of your orders of 27th September last, I have made a careful examination of the lungs of all cattle killed in this city. The inspection was made during the four first weeks of this month. Six hundred and thirty (630) lungs were examined during that period.

I am happy to say that no trace of contagious pleuro-pneumonia was found. The only disease that I met was tuberculosis, and that represented a very small percentage, about 2 per cent.

I have, &c.,

J. A. COUTURE, *D. V.S.*

Professor D. McEACHRAN,  
Chief Inspector, Veterinary College, Montreal, Que.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 18th October, 1895.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from you on the 14th September to examine the lungs of all cattle slaughtered at this place, coupled with a specific order to carefully investigate any lesion indicative of any form of pneumonia. To perform this work satisfactorily, it was found necessary to enter into arrangements with men working in the slaughter-houses, to set aside and preserve all lungs taken from cattle slaughtered there, and extra inducements were offered to these assistants not to put away or destroy any portion of the viscera, which the owners or managers of these slaughter-houses (private) might think detrimental to their interests; as no matter how openly an inspector conducts his work, it is looked upon as a system of espionage, or an attempt to interfere with their business. The number of cattle killed is not very large; the total examined, 534, brought from every section of the Maritime Provinces, would be, however, a test as to whether any form of infectious pneumonia existed; and as these animals are continually co-mingling with their fellows on the roadsides, being driven through long stretches of country, should there be the remotest possibility of the existence of C. P. P., it would find numberless active transmitters. And if the experience of other countries is considered, it would appear that the potential pole-axe has been the only devised means whereby the authorities could stem the contagion or prevent the disease from asserting itself. Such a proceeding has never been chronicled in the annals of this province. To put it briefly, contagious disease in cattle, sheep, swine, is unknown here, and with the exception of tubercular lesions occasionally found in highly bred milch cattle, I have never found pulmonary affections a factor in the disease of domesticated animals here, and have a large and extended experience extending over seventeen years over the province.

I respectfully submit the statement of animals killed and lungs examined.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. FRINK, *D. V.S.*

Professor D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.  
Chief Veterinary Inspector, Montreal, Que.

EXAMINATION OF LUNGS AT SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	Damery's.	Cain.	McCarthy.
Sept. 16.....	9	20	9
" .....	20	18	7
" .....	18	22	11
" .....	28	20	13
" .....	20	..	14
Oct. 4.....	40	17	11
" .....	47	52	17
" .....	45	64	12
Totals.....	227	213	94

Each lung was examined separately, then washed, cleansed from extraneous matter, and again examined. The examination was carefully performed, and not in a single instance was there evidence of pneumonia. Undisputed evidence was found of tubercular formations in a few cases, although the majority of animals were in marketable condition so affected. The post-mortem appearances of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa are familiar to me, having spent a considerable period on Long Island, New York, investigating the disease, in 1882, and having a very firm impression as to the character of the disease, ante and post-mortem, I would not be slow to recognize it.

Respectfully submitted,  
 JAMES H. FRINK,  
*D. V. S. for St. John, N.B.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,  
 NEW GLASGOW, N. S., 17th Oct., 1895.

SIR,—Please find inclosed tabulated report of inspection of lungs of cattle slaughtered for food, in and about New Glasgow, which I have just completed, and hope will be satisfactory to you. All lungs I examined were normal.

I have, &c.,

Professor D. McEACHRAN,  
 Chief Inspector of Stock, Montreal, Que.

GEO. TOWNSEND.

CATTLE INSPECTION,  
 TRURO, 18th October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report of the duties performed by me from September 16th until October 17th, 1895.

On the 16th September, I made arrangements with all the butchers in and around Truro to preserve the lungs of all cattle slaughtered, for my inspection. I visited the following slaughter houses belonging to Messrs. McKenzie & Boomer, Ross & McKay, Pictou road; Cutten Brothers, Lower Village; Bentley & Crowe, Clifton; Crowe & Co., Onslow, and Geo. McLeod, Biblehill.

I made regular visits every other day to the above mentioned places, and examined the lungs of all the cattle slaughtered—146.

I found all the lungs perfectly healthy. I examined every lung very carefully, and could not find the slightest sign of irritation or any lesion of pneumonia.

I may mention that the most of the cattle slaughtered were from all parts of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

Professor D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,  
 Chief Inspector of Stock, Montreal, Que.

THOS. CHALMERS, V.S.

Department of Agriculture.

HALIFAX, N. S., 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular letter of September 12th requesting me to examine the lungs of all animals slaughtered by butchers in Halifax for one month and report to you the condition of the same,

I beg leave to report to you that I commenced to examine on Sept. 17th and finished October 17th, in all examining 246 pairs of lungs, as per table sent you, and that with the exception of tuberculosis in six cases, I found them all free from disease.

WM. JAKEMAN, *D. V.S.*,  
*Inspector of Stock for the Port of Halifax, N.S.*

Professor D. McEACHRAN,  
Chief Inspector of Stock,  
Montreal, Que.

COATICOOK, 30th October, 1895.

SIR,—In accordance with your letter of instructions of September 14th ultimo, I have inspected for four weeks, commencing with September 23rd ult., and ending October 24th instant, and I have carefully examined all the lungs of cattle killed for food at the slaughter houses in and around the city of Sherbrooke and the town of Coaticook and I beg to report that no lung lesions were found. And that these cattle were collected from over a large area of country, including Sherbrooke, Richmond, Compton and Stanstead counties.

I have, &c.,

DR. D. McEACHRAN, *D.V.S.*,  
Montreal, Que.

H. B. DUNTON, *D. V.S.*

REPORT FROM PROFESSOR ANDREW SMITH, *F.R.C.V.S.*, VETERINARY COLLEGE,  
TORONTO, AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF GOV'T. VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
TORONTO, 24th October, 1895.

SIR,—According to instructions, my assistants and myself have examined at various slaughter houses in this city from September 19th to October 23rd the lungs of three hundred and four cattle slaughtered therein, and did not find any signs of tuberculosis or of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or of any disease resembling it.

I have, &c.,

J. LOWE, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Ont.

ANDREW SMITH,  
*M.R. C. V.S.*

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Sheep Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1895 (up to date) Oct. 25, 1895.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	From	Hampshire.		Shropshire.		Cotswold.		Southdown.		Oxford.		Leicester.		Cheviot.		Grand Total.	Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.							
				Rams.	Wes.	Total.	Rams.	Wes.	Total.	Rams.	Wes.	Total.	Rams.	Wes.	Total.	Rams.	Wes.						Total.						
1895.																													
Apr. 26	Mariposa		Dominion.	Liverpool			1	2	3										3	J. A. S. MacMillan.	Brandon, Man.	April 17	May 13						
July 29	Lake Ontario		do	Beaver		6	9	15	1	5	6			2	2				23	Robt. Miller	Brougham, Ont.	July 20	Aug. 12						
do	do		do	do					2	4	6	4	6	4	6	10			22	Geo. McKenow	Sussex, Wis., U.S.	do	do						
do	do		do	do		2	29	31				5	5						36	Geo. Allen & Son	Allerton, Ill., U.S.	do	do						
Aug. 19	Lake Superior		do	do		6	27	33											33	James Cooper	Kippen, Ont.	do	do						
Sept. 24	do		do	do															232	The Standard Meat & Live Stock Co.	Rawlins, Wyo., U.S.	Aug. 10	Sept. 2						
Oct. 21	Sardinian		do	do															1	Rufus H. Pope	Cookshire, Que.	Sept. 14	Oct. 10						
				Totals		38	194	232	15	67	82	3	9	12	2	9	11	4	6	10									
																		1	1	2	2	2	1	1	350				

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,  
Assist. Inspector.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 30.

## REPORT OF N. W. M. P. COMMISSIONER.

(L. W. HERCHMER.)

REGINA, 8th November, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for your information, the substance of reports from all Northwest Mounted Police officers in charge of cattle quarantines in the Territories.

A much smaller number of cattle has been received in quarantine than in former years, but, as far as the domestic cattle are concerned, there has been a very marked improvement in the stock, particularly in those intended for dairying.

Every possible precaution has been taken to enforce the quarantine generally along the frontier, and the closest professional attention has been paid to those cattle actually quarantined, to prevent any diseased animals entering the country, and, so far, all cattle released have been perfectly healthy.

Some tuberculosis was suspected at Wood End, and one animal undoubtedly affected was destroyed, and several others are still waiting instructions.

As far as reported, the settlers are well satisfied with the condition of their cattle on their release, and very few casualties occurred during quarantine.

At Wood Mountain very few cattle, and those range cattle, were in quarantine, and none are likely to come in in the near future. The patrols report that they have been less troubled than usual with American cattle, which, however, appear to be increasing very rapidly further west.

At Maple Creek no cattle were taken into quarantine. One French company wanted to place some hundred head in quarantine, which they wished to bring back from the United States, but on being informed that they must bear all expense, etc., they turned them loose again across the line.

At Lethbridge only one small lot of cattle were quarantined in the usual manner, but a very large herd of U. S. cattle were "rounded up" just south of Dunmore, and held in quarantine until released, on fine being paid, and returned to United States.

At Macleod 686 head were admitted into quarantine, all of which (with the exception of 7 which are confined in a police pasture field under our charge, pending the expiry of the 90 days), have been released and the herders discharged.

Superintendent Steele reports that at Macleod, during the season, 2,416 head of American stock, which had drifted north of the international boundary line, were seized by our patrols for evasion of the quarantine regulations, and held, pending orders as to their disposal. 1,200, composing the spring "round-up," were released at once; 795 were subsequently released upon the owners paying all expenses incurred, and the remainder escaped from the herders during a severe snowstorm. There would be no advantage to be gained by the owners of these cattle in allowing them to drift north, if they had sold the steers here, as beef is much higher in the United States than in this country this year, although the best are in both cases shipped to England; this is, I presume, owing to the competition being keener among buyers in the States; but most of these cattle were cows and young stock and they would have had the advantage of better grass and water, thus proving the tendency of cattle to drift north to our country.

Superintendent Steele also reports that during the summer 308 head of sheep have been brought in from Montana by Messrs. Maunsell Bros., of Macleod, for slaughter. These were inspected and passed by our veterinary at that point.

During the entire season every effort has been made to keep down expenses, and at the same time perform the requirements of the quarantine service in an efficient manner.

There has been very little loss this year from black-leg, but there has been a marked increase in lumpy-jaw, many animals suffering therefrom having been destroyed. There is no doubt but this disease is making rapid headway in the Territories, and in the interests of the country at large stringent regulations dealing therewith should be introduced at once.

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

L. W. HERCHMER.  
*Commissioner N. W. M. P.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

#### REPORT OF INSPECTEUR WILSON.

ESTEVAN, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, in accordance with your instructions, my report of the Estevan Quarantine from the 30th November, 1894, to the 31st October, 1895, and to state that 183 cattle were detained for observation. The general health of the stock has been exceptionally good, only two deaths having occurred, viz., one cow, from fracture of the thigh bone, and a sucking calf, from the effects of a kick in the corral. The ample rainfall of this season has been productive of excellent pasture. The tuberculin test has been resorted to this season, and up to the present time over 53 animals have been tested. With three exceptions the animals tested were pronounced free from disease.

I have, &c.,

JAMES O. WILSON,  
*Inspector.*

To the Commissioner,  
N. W. M. Police.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1.

## REPORT ON PHOSPHORIC ACID IN AGRICULTURE.

By FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., Chief Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

When the achievements of science during the present century come to be written up, I am firmly of the belief that, notwithstanding the useful and brilliant discoveries in electricity and physiology, and the marvellous engineering feats of the age, it will be found that chemistry has, during the past ninety years, contributed more towards the necessaries and luxuries of life, more towards the economy and comfort of living, the civilization and progress of the world, than any other science, natural or physical. Agriculture is the oldest of the arts, but it is only within the most recent time that she has been exalted to a science. The science of agriculture dates from the day when the art of farming came to be studied from a chemical standpoint, and chemists sought by analysis to learn the composition of plants and animals, to understand the nature and sources of plant food and animal requirements, and to comprehend the manifold changes that matter undergoes when those changes are brought about by plant and animal life. That day is in the recollection of some that are still living.

Deeply interesting as the history of the birth and development of agricultural science is, it is not my purpose to consider it today, even in outline. I shall rather content myself by stating one or two of the fundamental truths of agricultural science, for the knowledge of which we have to thank chemistry. Their realization may help us to understand more clearly the question we are to consider to-day—Phosphoric Acid in Agriculture.

First, then, chemistry has established the fact that plants require food for the maintenance of their life, development and reproduction. Their increase in weight is due to the assimilation of food materials, the assimilation being the result of the exercise of certain vital functions.

Secondly, it has been ascertained that this food is obtained by plants (which, of course, include all farm crops), partly from the atmosphere and partly from the soil. With respect to the former, nature always supplies an abundant quantity; but of the latter—the soil-derived food—the intelligent farmer must see to it that his crops are furnished with liberal amounts in available forms. Fertile virgin soils are storehouses or banks in which are laid up vast supplies of material to be converted by the agency of vegetable life into valuable food products for man and beast. Such stores, however, are not inexhaustible. Every crop harvested must necessarily lessen the amount of plant food in the soil. Science affirms, and practice corroborates the statement, that the continuous harvesting and selling of farm crops without any concomitant return of those elements extracted by the roots of the crops, invariably and inevitably lead to diminished yields, and finally to soil exhaustion of such an extreme character that farming is no longer profitable. Chemistry, then, in agriculture, forces home this truth, "*Ex nihilo nihil fit.*"



Science and practice have shown that of the soil-derived elements of plant food it is generally necessary to replace only three in order that fertility may be maintained. The other constituents, though equally indispensable, are usually present in sufficient quantities in the soil for ordinary farm crop requirements. The three constituents here referred to are: Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and are known as the "essential elements of fertility." Manures and fertilizers are, therefore, plant food suppliers, and receive their value primarily, according to the amounts of these essential constituents that they contain. Their chief function is therefore, to furnish available nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the soil. These elements of plant food have been named in the order of their commercial value and agricultural importance.

To speak briefly of nitrogen, we have to chronicle most valuable assistance rendered by chemistry to agriculture in the recent discovery that the legumes have the power of appropriating, and assimilating the free and uncombined nitrogen of the atmosphere. The leguminosæ include clover, pease, beans, vetches, &c., and as far as is at present known, are the only plants that have this important and valuable power. It would be foreign to our subject to discuss how this assimilation takes place; but I may be allowed to point out that the more extensive growing and feeding of leguminosæ upon Canadian farms will prove the cheapest and most permanent method of enriching impoverished soils in that very important element, nitrogen.

Concerning potash, it is only my purpose to mention that we have in Canadian wood ashes a valuable home source of this constituent. We, as an agricultural people, have not yet come to the realization of the fact that in selling our wood ashes across the line we are parting with a birthright for a mess of potage. Our supply of wood ashes is rapidly diminishing, and the day is not far distant when we shall have to replace the potash so lost to our soils by the salts from the Stassfort mines.

#### THE OCCURRENCE OF PHOSPHORIC ACID IN NATURE.

It might well be argued that since phosphoric acid is essential to the life of plants, and since vegetable life is so widespread, the presence of this constituent in the soil is wellnigh of universal occurrence. Phosphoric acid, chiefly as phosphate of lime, is found in many rocks, in feldspar, granite, gneiss, syenite, trachyte, dolerite, diorite, dolomite, &c., the percentage running from .09 to 1.7. The disintegration and decomposition of rock materials are among the chief factors in the formation of soils. It is thus that the mineral bases of soils are obtained; and hence, it is a very simple matter to account for the presence in them of phosphoric acid. The older rocks, it has been shown, are richer in this constituent than those of later origin. Knowing, therefore, the character of the originating rocks, we are able to form an estimate of the soil's richness in this element.

#### THE PERCENTAGE OF PHOSPHORIC ACID IN SOILS.

Most authors quote two tenths of one per cent as the average amount of phosphoric acid found in a good-fertile soil. They further state that one-half that amount probably represents phosphoric acid in soils of ordinary fertility, while very rich and exceptional soils possess from .3 to .5 per cent.

The subjoined table gives the percentage of phosphoric acid in 40 surface soils and 16 sub-soils, obtained in the various provinces of Canada as indicated.

# Department of Agriculture.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID IN CANADIAN VIRGIN SOILS.

No.	Province.	Locality.	Surface or Subsoil.	Character of Soil.	Per Cent of Phos. Acid.
1	British Columbia.	Ladner's Landing	Surface	Alluvial loam	·27
2	do	Chilliwack	Subsoil	Heavy clay	·13
3	do	Squamish Valley	Surface	Sandy loam	·20
4	do	Alberni	do	Clay loam	·08
5	do	1st Bench, Ex. Farm, Agassiz	do	Clay and sand	·23
6	do	2nd do do	do	do	·13
7	do	Orchard, do	do	do	·18
8	do	do do	do	do	·25
9	do	Pitt Meadows	do	Alluvial loam	·48
10	do	do	Subsoil	Yellow sandy	·13
11	N. W. T	Walsh Flats	Surface	Clay loams	·17
12	do	do	do	do	·16
13	do	Tilley	do	Sandy	·13
14	do	do	do	do	·17
15	do	Vermillion Hills	do	Undecomposed rock mat.	·16
16	do	do	do	do do	·18
17	do	Yorkton	do	Black sandy loam	·20
18	do	do	Subsoil	do	·09
19	do	Calgary	Surface	do	·17
20	do	Saskatoon	Subsoil	Clay	·10
21	do	Tp. 22, R 26, W. 2	do	Calcareous clay	·12
22	do	2 & 3, 34, 35, Tp. 29, R. 24, W. 2	do	do	·11
23	Manitoba	Sec. 31, Tp. 4, R. 1 W	Surface	Dp. blk l'm vir. pra. s'l.	·27
24	Ontario	Muskoka	do	Loose sandy loam	·26
25	do	do	do	Sandy loam	·10
26	do	do	Subsoil	do	·17
27	do	do	Surface	Light gray sandy loam	·17
28	do	do	Subsoil	do	·08
29	do	Russell	Surface	Gray sandy loam	·21
30	do	do	Subsoil	Light yellow sandy	·10
31	do	do	Surface	Gray sandy loam	·09
32	do	Walkerville	do	do	·12
33	do	Muskoka	do	Sandy and light	·17
34	do	do	Subsoil	do	·17
35	do	Port Arthur	Surface	Gray red sandy loam	·14
36	do	Lot 14, Con. 10, Brunel, Tp., Muskoka	do	Clay loam	·16
37	do	Muskoka	Subsoil	do	·09
38	Quebec	Arthabaska	Surface	Sandy loam	·16
39	do	do	Subsoil	do	·17
40	do	do	Surface	Black muck	·22
41	do	do	Subsoil	Gray sandy	·31
42	do	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos	Surface	Red sandy	·04
43	do	do do	do	do	·07
44	do	St. Clet	do	Dark gray sandy loam	·32
45	do	do	Subsoil	do	·29
46	do	St. Ignace du Nomingue	Surface	Heavy clay loam	·18
47	do	do do	Subsoil	do	·18
48	do	St. Peter, Joliette	Surface	Black clay loam	·27
49	do	do	Subsoil	do	·28
50	do	Maria, Bonaventure	Surface	Yellow soil	·18
51	New Brunswick	Restigouche	do	Pale yellow soil	·08
52	do	Sackville Marsh	do	do	·15
53	do	do	do	do	·17
54	Nova Scotia	Cumberland	do	Sandy	·06
55	do	S. W. Mabou	do	do	·09
56	P. E. I.	King's Co	do	Light sandy loam	·09

These results have been collated from the annual reports of the Chemical Division of the Experimental Farm, in which may be found the complete analyses of the soils, as made in our laboratory at Ottawa.

The samples examined by no means represent the "provincial character" of the soils; that would be impossible with such a limited number of examples. They are, however, fairly representative of tolerably large areas of uncropped and unmanured lands in the various provinces.

The percentages above recorded may be regarded as those of "total" phosphoric acid; being determined after treatment of the soils with hydrochloric acid, according to the method as suggested by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States. I shall not discuss these data in detail, but attention may be called to the high phosphoric acid contained in the soils of alluvial origin from British Columbia, and in the virgin prairie soils of Manitoba. We obtain as an average of the above table the following percentage of phosphoric acid:—

Surface soils (40).....	17
Subsoils (16).....	15

Assuming the weight of the surface soil to a depth of nine inches over one acre to be 2,600,000 pounds, we find an average amount in that area of 4,420 pounds of phosphoric acid. In the surface soils of alluvial and prairie origin, the amount of phosphoric acid would be still larger, more especially when we consider the greater depth of these soils.

#### CONDITION OF PHOSPHORIC ACID IN SOILS.

The natural phosphoric acid of the soil does not exist for the most part in a condition available for plant use. It is there present as the phosphate of lime, iron and alumina—compounds practically insoluble in water.

While, therefore, we have in ordinary soil analyses data regarding what may be termed the "total richness" in phosphoric acid, such analytical data, as usually obtained, do not furnish us with information respecting the availability of that phosphoric acid for plant use. Plants require their food in a soluble condition or in one that they can render such by the acid exudation of their roots. Hence the fertility of a soil cannot be measured entirely by the totals of its constituents. Thus, as has been pointed out, many farm soils containing an amount of total phosphoric acid equivalent to two tons or more per acre, have had their yields vastly increased by the application of 2 or 3 hundredweights of superphosphates containing, say, from 30 to 50 pounds of soluble phosphoric acid.

The following table gives the weight of phosphoric acid taken from the soil by farm crops per acre. The amounts stated have been calculated from reliable chemical data and computed average provincial yields. With good farming the yields here quoted would be from one-third to two-thirds greater:—

#### WEIGHT OF PHOSPHORIC ACID TAKEN FROM THE SOIL BY FARM CROPS PER ACRE—AVERAGE.

	Pounds.
Wheat, 20 bushels, grain—Grain and straw .....	15·7
Barley, 25 bushels, grain—Grain and straw .....	14·0
Oats, 35 bushels grain—Grain and straw .....	15·6
Corn fodder, glazing—11 tons.....	32·5
Timothy and clover—One and a-half tons dry.....	15·0
Turnips (10½ tons of roots)—Roots and tops.....	27·3
Mangels (10 tons roots)—Roots and tops.....	28·0
Carrots (8½ tons roots)—Roots and tops.....	21·8
Potatoes (3 tons tubers)—Tubers and haulm.....	14·5

We thus see that the average annual phosphoric acid requirements for farm crops is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 20 pounds per acre. We might, therefore, infer—providing the natural phosphoric acid of the soil were even in a fair degree available—that an addition of superphosphate would be unnecessary and unprofitable. Such, however, as already stated, is not the case. The explanation is, that the phosphoric acid of the soil, although frequently present, as regards amount, in ample quantity for crop use, becomes but very slowly available. This

## Department of Agriculture.

latter process is brought about by the solvent action of the soil water containing carbonic acid and the solvent action of the acid sap in the plant rootlets. I repeat, therefore, that soil fertility is dependent rather upon the percentage of available plant food than upon its total percentage. Soil exhaustion is principally the loss, by rapid succession of crops, of the store of immediately available elements in the soil. Our purpose in manuring is to replace them there in such conditions that they may at once be made use of by plants.

### SOLUBILITY OF PHOSPHATES.

With respect to the solubility of mineral phosphate in soil water, Warrington says: "One part of pure tricalcic phosphate dissolves in 6,788 parts of water, saturated with carbonic acid." Some experiments made in our laboratory at Ottawa, on the solubility of the finely ground phosphates, resulted in showing that phosphoric acid equivalent to five per cent of tricalcic phosphate had been rendered soluble when five grammes were treated for three hours with 150 c.c. of water through which carbonic acid was kept bubbling. Previous calcination of the ground phosphate increased its solubility when treated as in the foregoing experiment. In one trial, phosphoric acid equivalent to 45 per cent of tricalcic phosphate had passed into solution. From these data it is evident that neither the particles of phosphate rock originally present in the soil nor as added in the form of ground apatite, can furnish, *per se*, at any one time, more than very small quantities of available phosphoric acid.

We may now inquire as to the solubility of the soil phosphoric acid in the sap exudation of rootlets, since it is by this means that plants are largely able to appropriate the mineral matter of the soil. Dr. Bernard Dyer, in a paper on the available mineral plant foods in soils, published in the journal of the Chemical Society, England, March, 1894, gives, among many other interesting data respecting the condition and amounts of plant food in soils, the results of his lengthy investigations to determine the degree of acidity of root sap. Dr. Dyer examined a large number of agricultural and garden crops, taken during the season of active growth. He made in all about 100 determinations, examining representatives of 20 natural orders of plants. His method of procedure I need not here explain, but his conclusion is of the greatest import. The average "sap acidity" for the roots of the 20 orders is 91 per cent, expressed as crystallized citric acid. Dr. Dyer concludes that these determinations "appear to be sufficient to indicate that the ratio of the soluble free acid in the roots of plants and the moisture contained in them—which is here called sap acidity—probably generally falls within, and not very far within, one per cent crystallized citric acid." Citric acid was chosen by Dr. Dyer "partly on account of it being an organic acid, and in that sense kindred to other root sap acids, and partly because it is the acid generally used by those who have attempted to determine available phosphoric acid in manures by means of weak acids."

Dr. Dyer then proceeded to determine the amount of mineral plant food in the soil soluble in one per cent citric acid solution, and by this means obtained a knowledge, more or less accurate, of the quantities of the phosphoric acid and potash—which quantities would represent the "immediate fertility" of the soil. The determinations were made on samples from the celebrated experimental farm of Sir John Lawes (at Rothamsted, England), with whom for over fifty years Sir Henry Gilbert has been associated in original agricultural research. For forty years in succession barley had been grown upon the plots from which the soils were taken. An exact account of its yields in straw and grain, as well as of the fertilizing constituents applied, has been kept. In all, 22 samples of soil were examined. The results are of such interest that I shall insert Dr. Dyer's table of results:—

PHOSPHORIC Acid Determinations in Samples of Barley Soils from Hoosfield,  
Rothamsted.

MANURE APPLIED EVERY YEAR SINCE 1852 (For quantities see pages 143 and 144).	PERCENTAGE OF SULPHURIC ACID IN FINE SOIL, CALCULATED ON DRY STATE.			
	Total Phos- phoric Acid.	Phosphoric Acid dissolved by 1 per cent solution of Citric Acid.	Total Phos- phoric Acid.	Phosphoric Acid soluble in 1 per cent solution of Citric Acid.
		Lbs. per Acre.		Lbs. per Acre.
1. O. No manure.....	0·099	0·0055	2503	139
2. O. Superphosphate.....	0·182	0·0463	4601	1170
3. O. Potash, &c. (no phosphates).....	0·121	0·0100	3059	253
4. O. Superphosphates, potash, &c.....	0·189	0·0538	4778	1360
1. A. Ammonia salts.....	0·971	0·0060	2452	152
2. A. do and superphosphate.....	0·173	0·0425	4373	1073
3. A. do and potash, &c. (no phosphate).....	0·102	0·0081	2579	205
4. A. do superphosphate and potash, &c.....	0·182	0·0500	4602	1264
1. AA. Nitrate of soda.....	0·104	0·0067	2629	170
2. AA. do and superphosphate.....	0·165	0·0350	4171	909
3. AA. do and potash, &c. (no phosphates).....	0·104	0·0082	2629	207
4. AA. do superphosphate and potash, &c.....	0·179	0·0475	4525	1201
1. AAS. Nitrate of soda and silicate of soda.....	0·106	0·0071	2680	180
2. AAS. do do and superphosphate.....	0·180	0·0475	4550	1201
3. AAS. do do and potash, &c. (no phosphates).....	0·105	0·0112	2654	283
4. AAS. do do superphosphate and potash, &c.....	0·169	0·0479	4272	1211
1. C. Rape cake.....	0·158	0·0187	3731	442
2. C. do and superphosphate.....	0·229	0·0636	5408	1503
3. C. do and potash, &c. (no phosphates).....	0·152	0·0214	3590	505
4. C. do superphosphate and potash, &c.....	0·203	0·0663	4794	1330
7 <sup>1</sup> . Farm yard manure for 20 years, unmanured for last 18 yrs.	0·134	0·0206	3332	512
7 <sup>2</sup> . do 38 years.....	0·176	0·0447	3669	932

These figures are very significant as pointing out the comparatively small amount of available phosphoric acid to the total amount present. As remarked by Dr. Dyer, the ratio of the total phosphoric acid contained in the plots receiving no phosphates to the phosphoric acid in the plots receiving phosphates, is a small one, viz., 1 to 1·7; whereas, the ratio of the available phosphoric acid contained in the plots receiving no phosphates to that in the plots receiving phosphates, is a comparatively large one, viz., 1 to 6. Speaking of the phosphoric acid soluble in 1 per cent solution of citric acid, he says:—

“We find that the average percentage thus found in the eight plots receiving no phosphates was 0·0078; in the eight soils that received phosphates it was 0·0463. These percentages are in the ratio of nearly 1:6. The difference in the percentages of phosphoric acid soluble in dilute citric acid is thus comparatively overwhelming.”

A consideration of these data in conjunction with the yields obtained, affords an argument of the very strongest character in favour of judging of a soil's fertility by its available plant food rather than solely by the “total” percentages of its constituents, and further, we have in these results of Dr. Dyer, coupled with the yields of barley, of Sir Henry Gilbert, emphatic confirmatory evidence of the immense value of the application of soluble phosphates. Other factors (season, mechanical condition of soil, &c.), being satisfactory, experiments show that crop yields are directly

## Department of Agriculture.

dependent upon the amounts of available constituents in the soil, prominent among which is phosphoric acid.

We may, therefore, inquire as to the sources from which this phosphoric acid can be supplied. They may be classified as follows:—

1. Bones—and their products.
2. Guanos.
3. Mineral phosphates, including Canadian apatite, Spanish, Norwegian, South Carolina, Florida, French and Algerian phosphates and coprolites.
4. Superphosphates.
5. Thomas—phosphate or basic slag.

To discuss the relative merits of these from an agricultural standpoint is of course impossible in the present paper. Suffice it to say, that the one great Canadian source of phosphoric acid is in the vast deposits of apatite found chiefly in the province of Quebec. We shall, therefore discuss, first, our mineral phosphate in its finely ground condition, and secondly, as converted into superphosphate. Some data have already been given as to the solubility of raw phosphate in soil water, that is, water that we may suppose contains carbonic acid. Further results are, that, according to Williams, one part of finely ground phosphate dissolves in 140,840 parts of carbonic acid water, and according to Bisshof, 1 in 393,000. It will be noticed that while these coefficients of solubility are widely divergent—evidently due to difference in methods of determination and the fineness of the ground phosphates—they all show a very low degree of solubility in carbonic acid water. We may, therefore, conclude that neither the phosphate rock particles either added to or originally present in the soil can furnish, as the result of the solvent action of the soil water, at any one time, more than very small quantities of available phosphoric acid. We are evidently not yet in a position to assign definitely a place in the scale of agricultural values to finely ground phosphates. No doubt the experiments now going on here and elsewhere will before long throw light upon this subject. Finely ground phosphate undoubtedly adds to the store of the soil's phosphoric acid that will in time become available, but it is equally evident that in the majority of instances it will well repay to previously convert it into a soluble form. In this connection, it is well to remember that the profit in farming largely depends upon the rapid conversion of plant food into vegetable products, which can only be done when such plant food is present in the soil in tolerably large amounts, and in immediately available conditions. I have always advised, as being more economical and profitable, methods and fertilizers which tend to immediately increased yields, rather than those which may be looked upon as permanently improving the soil. At the same time, it is worthy to note that phosphoric acid, unlike its sister essential, nitrogen, does not easily leach or waste in the soil. It is an accumulative fertilizer, very little passing off in the drainage water.

It has already been stated that the acid sap of rootlets is an important factor in soil food assimilation. We have also seen that Dr. Dyer has shown that the acidity of this root sap is equivalent in solvent power, on the average, to a one per cent solution of citric acid. Following up the work already quoted, Dr. Dyer ascertained the solubility of various phosphates in this solvent. He found that 15.81 per cent of the total phosphoric acid of finely ground Canadian apatite was rendered soluble by treatment in the cold with a one per cent citric acid solution, when the proportion was one part of phosphate to 200 parts of solvent. His tabulated results are of interest, and I therefore take the further liberty of quoting them:—

### CITRIC ACID EXPERIMENTS.

Strength of citric acid in solution.....1.0 per cent solvent material =  $\frac{200}{1}$

CITRIC ACID EXPERIMENTS—*Continued.*

	Per cent of Total Phosphoric Acid.
Canadian apatite .....	15·81
Spanish phosphate .....	10·73
Aruba do .....	29·99
Belgian do .....	3·08
Somme do .....	30·36
do do .....	30·51
South Carolina phosphate.....	38·06
Another deposit of same .....	34·46
Cambridge coprolites.....	33·31
Raw Redonda phosphate.....	9·21
Calcined Redonda phosphate .....	16·06
Bone meal.....	100·00
Steamed bone flour.....	89·66
Basic slag or cinder.....	72·84
Peruvian guano—	
Pabellon de Pica .....	97·50
Punta de Lobos.....	76·67
Lobos de Afuera.....	87·23
Huanillos .....	74·16
Fish guano.....	91·46

My own results obtained in the laboratory at Ottawa, using one per cent citric acid solution in the proportion of 1 part of phosphate to 100 of the solution, showed that when treating a finely ground phosphate containing, approximately, 25 per cent of carbonate of lime, 6·2 per cent of the total phosphoric acid was rendered soluble.

Dr. Dyer concludes, "As a matter of fact we know that finely ground mineral phosphates do afford an available, if not an economical, source of plant food, their value being determined mainly by fineness of grinding and specific hardness."

The experimental fertilizer plots at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are under the charge of Mr. Saunders, the director. In his report for 1893 he gives the data of the previous six years' trials with various fertilizers on the yield of different farm crops. He concludes regarding raw phosphate as follows:—"The crops given by plot 4 in all the series seem to show that mineral phosphate untreated no matter how finely ground has little or no effect as a fertilizer, and that the effects observable where nitrate of soda and wood ashes are used in conjunction with the untreated mineral are probably due entirely to the action of these added fertilizers. There is, however, no doubt that the mineral phosphate when treated with sulphuric acid and rendered soluble by being changed to the superphosphate is a most valuable addition to the fertilizing constituents of the soil.

"It would appear that, when the finely ground mineral phosphate is intimately mixed with barn-yard manure in an active state of fermentation and composted for several days, better results are obtained than would be expected from the proportion of manure used and it is probable that under these circumstances some portion of the mineral phosphate is rendered soluble by the action of the ferments in the decaying manure."

Various experiments have been made in our laboratory at Ottawa since 1893 towards a means of cheaply and effectively converting the phosphoric acid of ground phosphate into soluble and available forms, by means of sulphate and bisulphate, and carbonate of the alkali metals. The first report on these experiments, already referred to, is contained in the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1893. It is there shown that the fusion of one part finely ground phosphate with the bisulphate of soda renders soluble a large proportion of phosphoric acid. Thus in one instance, phosphoric acid equivalent to 38·49 per cent of apatite had been so converted. I may be allowed to quote from that report my conclusions as to the solubility of the phosphoric

## Department of Agriculture.

acid after ignition with the sulphates and bisulphates of soda and potash:—"I infer from these results (1) that any soluble phosphoric acid that may be formed during the ignition of the mineral phosphates with sulphate of soda and potash immediately recombines in the presence of water to form tricalcic phosphate, and (2) that the ignition of the mineral phosphates with the bisulphates of soda and potash produces, according to circumstance, more or less soluble phosphoric acid.

"This latter conclusion is a very important one, since it is possible that by using the by-product sodium bisulphate an economical method for the treatment of mineral phosphates may be devised. It is scarcely necessary to add that such a process would prove of great value to Canada and Canadian agriculturists. Before an affirmative statement can be made regarding the commercial success of this method for converting and utilizing our phosphate, the cost of the raw materials and of the treatment as well as the price obtainable for the manufactured article, must be taken into careful consideration."

Since that date, further work has been done, but has not yet been published. These latter experiments comprise the following:—(a) Heating together finely ground phosphate with sulphate of soda and treating the residue with 2 per cent citric acid solution. The results showed that phosphoric acid equivalent to 35% to 37% of the phosphate had been dissolved by this solvent.

(b) Ignition of the finely ground phosphate with sodium bisulphate and treatment of the mass with 2% citric solution. In this case 50% of the apatite was found to have been rendered soluble in the acid solution.

The by-product that was used in these experiments contained only a small proportion of bisulphate—the large part being sulphate of soda. It did not yield, therefore, as large an amount of soluble phosphoric acid as when a pure bisulphate was used.

These experiments, the results of which I have condensed, were made before the appearance of Dr. Dyer's paper. Consequently I was not then aware that 1% citric acid represented the acidity in root sap. My solvent was undoubtedly too strong to give results which allow us to say that the percentages of phosphates above stated are such as are rendered immediately available for plant use. Nevertheless, we may safely draw the conclusion that ignition of the finely ground phosphates with sulphate of soda, as well as with the by-product, bisulphate of soda, does convert a considerable amount of phosphate into a form *much more readily available* than the phosphoric acid in the untreated material.

I intend to repeat these experiments, using 1 per cent citric acid solution for the treatment of the ignited mass.

(c) The third series of experiments in this investigation conducted by us, afford data regarding the effect of igniting finely ground phosphate with wood ashes and carbonate of potash. A mixture of wood ashes and finely ground phosphate was heated together and the mass subsequently treated with water. In the aqueous extract, phosphoric acid equivalent to 1.25 per cent of the phosphate was found. The residue after treatment with water was left over night in a 1 per cent solution of citric acid; this brought into solution phosphoric acid equivalent to 3 per cent of phosphate. As the duplicate experiment in this trial closely agreed, we must infer that simple heating with wood ashes does not appreciably improve the solubility of the phosphoric acid in the mineral phosphate.

In the next experiments sand was added to the wood ashes and ground phosphate before ignition. This method was not found to increase the percentage of available phosphoric acid over that found in the preceding experiment.

Trials were then made by fusing together carbonate of potash and finely ground phosphate. Treatment of the mass with water dissolved phosphoric acid equivalent to 6.5 per cent of phosphate and the subjection of the residue to the action in the cold of 1 per cent citric acid further dissolved phosphoric acid corresponding to 43.00 per cent of phosphate.

From these experiments, I conclude that ignition with wood ashes does not materially increase the availability of the phosphoric acid in apatite, but that ignition with carbonate of potash does so very materially. If commercially any of



the processes that comprise heating ground phosphate with the sulphates and bisulphates or carbonates of soda or potash are practicable, undoubtedly we should have a means of readily rendering more or less immediately available much phosphoric acid now locked up and well-nigh useless to agriculture.

I may point out that if the potash salt were used in the fusion, the resulting fertilizer would contain in addition to the available phosphoric acid, another element of almost equal importance to farm crops, viz., potash.

#### SUPERPHOSPHATES.

It is scarcely necessary for me on the present occasion to do more than very briefly refer to the universally recognized importance of superphosphate as a supplier of available phosphoric acid. Its method of manufacture need not now concern us. Briefly, by means of sulphuric acid the apatite is decomposed, a phosphate of lime soluble in water and sulphate of lime being formed. It is important, however, to remember that from various causes, superphosphate is apt to revert in the soil or simply by keeping the percentage of reverted phosphoric acid reducing that of the water soluble phosphoric acid. Reverted phosphate of lime is due to the formation of a compound intermediate between insoluble tricalcic phosphate and the water soluble, monocalcic phosphate, and is produced by the action of undecomposed phosphate or by the presence of iron and alumina in the raw material or to these constituents or lime in the soil. When reversion is caused in the soil by excess of lime, the deterioration in value, from an agricultural standpoint, is not nearly as serious as when caused by iron or alumina. The value of reverted phosphoric acid is a question of great dispute. Reverted phosphate is of vastly greater value than the insoluble tricalcic, but does not appear to be quite equal to that of the water soluble (monocalcic phosphate).

Superphosphate has been found the very best source of phosphoric acid for crops whose early growth must be hastened and for those whose season of growth is not an extended one. Thus, in the case of turnips, its application may advance the growth of the crop to such an extent that the plants are able to successfully resist the ravages of the turnip fly. For cereals, and especially barley, in conjunction with nitrogenous manures, it is specially valuable. In a fertilizer for pastures, potatoes, mangels and other root crops, it is also a most useful ingredient.

Available phosphoric acid in the soil has the tendency to bring about early maturity of the crop. As the season of growth advances, the phosphoric acid migrates, accumulating in the seed. It is thus that the soil is particularly impoverished in this constituent when the custom of growing large areas of grain and selling their products off the farm is persisted in.

With regard to the rate of application of superphosphate, no definite amount can be stated as being the most economical for all crops and all soils. As a special fertilizer for fruit trees and orchards, it must be supplemented more particularly by some form of potash in addition to nitrogen. Roots also require liberal quantities of phosphoric acid, but for cereals superphosphate gives the best return when applied with available nitrogenous manures.

With barn-yard manure, 100-300 pounds of superphosphate per acre will be probably the quantity most profitable to use. For special and intense farming, 300-500 pounds per acre may be applied together with a nitrogenous or potash fertilizer, as the case may require. As plant food in different soils varies so much in amount, and as plant requirements also vary greatly, it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast lines for universal guidance. Let us remember that any excess of phosphoric acid applied, is not likely to be lost, for it is not, like nitrogen, easily leached from the soil. Further, all farm crops require phosphoric acid and there are few of our cultivated soils in the older provinces of Canada that would not have their crop yields increased by an application of phosphoric acid in an easily available form.

## Department of Agriculture.

### LOSS OF PHOSPHORIC ACID TO THE DOMINION IN EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Very briefly, and in conclusion, I purpose stating the approximate annual outgo of phosphoric acid in our agricultural exports, a loss which should be made good if the original fertility of our virgin soils is to be maintained.

By means of the statistics given in the Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Dominion, for 1894, and knowing the percentage of phosphoric acid in the products, I have compiled the following instructive table:—

### ESTIMATED TONS OF PHOSPHORIC ACID IN PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN 1894.

	Tons.
Cattle .....	800
Sheep .....	170
Bacon and meat.....	230
Wheat.....	2,200
Barley.....	120
Oats.....	360
Peas.....	870
Cheese.....	770
Hay.....	1,050
Bones .....	1,200
	7,770

This amount to be replaced would require 51,800 tons of superphosphate containing 15 per cent phosphoric acid.

We manufactured last year fertilizers to the value of.	\$244,469 00
And imported to the value of.....	16,978 00
	\$261,447 00
Total.....	\$261,447 00
And we exported fertilizers to the value of. ....	31,413 00
	\$230,034 00

This at a valuation of \$30 per ton represents 7,667 tons, and if we suppose such fertilizers to contain, on an average, 10 per cent phosphoric acid, these 7,667 tons will contain 766·7 tons of phosphoric acid. Deducting this amount from the total outgo for 1894:

7,760
767
6,993

Practically 7,000 tons of phosphoric acid is the amount our soil was impoverished by in 1894. Truly a very significant amount. In these calculations I have not taken into account the phosphoric acid exported in our wood ashes and lumber, no small amount.

It is, therefore, evident that our government through its officers does well to call the attention of its farmers for their own profit as well as for the welfare of the country at large to the necessity of applying more phosphate to the land. The development of the phosphate mining industry and superphosphate manufacture must therefore undoubtedly prove beneficial to our Dominion and is worthy of all encouragement.

F. T. SHUTT.

## No. 2.

## REPORT ON CIDER MAKING.

(Extract from "Cider" the official organ of the National Association of Cider-Makers, London, 1st October, 1895.

During the last few years improvements have been made in the manufacture of many products, and in none have the teachings of science been practically applied to greater advantage than in the preparation of fermented liquors.

Thanks to the genius of Pasteur and to the researches of numerous investigators who have followed in his wake, wine-making and brewing are now conducted on such a scientific basis, and within such well-defined limits, that the most exquisite beverages are assured with the greatest possible economy of material, time, and money.

The general laws which govern the preparation of these alcoholic drinks are also applicable to cider, with slight modifications, in accordance with its particular nature.

Instructions for the making of cider based on scientific methods are here given which have been proved by experience to yield satisfactory results in practice. By following these instructions intelligently, with the aid of the apparatus mentioned, any person accustomed to this branch of agriculture will be able to turn the apples to the best account, by avoiding errors in the process, and so regulating the whole course of fermentation that sound cider will inevitably reward his labours.

## GATHERING APPLES.

Before, however, describing the actual process of cider-making, it is well to say something about the fruit, our only material.

Apples should be gathered when ripe, that is when they are easily plucked, just before they would otherwise fall from the tree (shaking them from the boughs into a sheet raised off the ground prevents their being bruised), and kept till they become mellow, generally about a month. Under any circumstances they must be exposed to the air, and so piled in long narrow heaps that on sweating they do not heat too much. It is best to store them under cover, but if in the open care must be taken to raise them on hurdles or straw, so that the rain may drain off them, in order to prevent the bottom layer rotting. Avoid bruising the apples.

All wind-fallen, unripe, and worm-eaten apples must be put aside, as they only yield a thin sour cider, which will not keep. Rotten ones should be thrown away, as they spoil cider by introducing false ferments. The best blend is two parts of bitter-sweets and one part of sweet (eating) apples. Crabs and very sour sorts must be sparingly used, not more than one part in ten. Sweet apples alone (table and cooking) yield a weak and insipid cider that will not keep. The essentials are that apples carted to the mill should be sound, clean, mellow, and blended so as to contain all the necessary constituents in due proportion.

## GRINDING.

Mills are now constructed to pulp the apples in a most thorough manner with very little labour. The mill is so arranged that the apples on passing from the hopper are torn into shreds between two quick-revolving wooden rollers studded with metal spikes (scratchers), and then completely crushed between two stone rollers running at different speeds. The pulp should then be all through alike, with the rind, pips, and harder parts well smashed up.

## Department of Agriculture.

As the pips contain an essential oil, it is usual not to crush them when making a delicately-flavoured cider.

Well cleanse the mill after use, that it may be always free from taint.

The pulp on being removed from the mill should be exposed to the air and light for 24 to 48 hours in open vats, where it must be frequently turned with a wooden shovel or fork to prevent (heating) the temperature rising above 65 degrees F. This storage causes the intimately mixed parts of the apple to re-act on each other, so that many of the stubborn but valuable constituents become more soluble, and and thus pass into the juice, whilst an oxidation takes place that gives a rich colour to the cider. Where a deep colour is quickly produced, the pulp must be kept less than a day.

### PRESSING.

Presses are now offered in great perfection and in all sizes, worked either by hand or power, and on a large scale by hydraulic machinery. A good press must:

- (a.) Be compact and occupy small space.
- (b.) Be of solid construction and easily taken apart for frequent cleaning.
- (c.) Allow the filling, pressing, and emptying to be done quickly.
- (d.) Not let the pulp or juice come in contact with any metal part.
- (e.) Allow the power to be easily applied, so that the greatest amount of juice may be expressed.

Formerly the cheese was built up of layers of pulp separated by clean straw, then trimmed and pressed. Many makers use horse-hair or Manilla cloths, but there is such difficulty in keeping them clean that probably straw is best. Many of the newer presses on this principle are easily worked, and give excellent results, especially where large quantities are treated.

But for ordinary use we recommend the handy wine presses general in France and Germany. In these a tub composed of narrow staves set slightly apart is fixed on the pressbed. Into this tub the pulp is thrown, and on the pressure being applied from above the juice runs down at the sides. Neither straw nor cloths are required here, and another advantage is that the pressed pulp can be sprinkled with water, reground after 24 hours and repressed for small cider (family drink).

When the pulp is once put in position, lose no time in pressing it, never let it stand overnight.

Spare no labour in keeping every part of the press clean. It must be as sweet as a churn in the dairy.

### COMPOSITION OF JUICES.

Theoretically a ton of apples consists of more than 19 cwt (over 200 gallons) of juice and less than 1 cwt. of spent cake, but in practice not more than 13 to 15 cwt. (about 140 to 160 gall.) of juice can be pressed out of a ton.

If the juice from various sorts of apples does not vary much in quantity there are wide differences in its richness, on which its value for cider-making chiefly depends, and the richer the juice the more difficult it is to express.

The following may be considered the average composition of apple juice of good quality:

A hundred gallons contain:

Water .....	900 lbs.
Sugar .....	130 lbs.
Malic acid .....	5 lbs.
Tannin, pectosine, albuminoids, etc. ....	25 lbs.

The value of the juice as well as of the apples depends on the amount of the useful ingredients it contains, to which must be added the flavour.

As these vary in importance they may be arranged in the following order of utility :

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sugars.  | 4. Pectosine, etc. |
| 2. Tannin.  | 5. Acidity.        |
| 3. Flavour. |                    |

The most important is the quantity of sugar, as on that depends the alcoholic strength of the cider. The percentage of alcohol obtainable is easily determined by ascertaining the specific gravity of the juice by the aid of Samson's hydrometer for cider-makers described on page 2, as the sugar increases in nearly the same proportion as the specific gravity.

Next comes the tannin, which clarifies and colours the cider and prevents secondary fermentation. The quantity can be roughly judged by noting the colour assumed by the juice in contact with air and light. In most juices tannin is deficient, in which cases it is well to add some to the cider on racking after the first fermentation. It acts as a preservative fining, and is partially thrown out again in the sediment.

The flavour depends on the sort of apples which supplies the yeast to ferment the juice. A specially prepared yeast from highly perfumed apples can be used to impart their particular flavour to juice made from any other apples.

It is difficult to assign the exact part played by the pectosine, albuminoids, etc. They probably help to clear cider by forming precipitates with the tannin and to modify any harsh action and taste cider might otherwise possess.

The acidity is due principally to malic acid, which besides giving the sharp, pleasant characteristic taste to the cider, helps to stop the fermentation and then to form ethers. An excess of acidity—a sign of poor fruit—is detrimental to the flavour and keeping properties of the cider.

#### FERMENTATION.

To ensure successful fermentation the chief points to be observed are to regulate the temperature and keep everything scrupulously clean.

As the juice runs from the press it is well to make a note of its specific gravity in order to judge of the quality of the apples used and as a guide in the later stages of the process.

Rich juice should show a specific gravity of about 1,060, although unfortunately much will be found considerably less on account of the deterioration in the sorts of apples now cultivated. Few English apples give a denser juice than 1,060.

Clever manufacturers now estimate the amount of acid and tannin as well.

The gravity of the juice from the same sort of apples varies according to the season, so that in order to produce uniform cider it is necessary to bring the juice up to a standard density by adding richer juice or sugar.

#### KEEVING.

After straining, pump the juice into keeves or barrels filled to within four or six inches of the bung and only lightly covered, so as to allow the gas to escape.

These barrels—large ones are preferable—should be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees to 64 degrees F., when the alcoholic fermentation will soon commence and proceed steadily, if precautions are taken to insure an even temperature within these limits. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the management at this period. If the temperature is allowed to rise above 64 deg. F. fermentation will proceed too rapidly (boil), and false ferments will develop in the cider, hereafter to make it turn sour, ropey, etc. If, on the other hand, the temperature falls below 60 deg. F. the alcoholic fermentation will be incomplete and not able to properly convert the sugars, so that the cider will continue to fret in the cellar, even when repeatedly racked. Neglect to regulate the temperature during this first fermentation cannot be rectified. Once false ferments get a hold on the cider they are certain to spoil it sooner or later, as they cannot afterwards be eradicated.

## Department of Agriculture.

To cool the cellar shut out the heat of day and open the shutters at night, sprinkle the floor with water, and lay damp cloths on the barrels.

To warm the place close it up at night and let in any warmth by day, and if necessary keep a stove burning night and day.

Free ventilation must always be maintained.

### YEAST.

Yeast is present in the air in minute quantities, but fermentation is produced by the yeasts existing on the rind of apples where they abound. The action of yeast is to convert the sugars into alcohol whilst giving off gas at the surface. At the same time the juice becomes turbid, and some of the constituents are rendered insoluble when some rise to the top to form a cap and the heavier deposit as a sediment.

### RACKING INTO CASKS.

At the end of a week or ten days this first fermentation will be complete, the two lees will have been formed, the ebullition of gas will have moderated considerably, and the cider will have become clear. Its gravity will also have fallen to 1,035 or 1,040 through the conversion of much of the sugar into alcohol. Now is the moment to remove the top lees, care being taken to do so before it commences to fall to the bottom. Now rack the cider, without disturbing the sediment, by means of a rotary pump into clean, well-sulphured casks.

Some makers filter the cider at this stage as well; others add half-ounce of tannic acid to the hogshead (54 galls.), which helps to clarify the cider by carrying down any turbid matter.

Collect the sediments together, as afterwards some clear Cider can be drawn off them for mixing with seconds.

After this first racking the cider must be kept at a temperature from 50 degrees to 55 degrees F., when it will continue to ferment quietly for some months.

The barrels should be kept well filled, and the bungs furnished with a simple spigot contrivance for allowing the escape of gas whilst preventing ingress of air.

All that is required now for some time is to maintain the right temperature, and to take samples occasionally for trying the specific gravity.

By the time the specific gravity has fallen to about 1,010 to 1,015 very little gas will be seen escaping by the spigot.

### STORAGE.

When this stage is reached rack again with rotary pump into other sulphured casks, bung down tightly, and store at a temperature from 40 degrees to 45 degrees F., when in a short time the cider will become perfectly clear and fit for consumption or sending away.

Racking from the sediment into well-sulphured casks by aid of a rotary pump, which means the total exclusion of air, helps to clarify the cider and stop fretting, (fermentation), and may be considered beneficial as long as the gravity is not under 1,010. Never rack with buckets.

During the secondary fermentation and storage, besides clearing, the cider ripens and develops flavour as well as finishes the conversion of sugar into alcohol.

In country districts where cider is largely consumed by the labouring classes, it is liked fermented to dryness. This means the whole of the sugar converted into alcohol, and the cider having a specific gravity of 1,000, or a trifle over.

There are other people who prefer cider somewhat sweet. For these some of the sugar must be left unconverted, and the fermentation stopped when the gravity has fallen to 1,015 to 1,025, by storing in well-closed casks at a low temperature, and occasional racking into fresh, sulphured ones.

## CLEANLINESS.

The apples must be clean when taken to the mill—wash them if necessary.

The mill must be kept as clean and sweet as a curd mill, and the press as carefully tended as one for cheese. Keep the press-house and cellars as clean as a dairy-house. Remove all dust from walls and roof, all filth and puddles from floor, and avoid strong smells from farm-yard.

Cart away rotten apples and spent cake from the press.

Wash out tubs, pump, etc., and put them away dry.

If casks are very foul the heads must be taken out and the inside thoroughly scrubbed. With all it is well to take the heads out every few years.

Another good way, where possible, is to cleanse with steam under pressure.

A chain in strong soda lye will cleanse a cask, if not very dirty.

Carefully rinse every cask with fresh water after cleaning, and burn some sulphur in it (match) as well. This penetrates the cracks and kills ferments.

Bisulphite of lime is also an efficient antiseptic. All casks must be seasoned, particularly new ones. When seasoned, avoid eating out the flavour in cleansing with strong soda. Olive oil casks are good for cider, old beer barrels most unsatisfactory.

In everyday life, cleanliness occupies a secondary place, coming next to another virtue. Not so here; in cider-making it stands first and foremost, and admits of no qualification. It must be supreme and absolute.

## No. 3.

## REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURE OF BIRCH OIL.

In consequence of inquiry made from the Department of Agriculture respecting birch oil, it has been deemed advisable to reproduce the following article from *The Canadian Manufacturer*.

The farmers of Connecticut have found a profitable side issue to their farming in gathering birch saplings and branches for the birch oil distilleries that have been established in that state. There are altogether about ten birch mills or distilleries in this country, several of which are located in Connecticut, and they have created such a demand for the black or sugar birch that all farmers owning woodlands producing these trees cultivate them for the annual harvest of branches and saplings. Black birch flourishes in many parts of the country, and if properly attended to annual crops of the twigs and young branches can be gathered without injuring the trees. With the farmers of Connecticut it has become a science and a study to gather the crop without injuring the wood permanently.

The branches have to be gathered when bare of foliage, and they must not measure more than two inches in diameter at the utmost, to be saleable at the mills. As the young saplings grow rapidly, the farmers can produce crops very easily by protecting the small growths. The manufacturers of birch oil make a big profit, the oil bringing from five to eight dollars a pound. When the distilleries were first established the farmers were paid \$1.50 per ton for birch brush but now they receive \$3 a ton. As the brush frequently has to be carted a long distance over rough country roads to the mills, the farmers do not consider their pay too large. Of late years other oils on the market have reduced the demand for birch oil so that the manufacturers receive less for their products. As the result of this some mills are paying much less than the regulation \$3 a ton for brush.

A few farmers near the mills have planted their woodlands with birch trees, and where the haul is short they make a good living. But as only about 600 pounds can be carried on a one-horse wagon, it follows that there is little money in the

## Department of Agriculture.

work when the brush must be carried seven or eight miles. Among the mountains of Connecticut there are large patches of birch woods that seem to be free to any one, and many poor people go there to gather the birch brush for the market. But their work is irregular and at starvation rates. It takes them all day to gather one load and cart it to the factory, for which they get 91 cents.

There is no reason why the farmers should not co-operate in manufacturing the birch oil themselves. The work is of the simplest kind, and a plant costs very little. A distillery is never anything more than a rough old frame building, much less expensive than the farmer's barns. The machinery inside is equally inexpensive. The work of making the oil is as follows: the birch twigs are cut into even lengths of five inches, and then thrown into water tight tanks with copper bottoms. A coil of steam pipes is arranged in the bottom, and three feet of water poured in. The tops are hermetically sealed, and steam is then turned on. The water is kept boiling for six hours. Into the side of each boiling tank a steam pipe is inserted and runs in the form of a worm into a barrel of cold water. Cold water is flowing continually into this barrel. The steam rising from the boiling birch twigs passes through this pipe, and is condensed in the worm, while the oil drops from the end of the pipe into the small receiving jar or pail. As the oil drips down it is a dull brown, and it must be clarified until it is a very light green. The oil is no longer clarified by chemical processes, but by simply spreading a heavy woollen blanket over the wood inside the tank. In a properly constructed mill the oil now drips out pure and ready for market. This oil will always bring \$3 a pound and sometimes much more, and one ton of birch yields four pounds of oil. Surely farmers ought to be bright enough to construct a mill of this character, and make their own oil at a big profit.

The publication of the article excited considerable attention, and quite a number of letters were received at this office asking further information in the matter. Inasmuch as the black birch, of which birch oil is made, abounds in almost all Canadian forests; that the process of manufacturing the oil is exceedingly simple; that the necessary apparatus is quite inexpensive and easily obtained, and that the oil is of considerable commercial value, we made efforts to obtain reliable information therein with the following results:

Through the kindness of Mr. H. B. Small, Secretary of the Dominion Department of Agriculture our inquiry made to that Department was referred to Mr. Frank I. Shutt, acting director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, who informs us that birch oil is sold under the name of oil of wintergreen, with which it is almost identical. It is distilled from the bark and leaves of *Betula Lenta* in which it does not pre-exist. Chemically birch oil is known as Methyl Salicylate. Artificial methyl salicylate is being much used now by druggists since the fall in price of salicylate which occurred about a year ago. In the New York drug market oil of birch commands about \$1.30 per pound and as the Canadian duty upon the article is ten per cent ad valorem, it is worth more in this country. If birch oil were made in Canada there would undoubtedly be a large export demand for it, and in that way a large output could be disposed of.

Our application for information to the Ontario Department of Agriculture was referred by Mr. C. C. James, the Deputy Minister, to Mr. Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry, of the Crown Lands Department, a most reliable authority, whose report is very valuable. Mr. Southworth informs us that in the manufacture of birch oil the birch used is known as black birch, cherry birch or sweet birch, of which there are considerable quantities in Canada scattered through the forests on steep hill-sides, and often as a thick second growth on deforested pine lands.

As the small limbs and even the twigs of the birch are used in the manufacture of the oil, it is evident that the distillation of the oil of birch would be of great value to the country, in that it would use up a product that now is not merely a waste, but is a detriment and a danger to the rest of the forest, from being left on the ground where the tree was felled. While the business has been so far a profitable one to the men engaged in it in the United States, there are not many of our farmers, in his opinion, so situated as to make the venture a wise one on their part.



The cost of the plant need not exceed that of a modern maple sugar outfit, and the process of distillation is quite as simple, in fact requires less care or expert knowledge than the manufacture of first-class maple sugar, but to make the investment advisable on the part of a farmer he would need to have at hand, first a good supply of birch wood, and secondly a good stream of running water, preferably one that would furnish light power for the purpose of operating a machine for chopping up the wood into short lengths. These conditions furnished and there could scarcely fail to be a good profit in the enterprise.

In Pennsylvania the distillery is generally located where there is a good supply of wintergreen. The oils from both birch and wintergreen are chemically and physically alike and are sold indiscriminately. Wintergreen is used for the production of oil during the summer and fall months, the cheap labour of children being used to collect it, and through the winter and spring birch oil is distilled. Some farmers in Pennsylvania grow regular plantations of birch for the manufacture of oil. The trees are cut when about twenty or twenty-five feet high and as they grow up again from the stumps very readily, a new cutting can be taken off in from five to ten years. A new chemical compound made from salicylic acid and wood alcohol and called artificial oil of wintergreen has been placed on the market and has lessened the production of the oil of birch but the latter is preferred for medicinal purposes the price is likely to be maintained at about the present standard, \$3.00 a pound. One ton of wood produces four pounds of oil. While the industry is not likely to become very general in this country it would undoubtedly pay well in places advantageously situated as to water and birch supplies, and if a good supply of wintergreen could also be obtained in the vicinity the element of risk would still further be eliminated from the venture.

The following description of the plant and method of distillation is by Mr. Henry Trimble, of Philadelphia, and is in some respects even more explicit than the excellent description contained in *The Canadian Manufacturer*. Mr. Trimble says: "The trees are hauled to the distillery, where, by means of a water wheel and a trip hammer device, in which one or two heavy knives take the place of the hammer, the trunks and branches are cut into pieces one or two inches in length. The still holds from half a ton to a ton of the birch, and consists of a wooden box with a copper bottom, and in some cases copper heads also. They are filled to within twelve inches of the top, water is run to one-third the contents of the still, and after macerating over night distillation is commenced by means of a wood fire. The vapour is conducted into a copper or tin worm, placed in a barrel and kept cooled by a continuous stream of water from a cold mountain stream. The steam is condensed in this coil and issues below as mixed oil and water. The oil in this case being heavier than water, settles to the bottom of the receiver, which is usually a quart fruit jar, while the water is conducted off and run into a barral to be used again with the next lot of wood."

## Department of Agriculture.

No. 4.

### CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT ON THE HOP APHIS.

SARDIS, B. C., 8th August, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose a resolution passed at the British Columbia Hop Growers Association held at Agassiz on the 31st ult.

The members of this association are most strongly impressed with the importance of this matter and would urgently request you to afford it the careful attention it merits.

I would point out that although the hop industry in British Columbia is quite in its infancy, only a few yards having existed over 3 years, we have now proof that the quality of the crop cannot be beaten, that the yield per acre is exceptionally good and that regular crops can be counted on and it only remains for us to reduce the cost of production in order to make this industry one of the most important in the country. It is in this latter direction we so earnestly ask you to aid us, for were the hop aphid checked at the right time the cost of raising hops would be most materially reduced.

At the meeting on the 31st July at Agassiz, of the Fruit Growers Association (which Association has promised to co-operate with us) the Honourable the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in reply to the above resolution appeared to be of the opinion that we had the remedy in our hands as we could spray our hops and a satisfactory result can no doubt be obtained but only at enormous cost owing to the thick foliage and large areas of hop yards, whereas the same object could be reached at a minimum expense were the work done at the right time and place, and now that science has clearly demonstrated the life habits of the hop aphid and shown how simple a matter it is to eradicate the pest on its hatching ground, the plum tree, it appears ridiculous to continue to allow the aphid to propagate with the extraordinary rapidity of which it is capable and spread over a large area before attacking it, when it could at a minimum of cost and trouble be eradicated in the egg, or on starting its existence.

The damage done by this pest during the three generations it passes through on the plum tree before getting wings and flying to the hops is very great, and I am informed by several of my neighbours that in some years it has so affected the trees as to cause the leaves to drop off and to spoil the fruit.

The aphid however, does not go through these three generations up to a given time in the spring but eggs evidently hatch out during a long period and at the risk of tiring you, but imbued with the importance of the subject, I venture to give you my experience this season.

From Professor Riley's report I was led to suppose that the duration of time during which the third generation took wings would be short, and hoped that by carefully spraying early in the season when the fly appeared, 29th May, I should soon be free from the pest. Finding however that the fly continued to arrive, I at the end of June investigated my neighbours' plum trees and in some orchards found numbers of lice, some getting wings, and others which had not arrived at the right stage; and I came to the conclusion that the fly would go on coming in by instalments for a long time. I therefore persuaded my neighbours to spray their trees, and where they could not do so at once for lack of material or pumps I did it myself, with the effect that after the first week in July I could not find a single fly in the yard and had only the lice to contend with, which had been previously deposited there. At the end of July I received information from Payallup however that large numbers of flies were still coming on to the yards there.

With regard to the second part of the resolution submitted, I was pleased to learn from Mr. Saunders, who was at the Fruit Growers' meeting referred to,

that the matter had the attention of the Indian Department and that pumps had been supplied for the use of Indians. Not having seen or heard of any being used in this neighbourhood I would request information as to what class of pumps have been sent and where they are obtainable.

I would further state that the white population in this district are now fully alive to the advantages derived by the careful spraying of and attention to their fruit trees and would again urge you to confer with the Minister of the Indian Department and consider how a like result may be brought about amongst the Indians and their orchards tended and freed from pests to the benefit of all concerned.

I have, etc.,

H. HULBERT,

*Secy. British Columbia Hop Growers' Association.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### REPORT ON HOP APHIS.

(JAMES FLETCHER.)

SIR,—I have the honour to report, as instructed, upon a communication from the Secretary of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, concerning the prevalence of, and the best means to adopt to control the hop aphid in British Columbia. The importance of the hop industry to British Columbia and the adaptability of that province as a first-class hop producing country, have in no way been overstated by Mr. Hulbert, and every effort should certainly be put forth by hop growers to control this serious enemy. Mr. Hulbert is evidently well acquainted with the published life-history of this insect, so carefully worked out some years ago by Professor Riley, United States entomologist. I am of the opinion, however, that some of the observations of the habits of the hop louse, made by Mr. Hulbert and some of his neighbours, are somewhat at fault. I believe that the injury done to plum trees by the hop aphid during the time that the species remains on those trees is small, and I have never heard of an instance when "the foliage dropped off and the fruit was spoilt." Mr. Hulbert relates that he found numbers of hop aphids on his neighbours' plum trees at the end of June. I cannot help thinking that he must have made some mistake in the identity of the species observed, a very easy matter with one who has not made a special study of the aphididæ. The following quotation is from my report to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for 1889:—

"The remarkable life history of the Hop Aphid—which has been so carefully worked out by Prof. Riley, and recorded in his report for 1888, is as follows:—Of this species the winter eggs are laid by the perfect female upon plum trees in the autumn; from these hatch, the next spring wingless females, which have been called 'stem-mothers'; these produce young plant lice by a process analogous to budding in plants, and known as *parthenogenesis*, (from the Greek *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production) which means the productions of young from imperfect and unimpregnated females, without the intervention of a male. There are three broods of these parthenogenetic females produced on various kinds of plum trees, the third becoming winged. This last is known as a 'migrant,' and it instinctively flies to the hop plant which has been free from attack up to this time. A number of generations of wingless females are produced upon the hop, until in autumn, winged females, known as the 'return migrants,' again appear. These return to the plum, and produce some three or more young. These have no wings, but are true sexual females. Somewhat later upon the hop, the true winged males, the only males of the whole series, are developed. These fly to the plum, and towards the end of the season may be found pairing with the wingless females, which afterwards stock the twigs with winter eggs. The above life-history will show how complex and difficult

## Department of Agriculture.

to understand are the habits of some of our injurious insects. The importance however, of this knowledge, cannot be over-estimated. By the treatment of plum trees near hop gardens, with a kerosene emulsion, late in the winter or very early in the spring, one of the most injurious insects which harass the farmer, can now, to a large measure, be kept in check."

Since the above was written, it has been found that the controlling of the hop aphid by the spraying of plum trees although, of course, of very great value, is not sufficient, and it is essentially necessary that the hop growers should be on the watch for the first appearance of the hop aphid on their hops, and by constant spraying, prevent it from increasing and spreading through their yards. On the first appearance of the hop aphid in the state of Oregon in 1890, Prof. Washburn, the entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, found great difficulty in persuading the hop-growers that the above was actually the true life-history of the insect, and many positive statements were made by growers, which were afterwards found to be inaccurate. This inaccuracy in most cases was found to be due to the mistaken identity of the different kinds of plant lice reported upon. In 1893, Prof. Washburn wrote in his bulletin, No. 9, as follows: "The migration of the hop louse from plum to hop, and hop to plum, is not now questioned by observant growers, notwithstanding the opposition this statement met with two years ago."

With regard to the question of relying entirely upon the spraying of plum trees in spring and autumn, Prof. Washburn speaks very emphatically. He says: "The propositions, spraying to kill eggs, many valuable plums or prunes upon which eggs occur, with strong caustic solution when the buds are dormant, and spraying the same trees in spring and fall, while the louse is found thereon, using any of the sprays recommended for summer treatment against plant lice, need no comment, they hold good anywhere and their use is regulated by the judgment of the growers. Spraying the hop vines themselves during the summer season is the only true resource of the hop grower and all progressive hop men unite in saying that they regard spraying their hops as much a necessity as their cultivation and that in estimating their year's expenses, the cost of spraying is always included. All other preventives catalogued are of little value, if the grower thinks he can thereby avoid spraying the vines during the summer. They may alleviate the evil to some extent, but it would be folly to rely upon them alone."

In view of the above, and owing to the fact that there are so many plum trees in the country (not in regular orchards) upon which the eggs of the hop aphid could be laid and which would not be likely to receive attention, I feel sure that the safest plan will be for all hop growers to rely upon their own efforts in spraying their hop yards to clear them of the hop aphid, and doubtless the fruit growers will also spray their plum trees to preserve them from injury. This may be done both in the autumn and in the spring before the winged lice appear.

I may in conclusion state that I was at the meeting at Agassiz, B.C., when the above resolution was presented for discussion, and my remarks, when invited to speak upon it, were practically the same as the contents of this letter.

In the fourth report of the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia, at page 1081, among much other useful information, the life history of the hop aphid is given, together with the best remedies.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FLETCHER,  
*Entomologist and Botanist.*

## No. 5.

## SAN JOSE SCALE INSECT.

(T. FLETCHER.)

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,  
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 2nd instant, asking for a report upon your liasse No. 96976, concerning measures to prevent the introduction into Canada of the San Jose scale.

With regard to the resolution passed by the Council of the County of King's, N.S., requesting that the Dominion Government take immediate steps to have all imported trees quarantined, until they have been dipped in some liquid that would destroy the scale, I would merely point out:

1st. That this would be an expensive operation, necessitating the unpacking of all trees, their being washed by a competent person able to recognize the scale, and their careful re-packing.

2nd. That this treatment, particularly the unpacking of the trees in transit, would most likely result in injury to them and at any rate this fact would probably be made an excuse by nurserymen who might send off poor stock, and efforts would be made to hold the government responsible for losses due to many causes such as poor stock, bad packing, improper treatment before shipping, bad planting and management after receipt by the consignee.

Should the Government decide to carry out the suggestion of the King's County Council, I would mention that the results of experiments would indicate that for the purpose of freeing fruit imported into this country from nurseries in the United States, it will be necessary to dip, or thoroughly sponge them with a strong solution of whale oil soap (2 lbs. in 1 gallon of water). For dipping trees of any size, it would be necessary that each bundle should be unpacked and a trough provided large enough for the whole tree to be submerged.

I may mention that this subject is receiving the closest study from the economic entomologists in the United States and some nurserymen are now having their stock examined by the State entomologists of the state of New Jersey and are offering to provide a certificate from that officer stating that the trees are free from infestation by the San José scale.

Moreover, from a careful study of all the available literature I do not think it likely that this insect, even if introduced into Canada, would be likely to establish itself and become a serious pest. In a recent paper by Mr. L. O. Howard, the United States entomologist, and also one of the highest authorities in the world on scale insects, the limits of the territory liable to infestation by this insect are given, and the whole of Canada lies north of them. An instance is cited of an occurrence at Amherst, Mass., concerning which "investigation showed that the infested trees had been brought from New Jersey, and planted at Amherst in the spring of 1894, and examination in the spring of 1895, showed that all of the scale insects were dead."

Replying to your favour of the 10th instant, I may further add that careful watch has been kept for this insect in Canada since its appearance was announced in the Eastern States and a full report on the San José scale appeared in my report for 1894.

I have &amp;c.,

J. FLETCHER,  
*Entomologist.*The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 6.

## REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

(J. B. LYNCH.)

PUEBLO, COLORADO, 30th October, 1895.

SIR,—On receipt of your letter of 5th September, and accompanying Order in Council of 29th August, authorizing me to attend the National Irrigation Congress, as a delegate on behalf of the Government of Canada, I left Mexico for Albuquerque N. M., and was present at the opening of the Congress on September 16th. Apart from the representatives from Canada and Mexico, delegates were present from seventeen states and territories.

In calling the delegates to order, the chairman said it was his first and pleasing duty to acknowledge the presence in the convention, of the representatives from Canada and Mexico; that he saw in their repeated attendance at the sessions of the Irrigation Congress, the renewed assurance that the international problems existing upon the south-west and north-west borders of the United States would be settled in a spirit of brotherly good-will. During the four days of the congress many excellent papers were read and addresses delivered on the subject of irrigation. Mr. Burgess's address and the papers read by Messrs. Pearce and Dennis were favourably commented on. As your department will receive a complete report of the transactions of the congress, I shall quote from one paper only, that read by Mr. H. V. Hinckley, consulting engineer of the Kansas Irrigation Association, on "The Underflow."

Mr. Hinckley stated that the greatest drawback to irrigation development was found in the sad mistakes that had been made in previous years from poor judgment, and sometimes poorer motives; that the engineer in particular should solve the problems that nature had placed in front of him and then find only the bare cold facts, keeping clear of promoters "for revenue only," keeping out of "wild cat schemes" and keeping up the standing of the profession.

He pointed out that the United States Geological Survey chased after the five per cent of rainfall that finally ran away to the sea and, while not criticizing the Government for doing this valuable work, he suggested that the remaining 95 per cent have a share of attention. In this connection, the underflow, he said, was too little understood. In general there was no artificial storage. It made a great difference whether "arid America" was to sustain 20,000,000, or 150,000,000 people; and it would be found that the underflow was the biggest factor in the solution of this great problem. Thousands of pumps, in Western Kansas, were irrigating from the underflow. The city of Denver, used 30,000,000 gallons a day from the underflow, and after two years of experimenting with the underflow, he was satisfied that the development of underground water supplies had, as yet, scarcely begun.

Too many canals had been built, particularly on the plains where the reliable supply was not a canal supply. The sooner the individual pumping plant and gravity development of the underflow became understood the sooner reliable water supplies would be obtained; water supplies that would not "go back" on the irrigator at the critical part of the season.

The underflow is an important part of the subject of irrigation and deserves the fullest investigation. The system which is so successful on the plains of Western Kansas may be applied with equally good results to portions of the arid regions of the North-west.

On the 19th of September, the congress adjourned after having adopted the following resolutions:

## RESOLUTIONS.

The National Irrigation Congress assembled in its fourth annual session at Albuquerque, N. M., in the valley of the Rio Grande, September 16-19, 1895, composed of delegates representing states and territories west of the Mississippi, and also the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Minnesota, and including representatives of the governments of Canada and of Mexico, sends greeting and announces the following statement of its views:—

In the process of stupendous material expansion which has marked the history of the century now drawing to its close, the American people have occupied practically the last acre of public land in the region where the natural rainfall suffices for successful agriculture. Beyond that occupied domain lies the vast territory commonly known as the arid region. About ninety-three per cent of the national population live east of the natural boundary which marks the western limitation of the region of assured rainfall. The fact is beyond dispute that the western half of the continent can readily sustain, upon a sound economic basis, a population at least as large as the present total number of inhabitants of the United States. In view of the startling growth of great cities during the last decade, and the continued tendency of the people to desert the land and mass themselves in the already overcrowded and congested centres, and in view of the idleness and unrest which have resulted largely from these causes, it seems plain to us that the time has come for the American people to claim and to occupy their last remaining heritage of public lands. In order to accomplish this, however, the nation must meet and solve problems peculiar to the environment of this vast region and essentially new to the Anglo-Saxon race. In so far as these problems have been solved by individual and local effort the result has demonstrated that our conditions admit of the highest degree of industrial independence and social equality yet realized by mankind.

We make no apology for a land which requires irrigation. It is the basis of a form of agriculture as scientific as mathematics.

Irrigation and the certain and diversified production it insures means the industrial independence of the family unit. The proof of this claim was seen in the fact that there was little hunger or hardship in the irrigated districts during the severe depression of 1893. Irrigation means a large percentage of land ownership. In Massachusetts between 70 and 80 per cent of the people are landless tenants. In irrigated Utah 90 per cent of the people are landed proprietors. Irrigation means small farms and neighbourhood association. We point to the colonies of Southern California where the owners and tillers of the soil live close to the school, the church and the public library, and, in some instances, enjoy the convenience of free postal delivery. We challenge the world to furnish another example, upon any considerable scale, of conditions which distribute industrial and social advantages so evenly among all the people as is done by the economic life of western America so far as it has yet developed. In order that the nation may utilize this region to the highest advantage, as its natural outlet for surplus energies and increasing population, it is indispensable that the citizens of the west should have the earnest co-operation of the American people.

Legislation suited to the peculiar needs of this imperial domain is an urgent necessity.

We declare that it should be the policy of congress to frame laws which will enable the people to obtain possession of the arid public lands upon terms which bear a fair relation to the cost of reclamation, and that this cost should be regulated by public authority and not left to the determination of unrestricted private enterprise.

We declare that works of irrigation, whether built by private enterprise, by community effort or by the states, should be supervised by some public authority, either state or national, to the end that only works of a proper engineering character shall be constructed and that life and property shall be conserved.

We demand the repeal of the desert land law on the ground that it has outlived its usefulness. It assumes that the individual settler can reclaim 320 acres of desert

## Department of Agriculture.

land which can only be watered through the construction of costly works. It has thus necessarily become in its practical operation the instrument of individuals and corporations who seek to obtain public land for private speculation.

We demand the limitation of the homestead right in its application to arid land to the maximum of eighty acres and we predict that the time is not far distant when it will be wise to restrict the limit to forty acres. The measure of value in land is not acreage, but productive capacity. It is to the highest interest of the state that its citizens should obtain so much public land as will suffice to make a self-sustaining home and no more.

We demand the extension of the policy of forest reservations, begun under the administration of President Harrison, and continued under that of President Cleveland. We recognize that the forests are nature's storage reservoirs, and are thus intimately related to the water supply on which the industrial life of the arid region must for ever depend. But the policy referred to does not go far enough. The issue of a proclamation neither prevents nor quenches forest fires, nor stays the axe of those who plunder the public domain of its timber. We reiterate our previous endorsement of the plan proposed by Prof. Sargent of Harvard University, looking to the education of skilled foresters at West Point Academy, the policing of forest reservations by a local guard and the administration of the system under the department of war. We note with satisfaction the endorsement of this plan by important commercial bodies in the east, including the New York Chamber of Commerce, and by influential newspapers and magazines throughout the country.

We demand that the reservoir sites, segregated under the Act of October 2, 1888, and subsequent legislation, shall be opened to entry for reservoir purposes only, according to the law granting right of way for such purposes. We also demand that the Act of March 3, 1891, relating to the reservoir sites, shall be so amended as to permit rights of way to date from the filing of application.

We are not prepared to suggest a definite outline in full detail of such national legislation as will ultimately be required to settle the vast and complex problems involved in the complete utilization of the arid public domain. The fifty-third congress passed the so-called Carey Act, granting, under certain conditions, 1,000,000 acres of arid land to each of the desert states. This grant has been accepted by six of the eight states to which it applies by legislation which closely accords with the main principles of this declaration. We ask that the provisions of the Carey Act be immediately extended to the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Under this law lands can be opened to settlement as fast as requirements will demand, but there are other problems of great moment which will demand comprehensive and statesmanlike treatment at the hands of congress. Among these problems are the disposition of the remaining irrigable domain, the use and control of pasturage lands and the division of the interstate streams. Streams rising in one state and flowing by natural channels through one or more other states are already the subject of dispute and may be the fruitful source of future disturbance. To adjudicate conflicting rights and equitably divide the waters on which communities naturally depend for industrial purposes is a problem which presents great and perplexing difficulties. In order that all these subjects may be considered by men of the highest competency, and that a great and effective national policy may be wrought out in time to meet the demands which advancing population and expanding industries will inevitably place upon the arid region, we earnestly ask for the creation of a national irrigation commission to act under the authority of congress, to be composed of men familiar with the condition of the arid region, and including a representation of skilled engineers. We would have this commission empowered to use the facilities of the Department of the Interior, of Agriculture and of War to the end that its report might embrace a comprehensive plan for the development and the administration of the vast and varied interests involved in the public domain.

We also ask for the appointment of an international commission to act in conjunction with the authorities of Mexico and Canada in adjudicating the conflicting rights which have arisen, or may hereafter arise, on streams of an international character.



Resolved, That Congress, at its next session, be most earnestly requested to appropriate \$250,000 for the continuation of the irrigation survey as heretofore carried on under the direction of the department of the interior.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

J. B. LYNCH.

## No. 7.

### SHIPMENT OF FRUIT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(J. W. DOWN.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,  
BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 5th October, 1895.

SIR,—A paragraph in the *Canadian Gazette* of 26th September, and 3rd October, has prompted me to write you on the fruit trade. I am sorry to see that the trial shipment from the Niagara district proved a failure, but I trust the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario will not be disheartened at its first attempt, as I am convinced that any amount of fruit can be profitably brought to the English market from Canada, but it must be done under certain conditions.

Tons of grapes, pears and tomatoes, etc., are yearly shipped to England from France, Spain, Jersey, the Canary Islands, etc.

Grapes and pears keep here after arrival for months, and sell well and why should not such from Canada keep also. Grapes are now here, intended for Christmas. I append herewith hints on the manner of shipment and the method I would advise. There is one thing I must impress on the minds of the Canadians in this fruit trade, not on any account to consign fruit to any broker, or commission agent. If so they may fully expect a failure. I have proved this to my sorrow with my little experience with Canadian tomatoes. Never again would I put one pound of fruit in such men's hands, for they are not satisfied with one half, but want all. For instance, I have just seen a party who sent two tons of first class fruit, apples, to one of these men, last week, who now says he sold the two tons for fifteen shillings, thus bringing the sender in debt. This, I am told, often occurs. I am certain, had I kept all the last consignment of tomatoes in my own hands, and sold them myself, I should have made considerably more on the same. The weather was so warm I was afraid, but never again would I put fruit with any commission agent. There is only one way to make our fruit trade with Canada, a success. Let the Fruit Grower's Association pay particular attention to the packing, etc., and then consign to a man who has an interest in Canada, who would examine very minutely all boxes or barrels, and repack, if needed, advertise and sell himself, by the box or barrel, as the case may be. Should the association wish to try another shipment another year (too late for this season, I presume) let them consign the same to me and I will see the best is made of them. All such fruit to start with, wants to be privately looked over on its arrival here, before it is offered for sale. I have learnt much in this fruit trade since the arrival of the first consignment made to me. In future I would advertise and sell all myself, thus saving all commission, watching, storing, portorage, etc. The fruit trade is very unsatisfactory, as now managed by a great number of commission agents.

The following suggestion for the shipment of fruit may prove useful.

Send grapes in barrels, each holding about 50 to 56 lbs. of fruit packed in cork dust, pretty solid. Green grapes packed thus in spring, keep here for months after

## Department of Agriculture.

arrival, and why not Canadian. Dark coloured grapes will not keep so long, and are much softer, I am told. Sweet grapes sell here wholesale at from 10s. to 20s. per barrel according to quality.

Peaches must be shipped in small boxes, only one layer of fruit. Let each peach be wrapped in tissue paper and then fill up with dust. Pack a little unripe, and give a little ventilation.

Apricots the same.

Pears should be sent in square boxes holding 40 to 50 lbs. Wrap the fruit in tissue paper and fill up with dust. Sawdust will do. Pick the fruit a little under ripe and give ventilation. French and Spanish pears come to England packed thus and keep for months, and sell well. The same remarks would apply to Canadian early apples.

Tomatoes should be sent in small boxes, and the fruit wrapped in tissue paper or packed in sawdust. Give plenty of ventilation. Place a small cleat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and one inch wide at the bottom end of each box, with holes bored in top and bottom of the box.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DOWN.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 8.

#### REPORT ON COMPRESSED FODDER.

(J. W. DOWN.)

BRISTOL, 19th October, 1895.

SIR,—I herewith beg to make you a special report on the Canadian compressed fodder (new line). I have this week received from Mr. A. P. Chapman, of Hamilton, a sample brick of this compressed fodder, containing hay, chaff, oats, bran, etc., weighing about 8½ lbs. I have great pleasure in saying that this article is certain of a great future. Many of our great forage and corn merchants have seen this brick and examined it. One and all agree it will be sure to meet with a great and ready sale; all seem anxious to purchase. One large merchant said he was prepared to order 1,000 tons at once, if I could give him a fair price. I have written for prices by this mail via New York, asking how soon they could ship, and not to be afraid to ship any quantity. I would undertake to see it properly managed here, sold, and cash promptly returned. This is a trade which I have taken much trouble to inaugurate, and trust I shall not now see it drop, as I can assure you I never saw an undertaking look so promising. The time of year is coming on when fodder will be much dearer. There could not be a better time to start. I have written Mr. Chapman fully, and advised him to be very careful at the start, and use good hay, pure oats, good bran, etc, not oat hulls, as the first lot will be sure to be examined and tested, to see its contents. This one brick has caused, I assure you, a great commotion in this city amongst forage merchants and large horse proprietors, even the costermongers say they will have to cut no more chaff.

The following are the present prices of hay, corn, &c. :—

Best clover.....	75s. to 100s. per ton.
Best hay .. . . .	80s. to 90s. “
Medium.....	50s. to 80s, “

Could the department not urge this Mr. Chapman on with fodder trade I assure you it is worth doing, or the Americans will be very shortly in the field.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 9.

## REPORT ON COTTON SEED OIL.

(MR. W. SAUNDERS.)

OTTAWA, 25th September, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 18th April, inclosing communication from E. Pelletier, Esq., Secretary of the Quebec Board of Health, inquiring as to the value of cotton seed oil for food purposes.

Cotton seed oil, when thoroughly purified, is a transparent, bland, sweet oil, with pleasant nutty flavour and would rank with olive oil in regard to its food value.

The fact that it can be made so much cheaper than most other oils has led to its use very largely as an adulterant of olive oil. It is also used mixed with hard fats in the manufacture of superior lard.

In many of the cities of the United States it is commonly used in cooking at the best hotels and restaurants as well as in private families, especially in frying oysters and fish, also in making doughnuts, and for these purposes it is deservedly esteemed.

The *lower grades* of cotton seed oil are unpleasant and acrid to the taste, irritate the palate and stomach and are not fit for food. I have no knowledge of any federal laws touching the subject of cotton seed oil.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. SAUNDERS,

*Director of Experimental Farms,*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 10.

## REPORT ON FLAX GROWING IN MANITOBA.

(J. DANN).

DELORAINÉ, MANITOBA, 29th October, 1895.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 12th instant, asking at what period I lost my flax with the frost, I beg to say for your information that I sowed the seed, 30 pounds per acre, in the latter part of May, on 81 acres of summer fallow. The soil is a rich black loamy mould. It grew rapidly and people would remark what a fine field of flax it was, until the night of the 25th August, when there was a sharp frost. It was two weeks out of blow and the pods were well formed and full of seed, but very soft. I examined it in the afternoon and found the pods full of water and was of the opinion it was frozen. The crop is yet standing, the pods apparently all right, but no seed in two-thirds of them, and what seed is formed is very small and light.

Flax in ordinary years is ripe about the 20th or 25th of August, but with frequent showers this summer and rich soil, it kept growing too long for our short season here.

I know of a number of farmers round here that have lost their flax with the frost.

I know of some farmers who have threshed from 20 to 25 bushels per acre off lightish land that was ploughed in the spring. Flax must be out of what is known as the milky stage before the frost comes or it will be useless.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH DANN, F.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

### No. 11.

#### PRECIS OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL, RELATING TO CATTLE QUARANTINE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO APPENDIX 47, IN REPORT OF 1893, AND TO APPENDIX No. 15, 1894.

27th March, 1895.—Authorizing Minister of Agriculture to deal with individual applications for admitting cattle across the southern portion of British Columbia, the point of entry being constituted for the time being a special Cattle Quarantine Station, subject to the conditions and regulations as defined in cap. 7, of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and specifying certain customs officers as ex-officio Quarantine Officers, for the purpose of carrying out the Cattle Quarantine Regulations.

16th November, 1895.—That all neat cattle arriving at the Quarantine be tested by the Koch Tuberculin Lymph, in order to detect the presence, or otherwise, of Tuberculosis in any of its stages. No animal found by the reaction test to be affected is to be allowed to leave the precincts of the Quarantine, unless for the purpose of returning such animal whence it came, the owner to have the alternative of taking back any animal found affected, or having it slaughtered without compensation. Department of Agriculture to furnish Tuberculin Lymph for the necessary tests.

### No. 12.

#### REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS IN MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, AS ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST.

(MR. JAS. FLETCHER.)

OTTAWA, 1st September, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with instructions, I left Ottawa on June 22nd, and proceeded westward through Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia to the Pacific coast. The object of my mission was primarily to investigate the occurrence or otherwise in British Columbia of the Codling Moth and San José Scale. With regard to the former, it was claimed by the officers of the Department of Agriculture in British Columbia that it did not occur in that province; but as it is extremely abundant and injurious in the Pacific States of the American Union, this immunity of British Columbia was a problem of great scientific interest, and one concerning which the observation and report of a scientific expert were deemed advisable.

Of the San José Scale undoubted specimens had been received at Ottawa for identification, with the statement that they had been collected in the Okanagan Valley. There was, however, room for doubt as to whether the insect still existed in British Columbian orchards. Owing to the extremely pernicious character of this pest, as shown by its injuries in the United States, definite information was much required, so that British Columbian fruit growers might be apprised of the danger of neglecting so serious an enemy, and advised as to the best steps to pursue should its presence be detected.

It is gratifying to be able to report favourably with regard to both of these subjects of my investigation. The keenest search possible in the time at my dis-

posal, and much inquiry from those thought to be best informed, failed to detect either by their presence or by injuries committed that either the Codling Moth or the San José Scale existed in a living state in British Columbia. It cannot be denied with regard to the Codling Moth that this is a matter of much surprise and is quite inexplicable to me. As, however, it is apparently the case, it is a matter of much congratulation to the fruit growers of British Columbia, and shows the wisdom of the strict measures which are being enforced by the Provincial Board of Horticulture to prevent if possible the introduction of the pest from outside sources. There is little doubt that, with the increasing traffic with the United States and the other provinces of Canada, many of the pests of agriculture will in the course of time be introduced. Already many weeds not indigenous to the province have appeared in cultivated land, and have developed into aggressive enemies.

During the past season, I received specimens from the Fraser River country of the Eye-spotted Bud Moth; and during my expedition heard many complaints of the ravages of this insect, which before this year had not been reported from British Columbia.

Leaving Ottawa on June 22nd, I reached Nepigon at 7.40 p.m. the next day. I remained two days at this point examining the farm crops of the Hudson Bay Company and collecting specimens of insects and plants.

The hay crop was an excellent one, owing to the favourable season, and all garden produce was exceptionally abundant and of good quality. The only injurious insect of which the presence was particularly noticeable was what is known as the "Silver-top of Hay"; this was chiefly in meadows which had not been broken up for many years.

Leaving Nepigon on 25th June, I arrived at Winnipeg the following afternoon. The next day was spent with Mr. H. McKellar, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and I was pleased to be able to accept an invitation to accompany that gentleman the next day down the Northern Pacific Railway as far as Wawanesa, were I had an opportunity of being present and delivering an address at a Farmers' Institute meeting. The subject of burning interest at the time was noxious weeds. Mr. McKellar, who is a clear and forcible speaker, laid before the meeting what was the exact state of the provincial laws bearing upon this subject, the duties of weed inspectors and path masters, and also what was being done by the Manitoba Government to prevent the spread of the Russian Thistle and other weeds. On invitation of the chairman, I delivered an address on the different classes of weeds, their injuries and the best means of fighting them. The usefulness of this address was much increased by my being able to show specimens of many kind of weeds treated of, a large number of these having been brought in by farmers anxious to know their names and characters. Too much cannot be said of the energetic policy now being carried out by the provincial Department of Agriculture of Manitoba with regard to the subject of noxious weeds; it is probably to-day of more importance than any other agricultural question which the Manitoba farmer has to consider. This was evidenced by the close attention paid to Mr. McKellar's address at Wawanesa. On the return journey, we had the good fortune of travelling with Mr. J. F. Riley, the roadmaster of the Northern Pacific Railway, who has taken a keen and practical interest in this matter, as is shown by the remarkably clean condition of the track. If the farmers of Manitoba would do the work of fighting weeds only half as well as this railway, it would be a great advantage to the province. Mr. Vanderslice, the division superintendent, is also displaying much interest in this subject. He gave us every facility possible in making our investigation and asked us to let him know of anything further that could be done.

Before leaving Wawanesa, we had an opportunity of seeing some of the grand farming country in the neighbourhood of that town. Early on the morning of the 29th of June we were met by Mr. R. Parks, the weed inspector of that district, with a team of fast horses and driven for three hours to various localities where weeds had been observed. In this drive of about 17 miles we were able to see that the farms in this district were exceptionally clean of weeds, a fact which was an evidence not only of the wisdom of the farmers, but also of Mr. Parks's energy.

## Department of Agriculture.

One spot of particular interest was the exact locality on the Northern Pacific Railway where the so-called "Russian Thistle" had been detected last year. Several young seedlings were found on the railway bank, but the patch was being carefully watched by the railway authorities. It had already once been hoed over, and this operation was to be repeated every week as long as any plants appeared.

One of the most important results of this journey was the detection in alarming abundance of the Tumbling Mustard (*Sisymbrium Dinapistrum*) in Manitoba, in the district lying between Morris and Myrtle. Immediately on our return, a bulletin on the subject was prepared and issued by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.

Monday, the 1st of July, was spent collecting specimens and examining farms in the direction of Silver Heights. Many weeds were observed, those aggressively abundant being without exception introduced species, chiefly belonging to the Cress family, and from Europe. The following day I left for Brandon. July 3rd was spent at the Experimental Farm, examining the crops and collecting.

Finding that it was necessary for me to return to Brandon to attend a joint meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute, and Provincial Teachers' Association, to be held at that place on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July, I proceeded to Indian Head on the 3rd. The 4th, 5th and 6th were spent with Mr. Mackay in examining the Experimental Farm and driving through the district, making observations on the occurrence of noxious weeds and insects. A pleasant visit was paid to the Indian Industrial School near Fort Qu'Appelle on the 4th. The most noticeable weeds in this district were the Tumbling Mustard and the Hare's-Ear Mustard (*Erysimum orientale*), two most aggressive members of the Cress family which have been introduced into this district and have been allowed to spread to a most alarming extent. Every effort was made to draw the attention of settlers to the danger of neglecting these plants. It must be acknowledged that for some reason there has been in the past great negligence on the part of many in this respect. This may be partly due to the fact that the Tumbling Mustard had been generally spoken of in the district under the name of Tumbling Weed, an appellation which really belongs to a member of the Amaranth Family, which is not nearly of so pernicious a nature as the Tumbling Mustard, so that many, when hearing the Tumbling Mustard spoken of as simply Tumbling Weed, had supposed that it was merely the ordinary Tumble Weed of the West, and had neglected to fight it whilst it occurred only in small numbers. Hare's-Ear Mustard was also attracting much attention, and specimens had been sent in to Mr. Mackay from many farms for identification, some of these at points more than twenty miles from the railway.

I returned to Brandon on the 7th of July. On the 8th, I visited the Experimental Farm, and in the afternoon was driven by Mr. Bedford to see some of the farms in the neighbourhood. The following morning, upon invitation of the reeve, I went with Mr. Bedford to the City Hall and delivered an address before the municipal council upon noxious weeds, which was listened to with interest. The next three days were taken up in attending meetings of the Farmers' Institute. This convention was most successful and was largely attended by the best farmers of the province. I delivered two addresses, one on the evening of the 10th in the City Hall, and another at a large out-of-door meeting held on the Experimental Farm on the 11th. This latter meeting was attended probably by seven or eight hundred people, and, besides my own address, excellent speeches were made by the President of the Institute and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Attorney General for Manitoba. The convention closed on the 11th and I continued my journey westward.

Beautiful flower gardens were noticed along the route, particularly at Indian Head, Moose Jaw and Regina, many common garden annuals, such as petunias, stocks, Portulaca, sweet peas, marigolds and phlox, flourishing with great luxuriance. Owing to the late and copious rains, the prairies this year from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains presented one continuous expanse of beautiful verdure. A constantly changing panorama passed before the eyes of one looking out from the railway train. The soft green of the waving grasses which clothed the immense plains and rolling hills, was varied by a succession of charming prairie flowers of every hue,

sometimes in single specimens, at others spreading out into gorgeous patches of acres in extent. Everywhere wild prairie roses, only a few inches in height, but a mass of blossoms shading from pure white to deep red, patches of Painted Cups (*Castilleja*) flaming scarlet or rose pink. On islands and on clay banks rose purple masses of Spider Plant (*Cleome integrifolia*) were seen, and here and there spikes of White and Yellow Evening Primroses, myriads of Orange Lilies ((*Lilium Philadelphicum*), or sturdy spikes of Blazing Star ((*Liatris scariosa*) among these the slender prairie clovers *Petalostemon violaceum* and *P. candidum*) threw up their bright heads of crimson or white flowers beset with golden anthers. Clumps of purple or yellow *Astragali* and tufts of the pink flower spikes of *Hedysarum boreale*, standing up above the tops of the prairie grasses. Following the course of a trail or of a dried up slough were bands of bright yellow "Resin weed" (*Grindelia squarrosa*). Large patches of the silver-leaved Sweet Sage (*Artemisia frigida*) showed where land had been broken and then neglected; in similar places could be seen rank Chenopods standing high up above the surrounding vegetation. Where alkali patches occurred, the snow-white deposit was frequently circled with a ring of blood red samphire (*Salicornia*) or one of the many western species of Orache (*Atriplex*). Objects of great beauty were large beds of the troublesome Skunk-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*) of which the pale green silky heads now fully expanded and touched by late frosts had taken on a ruddy purplish tinge. Around gopher and badger holes the attractive terracottared flowers of the Badger Plant (*Malvastrum coccineum*) were frequently seen, and also the less showy but pretty *Gaura coccinea*, of which the flowers vary from crimson to white in different patches. In places, grand dark-eyed *Gaillardias* stood up in every direction, across the prairie, vying with the golden-eyed *Chrysopsis*, wild sunflowers, Arnicas and early Golden Rods in turning the plains into a veritable Field of the Cloth of Gold. Naturally, in travelling so great a distance the vegetation seen was not always of the same description, and the nature of the soil could be easily detected by the different kinds of plants growing on it.

Leaving Brandon on the morning of the 12th, my next stopping point was Calgary, where collections were made of insects and plants. On Monday, the 15th, I made a most interesting expedition to Olds, about 60 miles north of Calgary, where the forests of the north come down and touch the great prairies. Here, through the kindness of Mr. T. N. Willing, I was able to see some of the farms and make valuable collections of plants and insects. I was particularly struck with the abundance and luxuriance in this district of many kinds of grasses and especially of the Western Brome Grass (*Bromus Pumpellianus*), an excellent grass, both for hay and pasture, and closely allied to the now celebrated Awnless Brome Grass, introduced from Europe, which has given so much satisfaction wherever tried in Canada. I returned to Calgary on the night of the 16th. It rained hard all day on the 17th, so that outdoor observations were impossible.

The 18th was spent at Banff, where, thanks to the kindness of Col. Herchmer and Mr. Harper, of the North-west Mounted Police, I was driven to the chief points of interest. Many rare plants were collected here and despatched to Ottawa. The following day, the 19th, was spent at Laggan, a most prolific locality for the naturalist, where several species of alpine plants and insects were collected. One mountain, St. Brien, over 9,000 feet in height, but of very easy ascent, gave a good opportunity for examining the different plants characteristic of varying altitudes. I left Laggan on the morning of the 20th and reached Glacier at 1.40 p.m. on the same day. The afternoon was spent in visiting the great glacier, where most interesting observations were made on the flora of the sides and moraine of the glacier and of the woods and mountain sides adjacent. Some of the more remarkable plants which may be mentioned, are *Rubus Pedatus*, an alpine raspberry of which the graceful procumbent vines form thick beds running over the moss covered rocks and prostrate tree trunks lying in the damp ravines. The most striking plant, however, is the beautiful white-flowered Rhododendron (*Rhododendron albiflorum*), a large bush which grows abundantly on the wooded mountain sides, and at the time of my visit, had all its branches heavily laden with a profusion of the delicate greenish-white

## Department of Agriculture.

bell-shaped flowers over half an inch in diameter. At the foot of the glacier were large beds of *Veratrum viride*, the plant from the root of which the White Hellebore of commerce is made. The large handsome oval and strongly ribbed leaves which are borne on stems from two to five feet high surmounted by a panicle of green flowers give it almost a tropical aspect, a great contrast to most of the surrounding vegetation. Mention must also be made of the beautiful "Selkirk Lily," as it has been styled (*Erythronium grandiflorum*), which bears large, golden yellow, lily-shaped flowers, one or two at the top of a single stem six to ten inches high thrown up from between two handsome green leaves. This plant is by no means confined to the Selkirk Mountains but occurs right through to the coast range. Living roots were also obtained of the rose-coloured variety of the Birch-leaved Spirea. Two conspicuous and beautiful flowering plants were in profusion growing among the gravel close to the glacier. These were *Mimulus Lewistii*, with large, crimson flowers over an inch in length, and the Wide-leaved Willow-herb (*Epilobium latifolium*). All of the above are well worthy of cultivation as garden plants.

On the 21st, I reached Sicamous on Great Shuswap Lake and remained there over night ready to take the early morning train to the Okanagan Valley. Starting the next morning by the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, which runs along Mara Lake and the picturesque Spallumcheen River, we entered the fertile Okanaganau district. Wherever water occurs or can be applied, crops of all kinds flourish with the greatest luxuriance. Grain cutting had just begun and enormous crops of wheat, barley and oats were being reaped. Vegetables of excellent quality were seen near Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon. At Enderby I had the good fortune to meet Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests for British Columbia, and Mr. T. G. Earl, of Lytton, a member of the Provincial Board of Horticulture. These gentlemen were on a tour of inspection and allowed me to accompany them. They furnished me with a great deal of useful information, particularly with regard to the farms and localities which it would repay me best to visit. Being well acquainted with the district, they were also of great use to me in many other ways. About noon we reached the terminus on Okanagan Lake and took the steamer for Penticton. An opportunity was afforded for visiting the Salvation Army mission on the west side of the lake by the steamer stopping for half an hour to take wood. At Kelowna, Messrs. Palmer and Earl left me and I went on to Penticton, which place was reached about 6 p.m. Here I was met by Mr. C. DeElois Green, a surveyor and enthusiastic naturalist, and later in the evening we rode out 15 miles to his camp at Okanagan Falls on Dog Lake. The next two days were spent in collecting plants and insects. The country around Penticton is a bunch grass country, and, although hot and dry, the soil is excellent and, where water is available, magnificent crops of the best quality can be raised. Quite close to Penticton, in the garden of Mr. T. Ellis, plums, apples and cherries of the finest quality were seen, and a heavy crop of hay was being carried as we passed. The bunch grass of the district, which covers all the rolling hills and runs high up on to the mountain sides, is the Western Rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*), a most nutritious and valuable species. In some low spots we saw slight traces of alkali and there were remarkable tufts of the coarse grass, *Elymus condensatus*, forming a jungle of bunches of stiff leafy stems two and three feet through by ten to twelve feet high. Among these occurred patches of the Western Bull thistle (*Oniscus undulatus*), the flowers of which attracted numerous specimens of the handsome butterflies *Argynnis Leto*, *Papilio Oregonia*, and *P. Daunus*. The sides of the hills all through the district are curiously lined and marked with horizontal benches about a foot apart made by cattle grazing there. Among the wild plants of interest were a small cactus with very sharp barbed spines *Opuntia fragilis*, and a large composite *Balsamorhiza Sagittata*, called like almost every other yellow-flowered plant in West, "Wild Sunflower." Upon the dead, dry leaves of this plant the ponies feed ravenously seeming indeed to prefer it to grass, even when the leaves are so dry as to rattle with a metallic cling when kicked or touched in passing. Around Okanagan Falls both of these plants were plentiful and also, as was to be seen by the dried up flowers, called *Spaethum* by the Indians and used as an article of food, *Lewisia rediviva*, a beautiful and interesting plant allied to the Portulaca of



our gardens. On the hill sides were many members of the Vetch family, and the slopes of the mountains were made picturesque by grand specimens of the Bull Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Along Dog Lake a remarkable sight presented itself of these trees being surrounded with myriads of specimens of a beautiful white butterfly veined with black, *Neophasia Menapia*, the caterpillar of which in the interior of British Columbia and in the States immediately to the South, feeds on the foliage of *Pinus ponderosa*, but, as I observed later, on Vancouver Island, is equally abundant and much more injurious apparently, to the Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*.

All through this district, game is most abundant; Big-horn, Rocky Mountain goats and deer are frequently obtained by hunters; grouse, wild ducks and other water fowl abound. A remarkable fact was brought to my notice by Mr. Green and vouched for by many others, that in this valley wild geese frequently lay their eggs in the nests of the osprey which are perched high up on the tops of trees. To account for this exceptional location, the suggestion has been made that it is to avoid the rattle snakes, which are common throughout the valley.

On the 23rd, I visited, with Mr. Green, a farm two or three miles to the south and saw excellent crops of peas, oats and hay.

I returned to Penticton on the evening of 24th July, where I again met Mr. Palmer. Leaving by steamer the next morning, we were joined a few miles after we started by Mr. Earl, who brought with him some ripe peaches of fair quality which had been grown in the neighbourhood. We reached Kelowna or Okanagan Mission about mid-day and at once drove out to Guisachan, the extensive fruit farm of His Excellency the Governor General, over which we were kindly shown by Mr. Morrison, the manager. We visited the large and well kept orchards and small fruit plantations; the raspberries were fully ripe, in great profusion and of excellent quality. The hop plantations were examined and specimens taken of a peculiar disease which attacks the roots. This ailment shows itself in the shape of large, swollen galls on the roots and a weakening of the vine. No insect or fungus could be detected as the cause, and the matter is still under investigation. It was found to occur more or less in all the hop grounds of the district. Red Clover and orchard grass were noticed growing well on the Guisachan estate.

Part of the afternoon was spent in visiting the fruit farms of Messrs. Creighton Bro., Rose Bros., Pridham, Crozier and some others; special examination was made for traces of the San José Scale, but none were found. In the evening a public meeting was held in the town of Kelowna. This was well attended by the leading fruit growers of the district. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Palmer, Mr. Earl and myself. Many questions were asked with regard to insects, weeds and fodder grasses. The Eye-spotted Bud Moth was complained of and its habits were explained and the best remedy was given. The only insect noticed by me to be abundant was a gray aphid on the young growth of plums. Particular mention was made of one weed, the Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca Scariola*), which had been introduced into the valley and was now a conspicuous object on some farms.

The following morning we left Kelowna and drove to Vernon, 36 miles, by the Dry Valley and Long Lake road. This gave me a good opportunity of seeing some more farms of the district, those of Messrs. Postill, showing what good results could be obtained by progressive farmers. The thriving town of Vernon was reached at 4 o'clock, and we accepted an invitation from Mr. Edward Kelly, the chief manager of Lord Aberdeen's estates in British Columbia, to visit the Coldstream Ranch a few miles from the town. This ranch consists of about 10,000 acres, much of it of excellent land suitable for any kind of agriculture. The experiments in fruit growing have been most successful, plums, pears, apples and all kinds of small fruits growing with great luxuriance. The hop grounds were undoubtedly in the best condition of any of those seen by me in British Columbia.

There are also on the ranch excellent ranges for both cattle and horses; and, at the time of our visit, a magnificent crop of barley, wheat and oats was being harvested.

## Department of Agriculture.

We remained at Vernon three days, during which time many of the farms and fruit gardens in the district were visited, all of which showed the great fertility and the suitability of this region as a prosperous agricultural centre.

On the 29th of July, a visit was paid to the "B. X. Ranch" belonging to Mr. Frank Barnard, M.P., who has a large orchard in good condition under the management of Mr. Isaac E. Haun.

As a general report on this fertile region it may be said that all crops are remarkably exempt from the attacks of injurious insects and fungous diseases, and the fruit growers and farmers appear to be very progressive, as is shown by the ready way in which they have adopted the new methods of farming and protecting their crops against the well known agricultural pests.

Leaving Vernon on the afternoon of the 29th., we reached Lytton the next morning and spent the day most profitably at Mr. T. G. Earl's home on the west bank of the Fraser River. Mr Earl is one of the most successful fruit growers in British Columbia, which is due to his long experience and many patient experiments. He has over 2,000 trees in his orchard, including many varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries and some Russian apricots, which were ripe at the time of our visit. All of these are grown under irrigation, and Mr. Earl attributes much of his success in growing fruit trees to a heavy crop of clover which he grows in his orchard beneath the trees and which acts as a mulch. In addition to the above, Mr Earl has over 500 grape vines, upon which there was a fine show of fruit.

On the 31st of July we reached Agassiz, where three days were most profitably spent in examining the work and crops on the Experimental Farm, and in attending the meetings of a joint convention of the Fruit Growers', Farmers' and Hop Growers' Associations of British Columbia. At this meeting, which was presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and attended by the Acting Minister of Agriculture, Col. Baker; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. R. Anderson; and most of the leading fruit growers of the province, I had an opportunity of gaining much useful information from the discussions at the convention and by private conversation. I had the pleasure also of meeting many of my own correspondents, and made a point of inquiring particularly as to the occurrence of the Codling Moth and the San José Scale. My own observations were here confirmed and no trace of either of these pests could be heard of. I delivered two addresses at the convention; one upon injurious insects and the best methods of preventing their injuries; the other, on agricultural grasses, a subject of much interest in British Columbia. On the afternoon of the second day, at the request of some of the fruit growers, and at the suggestion of Mr. Saunders, who also was present at this convention, I gave an exhibition of some of the best spraying nozzles.

The wonderful crops of all fruits on the Experimental Farm were admired by the visitors. Some varieties of plums, apples and peaches, which were ripe at the time, were distributed among the visitors by Mr. Sharpe, and a chance was thus afforded of testing their excellent quality. The flowers and ornamental shrubs also were objects of great interest. An expedition was made up the mountain at the back of the farm on the afternoon of the last day to inspect an important experiment, which has been carried out by Mr. Sharpe, of planting fruit trees on upland benches and mountain ledges. He has four orchards of various fruit trees, planted at different elevations approximately as follows 50, 150 feet, 500, 600 feet, 800, 850 feet and 1,000 and 1,050 feet. If this experiment should prove a success, as present appearances seem to indicate, it will make available for the remunerative husbandry of fruit growing thousands of acres of most valuable land in British Columbia which up to the present have been entirely neglected.

On the morning of Saturday, the 3rd of August, I left Agassiz and reached Victoria the same night. Monday, the 5th, was spent in the Department of Agriculture with the Deputy Minister and Mr. Palmer. On the morning of the 6th I went to Nanaimo, where I remained until the morning of the 8th, and delivered a public address on the morning of the 7th. Friday, the 9th, was spent in visiting the orchards and farms around Victoria, through the kindness of Mr. Lamberton, who saved me much time by driving me to the chief points of interest. His own exten-

sive fruit orchards were visited at Mount Tolmie, as well as the long established and thriving nursery of Mr. G. Knight, the farms of Mr. Edward King and several others. Most interesting investigations were made at Mr. John Tolmie's, Cloverdale. A remarkable sight was seen on Mr. Tolmie's estate; the fine oak groves for many acres were almost defoliated by the black and white caterpillars of the Vancouver Island oak-looper (*Eltopia somnaria*). Upon tapping a bough of a tree hundreds of these caterpillars would drop from such remnants of leaves as were left and hang in the air on silken threads. The injuries of this insect are very great and have for many years recurred at short intervals in the oak groves around Victoria. When they reach their culminating point of abundance, they are suddenly brought down to their normal degree of occurrence by two or three species of parasite insects and by a disease due to a fungus *sporotrichum globuliferum*, a parasite which has been used economically with great effect in controlling the Chinch-bug, so injurious to crops in the Western States.

Before leaving Victoria, through the kindness of Mr. B. Williams I was also enabled to visit the nursery of Mr. Leyritz, who has a nice collection of ornamental trees.

On Saturday, the 10th, I accompanied Mr. Anderson and his assistant, Mr. E. Carew-Gibson, to Shawnigan Lake about thirty miles distant from Victoria. The day was spent in collecting plants and insects. Here again the white butterfly (*N. Menapia*) which had been observed in such large numbers around the Bull pines in the Okanagan Valley, was seen in countless numbers flying around the Douglas firs. The trees had been perceptibly injured by the caterpillars which had transformed into the butterflies now seen, but of which there were still some feeding on the foliage, or letting themselves down from the tops of the tall trees by means of silken threads; in some instances these threads must have been of the remarkable length of 100 feet or more. The green and white chrysalids were found on the undergrowth, ferns, shrubs, etc., in large numbers. Many caterpillars also doubtless pupated in the trees without descending. I was pleased to detect here specimens of a parasitic Ichneumon fly (*Theronia fulvescens*), which was by far the more numerous of three parasites I had observed depredating on this insect in the upper country, and of which I had bred many specimens from the pupæ of the butterfly. Many rare ferns and other plants were secured at this interesting locality. In a small swamp numerous specimens were found of the rare *Gentiana septem*, and the sweet scented orchid *Habenaria leucoastachys*, called locally "wild hyacinth." In the woods tall bushes of the beautiful scarlet-berry "wino berry," *Vaccinium parvifolium*, covered with fruit, presented a striking appearance. No less noticeable were heavily loaded bushes of the Salal berry (*Gaultheria shallon*) and the Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*).

The beauty and charm of the deep luxuriant woods on Vancouver Island cannot be described in words; they must be seen to be appreciated. Towering above are gigantic conifers, cedars, firs, spruces, pines and hemlocks raising their heads 200 and 300 feet in the air, with trunks many of them from 6 to 8 feet in diameter, and in exceptional specimens of cedar, more than double that size. Beneath these giants smaller trees and bushes flourish. Of the smaller trees, perhaps the most remarkable is the graceful and useful western flowering dogwood (*Cornus Nuttallii*), which forms a stately, slender tree from 40 to 60 feet in height, and spreads out its many long branches with the tip of each little branchlet surmounted by one large involucrate flower cluster, in shape not unlike an enormous white daisy; the showy white petuloid involucre is sometimes 6 inches in diameter, and when fully mature are of a snowy whiteness. In the dim light beneath the tall conifers these flowers gleam like stars of silver. The bark of this dogwood furnishes a valuable remedy for ague, which is well known and has been often used by travellers as a substitute for quinine. Another tree of which specimens were collected in Vancouver Island was *Rhamnus Purshiana*, valuable for its ornamental foliage and even more so for medicinal qualities, for from this tree is produced the drug *Cascara Sagrada*, or sacred bark. Many flowering shrubs highly esteemed in gardens are found growing wild in the woods and on the mountain sides in Van-

## Department of Agriculture.

couver Island. *Philadelphus Lewisii*, familiar under the horticultural name of *Syringa*, grows in the greatest profusion, mingled with the flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), the salmon berry (*Rubus spectabilis*), and the most beautiful of the meadow-sweets *Spiraea discolor* (var) *arizifolia*, a tall bush covered with feathery masses of white flowers. With the above grew many shrubs and herbaceous plants of great beauty, too numerous to mention, lilies, lupines of several species, *Delphiniums*, *Asters*, orchids, and last but not least, an almost tropical growth of ferns and mosses, which together give a profusion of vegetation of the greatest interest to botanists and lovers of flowers, not to be surpassed, I believe, in any other part of the world.

I beg here to gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance and many courtesies received during my short stay in Vancouver Island, from Mr. J. R. Anderson, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. R. M. Palmer, by which I was enabled to save much time and learn far more about matters of use to me in my official duties, than would otherwise have been possible.

On the evening of the 11th of August, I reluctantly left this land of beauty and turned my steps homeward. Owing to the peculiar arrangements of the steamship service, I did not arrive in New Westminster until 7 o'clock the following evening, instead of at the same hour in the morning. I thus missed my train and was deprived of the pleasure of joining a party in what would have been a most useful and instructive trip up to the summit of Mount Cheam at Agassiz. The delay, however, gave me an opportunity of a few hours collecting at Plumper's Pass, and a view of the salmon fishing fleet, as well as the salmon canneries in full operation at the mouth of the Fraser River. I left New Westminster on the 13th, reaching Agassiz the same evening. The following day the Harrison Hot Springs were visited and seeds and roots of many interesting western plants, particularly grasses, were collected and despatched to Ottawa. My next stop was at Calgary, where I spent one day and made further collections of botanical specimens. My attention was here drawn to a very beautiful lawn in front of the Ranchers' Club, showing that with sufficient water the very best lawns can be grown in this district. The grasses employed in making this lawn had evidently been *Poa pratensis*, which is undoubtedly the best grass for this purpose in all temperate climates; a little Meadow Fescue, which would have been far better omitted on account of its tufty growth; and white clover, which also thrives well in the west wherever it can obtain sufficient moisture. Indian Head was reached on the night of Saturday, the 17th. The following day further observations were made on the condition of the crops and noxious weeds, for comparison with notes taken during my former visit in July. I was disappointed to find that little has been done—outside of the Experimental Farm, on the Brassey farm and by Mr. Geo. Lang—in destroying the Tumbling Mustard. No opportunity was lost in again trying to convince everyone I met of the great danger of neglecting this weed. Prof. John Macoun, who happened to be at Indian Head at the same time, also spoke strongly in the same direction. In crossing the plains from Calgary to Indian Head a great change was noticed in the aspect of the prairies. In July the prairies were one vast flower garden; but now the grass that was then green had become brown and sere, and in place of the roses and red and white summer flowers, were wild Sunflowers, Golden Rods and Michaelmas-daisies. Heavy crops of grain just beginning to ripen were in the critical stage of development which justified the universal feeling of intense anxiety which was everywhere to be noticed. As night approached on the 18th, the wind dropped under a cloudless sky and the temperature gradually fell towards the freezing point. Never before in the history of the country had there been such promise of a bountiful harvest in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. If the frost would only keep off for another week, it was felt that a great part of the grain would be safe from injury. Everything depended on the weather; and, when after three or four days of low temperature without any appreciable injury having been done to the crop of the country, warm harvest weather again set in, the universal feeling of relief was almost indescribable.

I arrived at Brandon on the morning of the 19th, the date upon which it has been claimed that injury was done by frost; but, although there was certainly a slight hoar frost visible on the platform of the station at 5 o'clock in the morning, I noticed later in the day, that Indian corn growing close to the railway, was quite uninjured. The harvest was now in full swing at the Experimental Farm and indeed throughout Manitoba. It was a magnificent sight to look out as far as the eye could reach, upon thousands of acres of golden grain, either being cut or standing ready for the reaper.

I may here, perhaps, be permitted to mention the very evident and universal satisfaction which was expressed, both in public and in private, of the work of the Experimental Farms in the west, and of the skill, tact, and courtesy of the superintendents in charge. This was naturally, a very great pleasure to me, and I felt proud of belonging to an institution which, although a government undertaking, was recognized and fully acknowledged by all, whatever their political views might be, as an organization of the greatest value to the country.

I arrived in Winnipeg on the 20th, and spent the afternoon in the Department of Agriculture with Mr. McKellar examining weeds which had been sent in for identification. The following morning, Mr. McKellar kindly drove me down the Red River to Kildonan and Middlechurch, where the Indian Industrial School is situated. Here we crossed the river and returned to Winnipeg by the opposite bank. The whole of this country was found to be badly infested with weeds of many kinds, the Canada thistle, wild mustard and tall rag-weed being particularly conspicuous on most of the land passed. However, just before reaching the city again, some market gardens were seen in an excellent condition of cleanness, showing what good results could be obtained with hard work and attention.

On the morning of the 22nd, I left Winnipeg for Cartwright in Southern Manitoba in company with the Rev. W. A. Burman and Mr. P. V. Collins, of Minneapolis, the editor, of the "North-west Agriculturist" of that city. Both of these gentlemen are keenly interested in the question of noxious weeds, and together we made many useful notes on the occurrence of the species observed. Cartwright was reached the same evening, and Mr. Burman and I drove out to the Hermitage, the residence of Mr. E. Firmstone Heath, about 6 miles to the north of Cartwright. Of the observations made at this point, the most important was the detecting of the Perennial Sow thistle, close to the railway track at Cartwright. Before leaving I drew the attention of some of the leading people to this weed, and advised them to lose no time in eradicating the whole patch. We returned to Winnipeg on the evening of the 23rd, and left for home the following morning.

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

JAMES FLETCHER.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

No. 13.

### LINSEED OIL FOR LINOLEUM MANUFACTURE.

(*Memorandum from Technical Sub-director of the Imperial Institute, London.*)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, August, 1895.

In the manufacture of linoleum, linseed oil is largely used, and the best oil for the purpose is that known in commerce as Baltic linseed oil. Latterly this oil has become very scarce and its price has largely increased, and it has therefore become a matter of importance to linoleum manufacturers to be able to procure an oil seed which will produce oil having the properties of Baltic linseed oil. The linseed oil imported from India appears to be deficient in drying qualities, but at present there are no data to determine whether this deficiency is due to the influence of climate, or to impurities in the seed, as the Indian seed is known to be largely mixed with mustard and rape seed. It has occurred to me that many districts of Canada possess climates of the same character as that of the districts where the Baltic linseed is grown, and it might be worth while, in the interests of the Canadian agriculturist, to make experiments as to whether the oil produced from Canadian-grown linseed might not be equal in quality to Baltic linseed oil. This is a question which can only be determined by experiment, and, though it would appear from statistics that, Canadian linseed is not at present imported into England there might in the future be a large opening for trade in linseed, if the quality grown proved satisfactory to linoleum manufactures.

T. COOK,  
*Technical Sub-director.*

No. 14

### ON THE ALLEGED APPEARANCE OF THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

OTTAWA, 6th December, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from you of correspondence with reference to a supposed occurrence at Saskatoon, Sask., of the Russian thistle.

On the receipt of this correspondence, it occurred to me that there must be some mistake as to the identity of the plant complained of. Two of my most reliable correspondents, Mr. Thos. Copland and Mr. J. A. Smith, live at Saskatoon, and I felt sure that, had such a pest appeared in their colony, I should have heard of it. In turning up my correspondence received this autumn, I find that in a letter dated 13th September, one day before Mr. Cook's letter to the Commissioner of Dominions Lands, Mr. Smith sends me specimens which were evidently the same as those mistaken by Mr. Cook for the Russian thistle. The note that accompanied them, is as follows:—"No. 1 was noticed to-day on the farm of Mr. Geo. Doane by Mr. Cook, of Prince Albert, homestead inspector for this district, who reported it to me as being the much dreaded Russian thistle. Thinking it necessary, if that was the case, that immediate action should be taken to eradicate it, I went to Mr. Doane's without delay and found it to be the weed which I send marked No. 1. From your treatment of the subject in the last Experimental Farm Report, I believe it to be *Amarantus albus*, but some wish me to have it identified."

By return mail, I notified Mr. Smith that he was correct in his identification of the weed. For fear that there was a possibility of the weed occurring without it having been reported to me, on receipt of the correspondence above referred to, I immediately wrote again to Saskatoon for special information on the subject, and I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter received this morning from Mr. Thomas Copland, who is perfectly reliable :

SASKATOON, SASK., N.W.T., 2nd December, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding Mr. R. S. Cook's report that Russian thistle has become established at Saskatoon, I am in a position to not only contradict it, but think that if Mr. Cook had not been so prejudiced against the colony, as he has been for many years, he would either have contradicted it himself, or not have been so hasty in making the report.

At the time Mr. Cook thought he had made the discovery he was crossing Mr. Doane's farm, and told Mr. J. A. Smith, among others, about it. Mr. Smith at once wrote to me. He also procured a specimen of the weed and sent it to you, afterwards receiving the reply that this was the common Tumble weed. I got Mr. Smith's letter promptly, and Mr. Cook called on me next day, showing a specimen of the weed plucked on my own place from a five acre patch of *Bromus Inermis* sown last spring. He held up the specimen, saying: "I see you have got the Russian thistle, here, you had better look out for it." "I laughed and said: "Oh! no, Mr. Cook, that is the common tumble weed. I have been acquainted with it for longer than you and I have known each other;" and so on, telling him particulars and the difference between the two plants. He did not tell me he had written to you, but Mr. Smith says he had or that Mr. Cook said he had. I think the Tumble weed is indigenous; at least, I have known it for over ten years, and the settlement is only about twelve years old. It grows very small, and unnoticed by the ordinary observer until cultivation and vacant land give it a chance to show what it can do, and then—but I have never known it to do any special harm to growing crops. In fact, as I told Mr. Cook, it is not as bad as the common pig weed or wild buck-wheat.

Mr. Cook seemed either disappointed that I had knocked his discovery on the head, or that he had been caught in a mistake, I could not tell which, but I hope we will be able to keep the Russian thistle at arms' length.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. COPLAND.

JAS. FLETCHER, Esq.,  
Ottawa.

May I suggest that in future all homestead inspectors, when reporting the occurrence of the Russian thistle or other noxious weeds, should make a point of sending a small specimen with their report. Such reports on the occurrence of noxious weeds are undoubtedly of extreme value; but it is evident that, unless every care is taken to obtain the correct identification of such plants, loss may accrue both in the reputation of certain districts and also in taking improper or unnecessary steps to eradicate a supposed pest.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FLETCHER,

*Entomologist and Botanist.*

The Honourable  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Department of Agriculture.

No. 15.

### REPORT ON CANADIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 31st October, 1895.

SIR,—As we have had a new trade spring up in Bristol this fall in connection with Canada, namely, the horse trade, I thought I would write you particulars thereon, and give my ideas of same.

We have had between two and three hundred horses brought to Bristol, direct from Montreal by the Dominion Line steamers. All these have been sold by auction, realizing from ten to forty-eight guineas, thus averaging just under £20 in all. Many of these horses were very good animals, and would have secured considerably more money had the sales been managed differently. Not any of the horses were sold in the Bristol public market, or on a market day, but were offered in far too small a yard and on "off" market days. It was impossible for these horses to properly show themselves, or their action to be seen. In fact, as many dealers remarked to me, only the head and ears of any animal could be seen. The horses only just landing, were naturally in poor condition after a long, rough passage, and nothing better could have been expected. The last consignment by the ss. "Memphis" encountered dreadfully rough weather and eight animals died on the passage, and since landing, some six or seven have died. This lot looked very poor and bad and I learn from some of the men who came over in charge of the shipment that the animals were half starved. Some of my informants went so far as to say that not half enough fodder was put on board to feed them, but this I can scarcely credit. I fear those in charge of these horses did not do their duty, and the animals consequently suffered from simply gross neglect.

No doubt there could be a large and profitable trade done in this line with this country if properly conducted. First:—All horses require great care being paid to them on board the steamer, and much better attention than on the previous shipments. Secondly:—No animals should be shipped over six years old, and all should be sound. Three cornered or weedy horses should be rejected. All horses, on arrival, should have a rest of say at least a week, and be well groomed and fed before being placed on sale, which should be in the cattle market and on market days, and in that portion of the market set aside for horses, and which provides ample space for the animals to be properly seen and their action judged. Competition would be far greater and better prices realized. I used my best efforts to get these horses sold in the market on market days, but the auctioneers, or consignees would not act upon my advice, and the reasons for not doing so were very weak.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 16.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL OPERATIONS OF THE  
TRAPPIST FATHERS AT OKA, QUE.

OTTAWA, 18th December, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with your request, to furnish you with a report of a visit made by me to the establishments at the Abbaye at Oka of the Reverend Trappist Fathers, having in view the operations carried out by them in relation to agriculture and horticulture, and more particularly in so far as respects propagandism in these subjects in the province of Quebec.

The drive from the landing stage on the River Ottawa to the establishments of the Trappist Fathers is about 5 miles. They can also be approached by the Canadian Pacific Railway branch from the point of Vaudreuil, from the Como station, the river being crossed by boat in summer and on the ice in winter. The freighting points of the establishments are Oka, by the river, in summer, and St. Eustache in winter, where the C. P. R. also connects, or from Como by crossing the ice.

I am informed that these establishments have attached to them about twenty thousand acres of land. This is hilly and broken, and in appearance the same as the Eastern Townships of the province of Quebec. It is wooded and well watered with running streams, and everywhere presents features of the greatest natural beauty, which to me recalls the exclamation of the poet:—

“ It is a lovely sight to see  
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land !”

The establishments are of very large extent. The smaller one first built, now called the *Pépinière* (the nursery, which is clustered around the building) was being entirely refitted at the time of my visit, and is so situated as to command a very magnificent view of the Lake of Two Mountains, the river at the Point of Oka opening out to make this lake extension, with Ste. Anne's (the scene of Moore's boat song), and Vaudreuil in the distant background. The new, and now the main, establishment is built in a valley about half a mile further back from the river, where there is a strong rushing stream, which my driver told me had been the motive power of a saw and grist mill, destroyed by fire, and not yet replaced. And, closely grouped around this large and imposing edifice, built of stone in the solid style of the French Catholic establishments of the province of Quebec, are the buildings for the several farming industries carried on by the Trappist Fathers.

At the *Pépinière*, in the basement extending under the whole of the large building, I saw sixty or seventy thousand fruit and other trees which had been taken up in the fall, carefully arranged and fastened together in lots ready for shipment, to almost every part of the province of Quebec, as I was informed. Nothing could exceed the economy, good order and efficiency of the arrangements, as well for keeping the young trees in a quiescent state during the winter as for convenience of storing, sorting and packing. An annual diffusion of choice fruit and other trees of this large extent cannot fail to have a marked influence in the improvement of the fruit and other trees of the province.

I noticed a vineyard of about 10 acres in extent, admirably arranged and in splendid order, the vines being pruned on the one cane and short spur system, quite close together, and the rows not far apart. Many *cépages* of vines are tried, but the bulk of the vineyard is devoted to the hardy Concord, for the purpose of obtaining grapes for the wine presses at the new establishment of the Trappist Fathers. Many of the vines had been grown on this system for 10 years or over, following a

## Department of Agriculture.

French practice, which had been found by experience to combine good results with a minimum of labour.

At the main and much larger establishment the numerous workers, in the Trappist garb, are everywhere seen, silently and steadily carrying on the several farming operations and cognate industries of this very large place. One of the Reverend Fathers very kindly conducted me from building to building. I cannot in this brief sketch attempt anything like a description in detail. But I may mention that in the terms of a printed card which was given me there are here: "A model farm, school of agriculture and horticulture, Percheron stallion, horned cattle and swine *de races*, charcuterie, bacon, cheese, port du salut, butter, cider, fruit drying, fruit and ornamental trees, table wines, and, as a speciality, communion wine."

The stables are large, well arranged and well kept, and contain very numerous animals, both horses and neat cattle. They are provided with modern silage appliances and conveniences for watering, feeding and taking care of animals, also of the manure for fertilizing.

The building devoted to the keeping of swine is large and admirably adapted for isolation of breeds, economy in feeding and cleaning, means of warming, and yards or separated runs, to enable the animals to air themselves in the summer time. And many swine of many choice varieties and races are carefully cared for.

The butter-making establishment was working an improved separator by steam power when I entered. The Fathers make the very finest grade of butter, and on a large scale; and I understood the same was true of cheese, although I did not in my brief visit see the operation.

I next visited the wine and cider-making building. The wine presses are of the most approved kinds used in France, and they are models of efficiency and convenience. The wines made by the Trappist Fathers are stored in the cellars under this building in large barrel receptacles. I was informed that as many as thirty-nine thousand gallons of wine are stored; and some of the varieties which were shown to me were indubitably pure wines of very delicate flavour.

The Reverend Father who accompanied me also showed me through a part of the main house of the Order, and I found that this, like the rest, is admirably adapted to its purpose. I shall not attempt, however, to give in this report any detailed description of it, the object of my visit being simply to take some notes of the agricultural and horticultural operations of these establishments, having special relation, as I have above stated, to propagandism of agricultural and horticultural industries in the province of Quebec.

The institution is described on a card given me as an "hostelry for pensionnaires and retraitants—a religious and agricultural establishment."

The object of the order is primarily religious, and the large agricultural and horticultural operations with cognate industries which I saw are carried on by methods which are in touch with the advanced technical, mechanical and scientific improvements of the day, the results obtained being the most economical and best of their several kinds, while the motive which animates the numerous workers is not, as in other portions, say of the province of Ontario, where similar operations are carried on, the hire of men for the gain of money, but simply and only the obligation of an all-pervading and earnest faith, accompanied by a life of stern and continued self-denial.

The facts exhibited are of a nature to command respect even from those who are not prone to look for industrial and scientific progress of the kind I have described from an institution which they, after the fashion of many expressions of the day, would regard as belonging to another age.

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

J. LOWE.

The Hon. J. A. OUMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 17.

## THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION AT REGINA.

REGINA, 7th August, 1895.

SIR—I have to make the following report of a visit at your request to the North-west Territorial exhibition held at Regina from 29th July to 7th August. This particular date was chosen by the management under the direction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor McIntosh for reasons which were cogent in view of the particular circumstances of the situation, and as this particular selection of time has been a subject of some question it is better to state them here :

The season chosen was that at which the weather is at its best; it was that at which visitors could with facility come from distant points of the Dominion; it was that at which farmers could best leave their operations for the purpose of spending some days at an exhibition; and lastly, and of chief moment it was that at which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company could render the exhibition management the most effective assistance, as the company could spare rolling stock for the service which they could not in the fall when they were beginning to move the crops of the country.

The Territorial Exhibition largely exceeded many expectations. The Territories, as a whole, from far and near, joined in it, and the province of Manitoba to a large extent assisted. The result naturally was that an exhibition of products from so large an extent of country has constituted a very important object lesson as to what can be done in the Canadian North-west. So great was the zeal of the farmers and settlers to be represented that such embarrassment as there was, arose from a too great number of entries, rather than a paucity. The live stock exhibit was large, varied, and stated by experts to be one of the most remarkable that had been made in Canada. The cattle, horses, and in fact, all the live stock of the prairies made a splendid show. The display of dairy products from all parts of the North-west was a very large one, and would stand comparison with others that could be got up in the older provinces. The same remark may be made of the cereals and agricultural products, with this exception, that in this department the older provinces could not compete with the North-west. The Indian exhibits were numerous, of both natural products and manufactures; the whole being strictly the work of pure Indians, were found to be a very interesting study, the facts showing the progress which can be made in the arts of civilization by Indian boys, and establishing a position quite different from a common belief on this subject. These exhibits, beside being of great interest, formed an object lesson, which I found it instructive to study. It was in fact, to me a revelation of what may be done. There was an absence of the very large displays of machinery and agricultural implements we find at Eastern exhibitions, but there was a fair display. And the same remark may be made of indoor manufactures which were largely from Manitoba, in the main building. The large exhibition ground was well laid out, and well fenced in, in a convenient position near the railway track. The buildings were numerous and well adapted to their several objects. Together the buildings and the fences made a large display of new boards for the North-west. It was plain the expense of erection must have been considerable. Arrangements were made by the management to carry the visitors between the exhibition and Regina by railway. The management had also thoughtfully provided the erection of a large number of tents on the plain just outside the exhibition fences, for the accommodation of the expected influx of visitors. The limit of accommodation which could be afforded by a city of the population of Regina being of course unequal to any large strain.

## Department of Agriculture.

The attendance from all parts of the Territories and the province of Manitoba of exhibitors and persons interested in the exhibition, was large, even larger than anticipated; but the management expected a greater influx of visitors from the eastern parts of the Dominion to see what could be done by the Territories at this central point of the great plains.

The arrangements made for many kinds of races and many kinds of amusements, were efficient and well carried out. The visitors were shown ranching and prairie custom of lassoing and bringing down the steers of the plains. The dexterity exhibited in this kind of riding, and skill in managing animals, would scarcely be credited by easterners unacquainted with the West.

On the whole, as showing what exertion can do in the North-west the Exhibition exceeded expectations and its effect cannot fail to be to stimulate immigration and settlement. Financially, at the time I write the belief is there will be a deficit. But it is not thought by the management that this will be serious. It will arise from the gate money being less than expected, arising mainly from disappointment in the number of visitors from the East.

Of course, everything was new and had to be provided at a point where there was previously nothing and where the population was sparse. But with the assistance of the Dominion Government grant of \$25,000, the Local Government grant, the very large contribution of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the form of transport, and the combination of local effort, the whole moved and guided by the energy of the Lieutenant-Governor, the exhibition expenses will be I am told nearly paid, and the deficit will be small compared with the result effected. I should add that exhibition deficits are not a new experience, even in circumstances less novel than those at Regina.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE.

*Deputy Minister of Agriculture.*

Hon. J. A. OUIMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### No. 18.

#### REPORT ON UNITED STATES CATTLE IN TRANSIT FROM WINDSOR AND SARNIA, ONTARIO.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, November 27, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with a report of an inspection, made at your request, of transit of animals at the points of Windsor and Sarnia; together with an explanation of the system.

I arrived at Windsor on the evening of the 19th November instant, and I found the transit inspection and the quarantine regulations were being carried out satisfactorily, by the three veterinary inspectors, Messrs. Golden, Matthews and Jones, charged with this duty.

Owing to the death of the late Mr. James Bowler, V.S., a few weeks ago, Mr. R. F. Golden, V.S., was appointed chairman of the associate inspectors in his place, and Mr. F. A. Jones, V.S., was appointed to the vacancy created, as the third inspector. I have to state that the death of Mr. Bowler was a serious loss to the department, he having been an able and most painstaking officer.

The inspections of animals at Windsor, in transit, take place on the ferry boats while the stock cars are crossing the river, instead of in the railway yards on the

Detroit side, as was formerly the practice of some years. The inspection on board the ferry boats is found to be the most convenient, and to secure the best conditions of efficiency. It also secures the most perfect isolation. The boats carrying the stock cars, awaiting inspection are declared "infected places" within the meaning of the definitions contained in the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" and in virtue of which no animals can be removed without an order of a veterinary officer, acting under direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

Some question having from time to time been raised with respect to the place of inspection, I may explain that the first regulations, framed in 1880, contemplated the isolation of a "place" to be declared "infected" for that purpose on the Canadian side. At Windsor this was found to be subject to difficulty, and that it would be more convenient to have the inspections made in the railway yards on the Detroit side. But this arrangement was found in practice to be less convenient and effective than the present, as above stated. There are however on the Canadian side two tracks or sidings, on which stock cars may be drawn from the ferry boat and declared to be "infected places." These are only to be used for inspections in the event of a passenger train arriving and waiting to cross the same time as the cattle train is on the boat, in order to prevent detention and dislocation of the schedule time of the railways.

At Sarnia the inspections take place on the Canadian side of the tunnel, at a convenient place selected for that purpose, and where also the cars are sealed by the customs officers. Mr. E. P. Westell, V.S., who has charge of the Point Edward Quarantine Station, is the inspector of cattle entering at the tunnel.

The numbers of animals passing through Canada in transit, from west to east, from one United States port to another entering at the points of Windsor and Sarnia, are very large, as will be seen from the following statement, the figures of which were obtained from the collectors of customs.

At Windsor the number of transit stock cars, for the 12 months ended 31st October, 1895, was 16,893, and the number of animals passed through was as follows:—

Cattle.....	161,502	} 178,696
Calves.....	17,194	
Swine.....		410,426
Sheep.....		682,118
Horses.....		13,684
Total .....		1,284,924

The number of cars passing through Canada at Sarnia, carrying stock in transit, was 20,825 for the same twelve months, and the number of animals as follows:—

Cattle.....	162,750	
Swine.....	784,246	
Sheep.....	211,108	
Horses.....	22,588	
Total.....		1,180,692
The total number of cars carrying animals transit through Canada was.....		37,718
And the total number of animals carried was .....		2,375,616

During the last fourteen years over thirty millions of animals have been carried through Canada, in transit, from western to eastern parts of the United States, and during the whole of that time, and in the movement of this vast number of animals, there has not been a single case of contact with Canadian animals,—the one essential point of the regulations.

## Department of Agriculture.

It is proper in this place to furnish the following particulars with respect to the inspections of these animals in transit :—

It may be explained that the inspection takes place and that the regulations are framed under an Order in Council passed in 1880. The object of the arrangement was to allow United States cattle to pass in transit through Ontario from west to east, entering Canada at the points of Windsor and Sarnia, from one United States port to another; the points of exit being on the Niagara frontier, and with respect to the main line the Grand Trunk Railway, at Island Pond and Rouse's Point. The regulations had for object to provide a purely isolated transit, in bond, and in sealed cars, the numbers of which were registered.

United States cattle, when these regulations were framed, were scheduled in the United Kingdom, while Canadian cattle were allowed pratique. The Imperial Government, therefore, necessarily made it a condition of continuing to allow such freedom to Canadian cattle, that United States cattle must be excluded from Canada; and it was not seen that any other course was open. It is plain that Her Majesty's Government could not have allowed free importations from the Dominion for the cause of absence of disease, and at the same time allow this country freely to import from another country that had been scheduled for cause of pleuro-pneumonia.

The practice under the transit regulations cannot be said to be an exception to this absolute condition; nor when the facts are examined can it be seen that it is inconsistent with it. The condition was the preventing of entry of cattle, in the sense of importation, from an infected country into the Dominion. The transit regulations, in fact, secure isolation in railway cars for the few hours while the animals are passing through and out of Canada.

The objections which were in the first place and with persistence urged in the preliminary negotiations against the admission of cattle from a scheduled country across the border into Canadian territory, when they came to be closely examined, were seen to have reference solely to the dangers arising from mixing or contact of animals from the scheduled country with Canadian animals; and this objection was met by Sir Hector Langevin, in a letter which he wrote on the occasion of his being in England, on May 5, 1879. He said speaking of the purposed inspections and the conditions of transport :—

“It is understood that the disease (c. p. p. which was that guarded against) may not be perceptible at the time of inspection and may not develop itself for some time afterwards, but this fact cannot have much weight in respect to mere transit of cattle as the period during which they were upon Canadian territory is so short, and as during that period it would be impossible for them to come in contact with Canadian cattle directly or indirectly.”

It was on the principle thus clearly and sharply defined that the assent of the Veterinary Department of the Imperial Government was given and on which the Canadian regulations were based.

There was however still a difficulty. No provision had been made for untrucking cattle on the Grand Trunk main line for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, as respects those destined for exit at Island Pond and Rouse's Point. And it was clearly impossible that cattle could be carried between Sarnia and the points named without such untrucking. The then Minister (Hon. J. H. Pope) held that such privilege must be secured in justice to the Grand Trunk Railway Company before the giving of his consent to allow the arrangement which had been made to go into operation.

This ministerial decision led to considerable delay. The Imperial authorities in the first place declined to allow any untrucking of cattle in Canada in addition to the assent they had already given; once in answer to a further representation of Sir Hector, and again in answer to the president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Pope, however, was not satisfied. It was seen that untrucking did not necessarily mean importation in any sense, and that, with the restrictions and absolute isolation proposed, it would not really constitute an exception to a continuous transit. I had the honour, on the occasion of being in England on January 3,

1880, to be commissioned by Mr. Pope, assisted and introduced by Sir John Rose, to make those departmental explanations of system proposed, to Mr. Peel and Professor Brown in the Privy Council Office, which led to an assent on this point being finally granted. The decision was communicated by Sir John Rose in April following. And the Order in Council of 1880, establishing the regulations, was passed as soon as conveniently thereafter.

I have thought it better to recall to your attention these points of objection and even insistence of objection, in the preliminary negotiations (Sir John Rose and I having been told, that a railway interest could scarcely be considered as a factor in such a question), for the purpose of showing the real nature of the protection sought to be obtained by the precautions taken. It may be defined in seven words: adequate isolation of animals passing in transit.

The dreaded disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia against which these precautions were taken was less understood as respects the manner in which it was communicated and spread when the regulations were framed, than at present. And these being framed to guard against unknown danger, they were in excess of the requirements for safety. It has since been demonstrated, and the fact communicated in an Imperial despatch in the recent correspondence, that this disease is only conveyed by contact of animals with each other and through the respiratory organs. I may add that this fact was demonstrated by the experience in the Levis Quarantine and observed by Prof. McEachran when pleuro-pneumonia was brought to the quarantine in 1886. It was found that the disease was communicated by animals to each other which were only separated by single fences, but that in cases where there were two fences and 20 feet of separating space between them, the disease did not spread. It did not jump the 20 feet space.

I have already stated that the number of heads of animals carried in transit under the regulations of 1880, between United States ports and through Canadian territory, has reached the very large figures of over thirty millions. It may be added that the practice of dealing with these vast numbers of animals has necessarily led to good system. The Canada Southern Railway has the advantage of possessing almost continuous tangents and absence of grades, and the sealed and bonded cattle cars of this railway are not often kept more than 10 or 12 hours in Canada in passing over the 251 miles of the line. The Grand Trunk Railway, while not having the same exceptional physical advantages does not keep its cattle cars, the exit of which is the Niagara frontier, more than 2 or 4 hours longer, in passing through. Those of the Grand Trunk cars which enter at the tunnel and proceed to Island Pond and Rouse's Point, and untrucked at Lyn, near Brockville, are necessarily longer in passing through the country, but this longer transit is divided by the resting point.

In addition to the inspection of animals at the points of entrance there is an inspection of cars while in transit by Mr. Thos. A. Allen, D.V.S., in order to certify to this department that the regulations are fully carried out; and this is found to be an effective check on any possible laxness of railway officials, called for by occasional manifestations of such sometimes, in the past, but never leading in any case to any actual breach of the regulations.

In the addition to the fact that no breach of the regulations has occurred, there is no record of any disease in Canada among animals traceable to the transit in question. Hog cholera has from time to time manifested itself in Ontario, but that is a disease which we have had in Canada. When at Windsor, at the date above mentioned, Mr. Golden, the chairman of the Associate Veterinary Inspectors of Stock in transit, reported to me circumstances in relation to this disease. He told me that he had professionally visited the farm of Mr. Solomon Wigle, who kept about 20 hogs, which he fed with slops, obtained from the Metawas Hotel in Gosford, about 30 miles distant from Windsor. He said that this hotel had been importing hams and sausages direct from Chicago. Some of these sausages had been thrown out in the slops in a raw state, without any cooking whatever, and fed to the hogs. The place was 12 miles distant from the nearest railway carrying hogs. Mr. Wilson, V. S. of London, acting under the instructions of Professor Andrew Smith of Toronto visited Mr. Wigle's farm with Mr. Golden. They both made very particular inquiries as to the causes of the disease. They found that there had been no recent importa-

## Department of Agriculture.

tions of swine or other animals into the neighbourhood. And they could not find any other cause of suspicion than the raw sausages imported from Chicago, thrown out, presumably because they were bad. Much hog cholera undoubtedly finds its way to Chicago.

Mr. Golden further informed me that the disease spread from Mr. Wigle's farm to four farms close in a bunch together from the corners joining, and to one other farm about half a mile distant, under remarkable circumstances. The owner of this farm was much afraid of the disease, and he went to Mr. Wigle's farm to see the sick animals in order to ascertain particulars respecting them. He went freely among them and handled them, and afterwards went among his own swine. It is believed that he carried with him the microbes on the soles of his boots. At any rate hog-cholera broke out among his swine. The disease was very virulent. One farmer lost all his swine, and in all 150 were lost in the small area mentioned. The disease was not allowed to spread further, being stamped out under the directions from the Department of Agriculture. These facts are interesting in relation to the transit regulations, and as proving that the outbreak I have described had no relation to the practice under them.

As respects the resting place at Lyn, the specified precautions undertaken in the representations made to the Imperial authorities are efficiently kept up. This resting place is provided with a double fence with a space between, with locked gates, constant watching, and connection with the railway track, in such way as to make it a part of the railway itself, and to afford conditions of an absolute isolation.

At St. Thomas, a point where many trains meet, the late Minister (Mr. Pope) placed a guardian to see to the isolation of the transit cattle trains, the observation of regulations in respect to them, and to report any breach of such. This guardianship has since been continued.

An Order in Council was passed in 1891, to grant the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. transit privileges exactly identical with those of the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Companies. But such have not yet been availed of by that company.

I may explain that this report of inspection and explanation of system, has only reference to the old provinces, east of Manitoba. The conditions of this last named province and those of the North-west are entirely different, and form the subject of another report.

I have the honour, to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

*Deputy Minister of Agriculture.*

The Hon. J. A. OUIMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 19.

LIVE STOCK TRADE OF CANADA, RESULTS OF SEASON'S SHIPMENTS  
1895.

(From the *Falkirk Herald*.)

The season just past has been a very active one, and the volume of business transacted very large. The markets generally here and abroad have been active, and a good many ups and downs in prices have taken place, but on the whole the season was the most profitable one to shippers in the past four years. Exporters have made money, although values did not rule as high as last season. Shippers, on the other hand, bought their stock cheaper, and, as ocean freights did not go much above 40s. to 50s. per head, they had a wider margin to work on. In the beginning the Glasgow market was by far the best, and considerable money was made on early shipments. To avoid a market glutted with stock for one week, leading shippers entered into a combine, by agreeing to pay the steamship companies 5s. per head advance on ruling rates, thereby securing an option at the opening of the season. This extra rate was paid to the steamships on condition that the number of cattle on each boat would be limited to about 400 head. As a result, only three or four boats sailed during the whole season with more than the above number, and this had a certain effect on the market. It did not entirely prevent declines, as values, in several cases, slumped sharply, and heavy losses resulted. Still shippers closed out their Glasgow shipments on the right side. The Liverpool and London markets were fair until the last two months of the season, during which period shippers of cattle have been either losing money or just letting out. A new feature of the trade this season was the bringing of cattle by American firms, which put up prices in the beginning for distillery and stall fed stock. The outcome of this was that farmers in the east realized more money on the whole season than last year on the cattle sold. The total shipments from eastern Canada were about 10,000 head less than last year. This shortage, however, was more than made up by the decided increase in the shipments of North-West ranch and Manitoba cattle, Messrs Gordon & Ironside having exported 33,907 head, as against 19,335 head last season, showing an increase of 14,572 head. Last year it was estimated that the average price paid to farmers was 55 dollars per head, while this year it is 60 dollars, which means a total of 7,593,840 dollars for the total number of cattle shipped this year. The quantity of hay shipped to feed the cattle was 16,000 tons, at an average price of 10.50 dollars per ton, 168,000 dollars for the season. The attendants employed were 5,000, at 15 dollars each, making a total of 75,000 dollars for the season. The insurance on the cattle amounted to 96,564 dollars and the amount paid out for freight was 965,640 dollars. On account of the low water this season, 1,401 head of cattle and 7,404 sheep had to be sent to Quebec for shipment. During the season five cargoes were shipped to France. The prices current in Paris and Havre for beef and mutton are greatly in excess of those in England. Despite the heavy customs and octroi, therefore, as well as high selling charges, there must be a wide margin of profit, and the indications are that the shipments next season to France will be larger.

The trade in sheep has again been a prominent factor, and it looks as though the experiences of 1892 and 1893 had gone, never to return. The farmers, received 1,077,040 dollars, valuing them at five dollars each. The insurance on them amounted to 54,000 dollars, and the freight 239,450 dollars. The returns to the shipper, were not so encouraging as last year. Nearly 15,000 Canadian sheep were stopped at Liverpool and London on account of scab, with a depressing effect on prices. The possession of a market for the surplus sheep of the Dominion is an important matter, and too lightly treated. English markets have been free to Canadian sheep.

## Department of Agriculture.

They have already put hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pockets of the farmers and exporters of the Dominion, and if the privilege is taken away, it will be a loss of millions of dollars. On the sheep stopped at Liverpool and London during the past season there must have been a loss of nearly one dollar each, so that the shipping of a few scabby sheep has practically cost exporters between 20,000 dollars to 30,000 dollars. Summing up, it may be stated that 9,000,000 dollars (£1,800,000) worth of cattle and sheep were sent to Britain and France during the season just ended.

No. 20.

### REPORT ON CATTLE QUARANTINE AND TRANSIT IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OTTAWA, 27th November, 1895.

SIR,—In continuation of my report to you of even date with this on the cattle transit arrangements through a part of the Dominion from one United States port to another, I have the honour to furnish you with the following further particulars on the subject of the quarantines and movements of animals in transit in Manitoba and the North-west:—

The transit arrangement which was agreed with the Veterinary Department of the Imperial Government, in 1879, had reference only to the old provinces of Canada, east of Manitoba. Settlement in Manitoba was then commencing, but there was no communication which would enable the carriage of animals between the North-west and the old provinces, except by the Red River, and through a portion of the United States. Cattle from Manitoba which had entered the United States, could not afterwards re-enter Canada, and they could not be taken from Winnipeg to Port Arthur before the completion of the railway connection.

No regulations in this position, were attempted to be framed for Manitoba or the North-west, until September, 1884, when communication by a mixed water and rail route was beginning to be opened up. Provision was made by those regulations for a system of both quarantine and transit. In July, 1887, when the Canadian Pacific Railway had been pushed across the plains, and nearly through the Rocky Mountains, the regulations of 1884 were amended and embodied in the general and Consolidated Orders in Council, and they were made more stringent.

I think it well to explain that these orders were not seen to be really inconsistent with the Imperial Act and regulations, although literally in the eyes of these the whole of Canada was looked on as one country. But it embraces a territory as large as the whole of the continent of Europe, and is marked by even greater physical distinctions, the separate parts of Europe being separately recognized. All the Canadian cattle quarantine orders including the first prohibitions in 1876 were passed by the Government on the advice of its own veterinary officers. They were not moved by the Imperial Government. The only agreement with the Imperial authorities had relation to the transit regulations through a portion of the province of Ontario. But all orders and regulations framed, were communicated. Not only was no objection ever taken to the North-west regulations of 1884 and 1887 or the previous practice of unrestricted entry before these were framed; but it happened in 1884 that the Imperial Government officially, by despatch, transmitted a communication requesting permission to allow cattle, in transit, from United States ranches, to enter the Canadian North-west for exportation from the Canadian Atlantic ports. Such transit, however, was not allowed on a report of the then Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. H. Pope). To have blocked settlement, by refusing

entry of cattle, in the Canadian North-west before the opening of the C.P.R. communications would have been as absurd as it would be now to prevent any inhabitants of Labrador to import cattle for their use for fear of conveying disease to the cattle of the province of Ontario.

By the amended Order (1887) the Cattle Quarantine and Transit Regulations in force in the east were applied to the west, in so far as such could be done. The chief difference was that cattle for "stock purposes" instead of pedigree animals "for breeding purposes" only, were allowed to enter after quarantine, in accordance with a decision which was arrived at after very careful consideration by the Minister of Agriculture and the Government of that day. And further, that cattle belonging to immigrant settlers, accompanied and brought in by them, were allowed to enter without quarantine detention, on arrival, if found healthy on veterinary inspection, and if also accompanied by an affidavit that the localities whence they came were free from disease. This arrangement worked very satisfactorily, and it has never been even alleged that any cattle disease was ever imported. There was moreover, then, no movement of cattle from west to east. In this situation it was found the introduction of cattle into Manitoba and the North-west was a necessary condition of settlement. It was seen that settlement could not take place without cattle.

In other cases of importations of cattle not belonging to immigrant settlers, a quarantine detention of ninety days was, without exception, strictly required.

In February, 1893, after transit communications within Canadian territory were fully established, and settlement was firmly established in the North-west, an Order in Council was passed to withdraw the privilege which had been accorded to settlers' cattle by the regulations of 1884 and those of 1887. Manitoba and the North-west by this amended order were placed in the same position as the eastern provinces. This action, however, in respect to settlers' cattle has proved itself to be a somewhat serious impediment to immigration. It was called for on the ground of logical position in view of the controversies of that time with the Imperial Government; and not from any question of fact, relating to diseases of animals.

The whole of two townships in Manitoba, on the United States frontier, are a reserve, by the terms of the regulations, in any part of which cattle entering may be quarantined. At Emerson, or rather Dufferin, about two miles down the Red River, the old International Boundary Commission buildings have been converted into a regular cattle quarantine station; and they, with other conditions of the site, are well adapted for the purpose. This station is under the charge of Mr. D. H. McFadden, D. V. S. When I visited it in September, I found it to be well kept and the regulations carefully carried out. Many cattle enter at this point, as will appear from Mr. McFadden's report. All those in the quarantine when I saw it were perfectly healthy, properly isolated and well attended to. Mr. McFadden remarked to me that the careful application of the tuberculin test to all cattle coming in at that point, under the order of November last, had shown a singular freedom from the disease of tuberculosis, which he did not believe had any real foothold in Manitoba, although some cases had been reported to have been found in places where cattle were confined. Mr. M. Young, D. V. S., who is stationed at Manitou, and Mr. J. Dann, D. V. S. at Deloraine, supervise the entry and quarantine of animals, at other points than Emerson and Gretna, on the Manitoba frontier.

West of Manitoba, and extending to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the animal quarantines and movements of animals entering from the United States are placed in charge of the mounted police, by whom, under the able and efficient direction of Commissioner Herchmer, acting under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, in so far as relates to quarantine matters, the work is admirably and economically performed. Animal quarantine stations are placed at the crossings of all important trails crossing the frontier between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, the most important point being now North Portal at the C. P. R. crossing.

A general Order in Council was passed in March, to arrange for the admission of animals at points where there are rapidly developing mining settlements on the United States frontier of British Columbia. In accordance with a provision of the

## Department of Agriculture.

Act, the customs collectors were appointed by this order, quarantine officers. They have the responsibility of seeing to the isolation and detention of animals as provided by the quarantine regulations, and to the sufficiency of the necessary veterinary certificates respecting the health of animals. No other arrangements could be applied to the circumstances of these new settlements and the features of the country; and it is clear from the reports they have worked satisfactorily. The principal animals' quarantine station in British Columbia is at Victoria, under the charge of Mr. M. G. Blanchard, D.V.S. The regulations are put into effect as respects all animals entering at this port.

The disease of sheep scab which was for so long a time troublesome in parts of the North-west, appears to have been completely extirpated under the direction of Professor McEachran, he being authorized thereto by an Order in Council passed in June, 1893. Mr. R. Evans, D.V.S., who moved from Fort Macleod, on the mounted police taking charge of that station, was directed by Professor McEachran to carry out the details of the work of extirpation. This disease of sheep scab was first introduced into the North-west from the United States. The inspections of all sheep which come in, are individual, and very strict. But the disease of scab may easily escape detection. The *acari* or mites, which cause it, might at the time of inspection, be lodged in the wool of the affected animal. They would therefore at this stage be impossible to detect, and sooner or later, after the animal had received pratique, they would work their way down to the skin. The freeing of the North-west from this introduced, and, it is believed, at the time of the introduction non-detectable disease, was a long and arduous but most useful work. A request to prevent the entry of this disease by quarantine detention, came from the North-west; but the late Minister was unable to comply with it, for the reason that he had cause to believe such action would be followed by reprisal, which would have destroyed the large trade in Canadian sheep with the United States. Bearing, in localities, the afflictions arising from outbreaks of sheep scab, and the necessary expense and trouble of isolation and extirpation, were, therefore, considered the lesser of the two serious evils.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. LOWE,  
*Deputy Minister of Agriculture.*

To the Honourable  
J. A. OUMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

59 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 8A.)

A. 1896

# REPORT

ON

# CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

ARCHIVIST

1895

*(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)*

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



O T T A W A

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1896

No. 8A—1896.] *Price 25 cents.*



Department of Agriculture—Archives.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
ARCHIVIST'S REPORT.....	v
List of contractions, with explanations.....	xxviii
List of works &c., presented with the names of the givers.....	xxviii
Calendar of papers relating to Prince Edward Island.....	1 to 83
“ “ “ New Brunswick.....	1 to 62
“ “ “ Cape Breton.....	1 to 102
“ “ “ Hudson's Bay.....	1 to 12
Relations des voyages de Pierre Esprit Radisson, dans les années 1682-3 et 4, (with translation).....	1
Papers relating to Sable Island.....	84
Chart of Sable Island to face.....	84





# REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

---

The Honourable J. A. OUMET,  
Acting Minister of Agriculture,  
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1895.

Additional transcripts have been received from London since the last report relating to Upper and Lower Canada and the work of copying the papers for these two provinces is rapidly approaching completion. The correspondence of this branch increases steadily and no effort is spared to furnish the information desired on points of interest. Contributions continue to be received from learned societies, institutions and individuals ; for these reference may be made to the list of works presented.

In the report for 1894, the calendar of the papers relating to Nova Scotia examined, in the various depositories in London and elsewhere was published. In the present report the result of these inquiries is continued. The calendar of the papers now presented includes the papers respecting the other Maritime Provinces and Hudson's Bay. Some account of the scattered distribution of these papers in the various state departments and other places of deposit is given in the report for 1894, as well as a statement of the method I have adopted for arranging the transcripts to make them more easily accessible ; it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat this information. It appears, however, desirable to point out, as some misapprehension exists on the subject, that the transcripts of the papers calendared have not yet been received and that due notice shall be given of their reception.

I have, in accordance with the practice hitherto followed, made a summary of leading events in the history of the different provinces, but as this is not, and was not intended to be, exhaustive, the calendar should be examined to supplement the information given in the summary.

In 1769, it was determined, on the solicitation of the proprietors, to form PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, then St. John's Island, into a separate government, subsidiary to that of Nova Scotia, but previous to that time, in 1763 and 1764, a scheme was proposed by Lord Egmont to parcel the island into hundreds, etc., the whole to be granted to His Lordship, who was to distribute the lands in common soccage, the holders, however, to be liable for military service. This scheme was rejected, as well as one by Admiral Knowles and associates, who also asked for a grant of the whole island. The Board of Trade, to whom the committee of Council referred the memorial distributed the lands

to individual applicants, a list of many of whom will be found among the papers relating to Nova Scotia, under the date of 23rd May, 1767. Other documents relating to the same subject will be found in the same series of papers in June, July and August, 1767. It being on the solicitation of these proprietors that the separate government was formed, they came under the obligation to bear the expenses, so that no cost should be thrown on the public exchequer. Francklin, who administered the government of Nova Scotia during the absence of Lord William Campbell, entered into the plan with what was considered more zeal than prudence, and the steps he took were disapproved of, the Secretary of State writing to Lord William Campbell that Francklin was only authorized to report what establishment might be necessary, but to do nothing more than make temporary arrangements, so that it was feared the expenses incurred would fall on Francklin himself. The arrangements appear to have been badly executed or perhaps ill-conceived, as the officials sent to carry on the new government were obliged to return to Halifax, there being no provision made for their support. Patterson, who was appointed governor in July, 1769, arrived on the island on the 30th August of that year and was sworn in on the 19th September when he appointed an Executive Council. His report of the natural condition of the island was favourable, but there were neither houses nor provisions to shelter or feed expected arrivals; not even a barn appears to have been built, as stated by Patterson in the letter in which he reported the want of a church, court-house and gaol, nor were there any roads. In 1768, a plan on which Charlottetown was to be built was prepared by Morris, surveyor general of Nova Scotia, but that was modified by Patterson after his arrival. Both plans have been ordered to be copied.

The proprietors who had been so anxious for a separate government were not prompt in payment of their quit-rents from which the expenses were to be paid, so that the officials received no salaries and the funds for building roads were contributed by voluntary subscription. Ordinances were passed by the Executive Council for the collection of quit-rents and for other purposes, but these were regarded by the Secretary of State as of no further validity than such as would arise from the consent of the inhabitants; in the meantime the officials suffered from the non-payment of their salaries, being only relieved by unauthorized advances made by Governor Patterson.

In February, 1773, it was resolved to call a House of Assembly, which was done, but the first did not exist long, the Executive Council on the 14th of July of the same year having determined to dissolve it; the Assembly was accordingly adjourned to the 1st of next April, when it was to be dissolved. Information may be gathered from the calendar regarding the attempts by Lieut.-Governor Desbrisay and others to settle the island, but these appear to have been objectionable to the imperial authorities represented by the Secretaries of State.

In 1775, on the outbreak of hostilities in the colonies, predatory excursions were made by the New Englanders against the island, in one of which they plundered the house of Governor Patterson, seized Callbeck, the administrator and Wright the surveyor, then captured a vessel from London, on board of which were Messrs. Spence and Higgins, whom they robbed of all their effects, and then released them, with Spence's wife and servants and Mr. Desbrisay, the chaplain. Wright states that the privateers were acting under orders from General Washington and that the attack on Charlotte-town was out of revenge for recruits being raised on the island for Quebec. The events

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

on the island during the revolutionary war and the measures of defence may be traced in the calendar, so that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them.

Patterson, who had been absent for some time, returned to the island on the 28th June, 1780, and reported a great improvement in the number of the population, the increase of stock, &c. He proposed on account of the confusion caused by the name—St. John's Island—that it be changed to New Ireland, and an Act was passed for the purpose, but disallowed, the reason given being that the name of New Ireland was already appropriated. He also proposed a system of military roads, but the plan was not approved of by Lord George Germain, then Secretary of State, as he held that these roads would afford advantages to an enemy, whereas by the island being left as it was the population from their knowledge of the country would have the advantage.

Governor Patterson, on his return, charged Lieut.-Governor Desbrisay and the Executive Council with having taken advantage of his absence to secure lands for themselves in an improper manner, and made a demand that the lands thus acquired should be restored to the Crown. Desbrisay defended his course, urging his powers as Lieut.-Governor, and that he had obeyed instructions in granting lands; should the King command him, he would give up the lands, but he thought it hard. The members of the Council also protested against the demand for the restoration of the lands, but the Lords of Trade agreed with Patterson on the impropriety of the action of the Lieut.-Governor and Council, and desired that a surrender of the lands should be made formally in open court, the transactions being entered on the record.

In January, 1782, Governor Patterson reported that he was constructing a boat to cross to the continent, so as to put the island in communication with the rest of the world during winter, but the result of this first attempt is not given in the documents.

About the end of this year (1782) the beginning of the movement of loyalists towards the island is noticed, being an invitation from the officers of the King's Rangers to loyalist refugees to visit and examine the island, so as to be themselves witnesses of the misrepresentations that had been circulated respecting it, and Governor Patterson, writing to the provincial agent, calls attention to the happy asylum it would be for the loyalists. The previous settlers appear, however, to have given him a good deal of trouble. In the month of June, 1783, the agent, Stuart, urged that official orders should be sent to New York to forward loyalists to St. John's Island as early as possible, and the grantees who had received large blocks of land on the island offered to surrender a fourth of their grants for their benefit, but at the end of the year Patterson complained that the want of instructions to supply the loyalists with provisions, &c., would frustrate these intentions. Whether from this or other reasons, the settlement of the loyalists did not proceed very rapidly, although the King's favourable designs in respect to them were communicated to Governor Patterson by the Secretary of State, in a letter dated 8th June, 1784. On the 12th of July, Patterson reported what steps had been taken to distribute the lands resigned by the proprietors for the use of the loyalists, and expressed the most sanguine hopes of the vast numbers to be expected from the Middle States. These hopes were not realized, although a certain number arrived, for the transport of whom vessels were engaged and arrangements made for allotting them lands and for supplying them with provisions, materials for building houses, tools and implements of husbandry.

In the meantime, it was decided that St. John's Island was to be reduced to a lieutenant-governorship and reannexed to the eastern part of Nova Scotia, but to enjoy its own constitution and retain its own jurisdiction (the dispatch signifying this is among the papers relating to Nova Scotia, dated 29th May, 1784). The new commission to Parr, Governor of Nova Scotia, appointed him to be Governor-in-chief of Nova Scotia, St. John's Island and Cape Breton, but the letter from the Secretary of State to Patterson of 27th September, 1784, giving this information, repeated that the legislature of St. John's Island was preserved entire, and that every act of government was to be executed by the lieutenant-governor, except when the governor-in-chief was actually present. Patterson accepted his reduction in rank without complaint, but represented that after the first difficulties attending the settlement had been overcome the annexation of the island to Nova Scotia had inflicted a greater blow on the settlement of the island than all other causes put together, Parr in his new capacity having threatened that no more provisions would be granted to those who went to settle there, but he justified that course by the statement that Parr regarded the island as unfit for settlement—an apology which does not accord with a previous part of the same letter, in which it is alleged that the enmity in Nova Scotia to the island arose from the fear that its natural advantages would deprive Nova Scotia of its population. How far this charge was well founded does not appear in the correspondence. It is not improbable that the quarrels between the Governor and the Legislature and the charges against each other by the Governor and the Chief Justice may have contributed, as much as anything else, to the slight growth of population, added to which was the lack of funds caused by the neglect of the proprietors to pay their quit-rents. The relations between the Governor and the Legislature were evidently not friendly. The Assembly having adjourned and not having met on the day fixed for re-assembling, owing, as the members alleged, to the hindrances caused by the bad weather, Patterson issued a proclamation, dated 13th April, that it was dissolved *ipso facto*. Against this the Assembly protested and appealed to the public, formulating charges against Patterson, a petition for whose removal was prepared for signature. The Council and Assembly apparently took opposite sides and Patterson's brother John defended him with great energy, but the complaints became so numerous that his recall was ordered, and Lieut.-Governor Fanning, then at Halifax, was sent to take his place. Patterson's fight to retain office forms an interesting episode in the history of the island, the reason given in his first letter to the Secretary of State after the arrival of Fanning being that if he went away it would be the ruin of his family, and he wrote to Fanning declining to give up his position—a step submitted to by Fanning to prevent disturbance until he should receive further orders, and he declined to receive an address from the inhabitants, in case it might have a prejudicial effect on the public feeling. Under this anomalous state of affairs great confusion arose, but on the 5th of April, 1787, a peremptory order was sent by the Secretary of State to Patterson to deliver to Fanning all the public documents and instructions in his possession, the King having no longer need of his services. On the same date Fanning was notified of the recall of Patterson, but previous to the arrival of these dispatches Fanning had received others by way of Halifax (probably from Dorchester, although no dispatches of this nature can be traced). In accordance with these, he had by proclamation, on the 10th of April, published his commission requiring His Majesty's subjects to govern themselves accordingly. In spite of this, Patterson clung to office and on the 5th of May prorogued the Assembly already dissolved by Fanning on the 3rd. The order of the 5th of April was, however, too clear to be disregarded, and

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

Patterson left for Quebec to present his case to Lord Dorchester. (For letter from Patterson to Dorchester, of 6th July, see Q. 28, p. 113, and for Dorchester's report to Sydney, of 18th August, see the same volume, p. 111.) But the trials of Lieut.-Governor Fanning were not over; several of the members of Council had resigned, whose places must be filled; he complained that the military officers refused to support him, and a report was current that Patterson intended to return. Added to these troubles was the uneasiness caused by the expression of opinion from Mr. Under-Secretary Nepean, that he was wrong to issue the proclamation of 10th April, whilst Patterson held the government. But the charges against Patterson were too serious to be overlooked. On the 14th of August, 1788, the Collector of Customs reported that in attempting to seize contraband goods he had been defeated by the smugglers employed by the late Lieut.-Governor and his brother John, and in February, 1789, a public charge of the same nature was made against the two brothers. What were the specific charges against Patterson that were examined by the Privy Council are not clearly stated in the documents, but he complained of the mortifying result of the investigation and most of his Council, as well as himself, were deprived of office, although there appears to have been some hesitation with regard to the Council, owing to apprehension of difficulty in filling the vacancies.

The first printing press on the island was set up by Mr. Robertson in 1788, the sole reference to this fact being a notice that he was employed in December, of that year, to print the laws. These must have been kept most irregularly, so that it was with great difficulty the Acts could be collected for printing. The state of affairs in this respect may be seen in Fanning's dispatch of 20th May, 1792, when he transmitted the printed collection. In this he stated that only loose and incorrect copies had been found, but he reported that these had been carefully revised and corrected and he appears to have been satisfied with their authenticity. The business of a printer did not appear to be remunerative, as Robertson left immediately after the Acts of 1798 were printed.

The defenceless state in which the Island was left appears from the correspondence on the occasion of the apprehended war with Spain in 1790 and subsequently on that of the declaration of war by the French authorities in 1793. Apparently Fanning did not believe that a war would take place with Spain, a belief which turned out to be well founded, but he offered, should a war break out, to serve in a military capacity and suggested an attack on Florida, then held by Spain, the capture of which would afford an asylum to southern loyalists, who could not stand the northern cold. The treaty of peace in October, 1790, put an end to projects of this kind, although Fanning did not learn of the settlement of the dispute till June of the following year.

The war with France, declared in 1793, threatened to be of more dangerous consequence to the island, but the capture of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Ogilvie lessened the chances of an attack from that quarter. Owing to the demand for men required for agricultural operations, some difficulty was experienced in collecting the militia, but by December the ice acted as a sure defence against an attack on the coasts. In the spring of 1794, a corps of 200 men was ordered to be raised for whom arms were to be supplied from Halifax and Fanning offered, besides the levy money, 100 acres of his own land to each recruit who should enlist before the 1st of November. This gratuity was not accepted by government, the Secretary of State informing Fanning that it was not intended His Majesty's service should be provided for at his personal expense. In common with the other provinces voluntary contributions were made for defraying the cost

of the war, a list of which was sent in October, 1798. The short peace put a stop to the war for a time, Fanning having on the 6th December, 1801, acknowledged receipt of the information that preliminaries of peace had been signed and subsequently ratified, although the Treaty of Amiens was not signed till 27th March, 1802.

In November, 1798, an Act with a suspending clause was passed by the provincial legislature to change the name of the island from St. John to that of Prince Edward, which was confirmed by the King, receipt of the order in Council to that effect having been acknowledged by Fanning on the 13th June, 1799, on which day the new name appears to have been first used in official dispatches from the governor. The Act is in collection of the statutes of the island, 39 George III., cap. 1.

For other transactions on the island reference may be made to the calendar.

In 1784, the province of NEW BRUNSWICK was formed by detaching a portion from Nova Scotia. The reason for this will be found in a dispatch from the Secretary of State to Parr, dated 29th May of that year, among the documents relating to Nova Scotia. In the same dispatch the appointment of a governor general over all the provinces was announced. Thomas Carleton, the first governor of New Brunswick was a brother of Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) and served in Canada and New York during the Revolutionary war. He died at the age of 85. He arrived on the 21st of November, 1784, at Parr town (St. John) and on the 24th reported that he had published his commission and proclaimed the boundaries, &c. In his instructions it was directed that he and the Executive Council were to make as few laws as possible, leaving the work of legislation to an Assembly, which was to be called at as early a date as was practicable. Next spring (1785) he fixed on St. Ann's point as the capital of the new province, to which, in honour of the Duke of York, he gave the name of Frederic's town, now contracted to Fredericton. The selection gave rise to a somewhat acrimonious controversy and the representatives from the counties on the Bay of Fundy, after the Assembly was constituted, passed a bill to have the terms of the Supreme Court held alternately at Fredericton and St. John, alleging the inconvenience to suitors on the Bay of Fundy from being obliged to go so far up the St. John to attend the Court. On the 25th of June, 1785, Carleton reported that he had given a charter of incorporation to the City of St. John, the name having been changed from that of Parr town on the representation of the inhabitants. The reasons given for granting the charter were the sudden increase of inhabitants and the necessity for municipal regulations, but it was indicated to him by the Secretary of State, in a dispatch dated 5th October, that he had exceeded his powers, as before granting the charter it should have been submitted for the King's consideration.

The Assembly referred to was convened on the first Tuesday of January, 1786, the number of members for the House of Representatives being fixed at 26. The election was not peaceable. Carleton complained that by appeals to party spirit and by the use of intoxicating liquor, riots took place, so that the military had to be called out; by this measure, by the arrest of the ringleaders and by closing the houses of entertainment order was for the time restored. Carleton relied for permanent peace in the community on the efforts of the sober part of the population to repress serious disturbances, the military force being too slender to cope with any general outbreak. But disorder did not cease at once or altogether, as Carleton reported in a dispatch, dated 14th May, 1786, that the defeated candidates had attacked the corporation, then the Assembly and succeeded in causing riots for which they were tried, convicted and punished.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

A measure for the payment of members of Assembly was early brought forward in the House of representatives but was strongly objected to by the Secretary of State on the ground that payment for their services lowered the dignity and, therefore, lessened the influence of the members. Bills to provide for the payment were rejected by the Council, leading to disputes between the two Houses. The Assembly, in order to force the Council to pass the appropriation for the payment inserted it in the supply bill, but the Council, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of such a course rejected the bill absolutely, leaving the province without the means of carrying on the government. In reference to this dispute the Secretary of State, in a dispatch dated 9th June, 1796, laid down the constitutional mode of dealing with money bills. As the abstract in the calendar at that date gives the important part of the dispatch, reference may be made to it on that subject. It was not till the session of 1798 that the Assembly separated the item for the pay of members from the general supply bill and the Council on this change being made, in order apparently to put an end to the dispute, agreed to concur in the measure.

In respect to education, there are in the documents relating to Nova Scotia, details of proposals for the establishment of a college in that province and for the constitution of foundations in the two great English universities for completing the education of promising students from British North America. Governor Carleton was also communicated with on the subject, so far as it related to New Brunswick, and on the 20th August, 1790, he reported that steps had been taken to form an institution for higher education in that province and that a charter for a college had been in preparation but abandoned in consequence of a dispatch from the Secretary of State. Of the lands set apart for the endowment of a college, he reported that a portion was let at a rent of £100, the rest of the lands being a wilderness and unproductive, that a grammar school had been in operation and that the trustees hoped to enlarge the plan of instruction. Apparently in answer to this, a dispatch dated 8th November, 1792, informed Carleton that the grammar school would meet with due consideration and that the benefits of the foundations in the universities were to extend to all the North American provinces. He was further desired to send a copy of the proposed charter for the public seminary and details of the work done at the grammar school; these were sent on the 9th of March, 1793.

The disputes respecting the boundaries between New Brunswick and the United States were begun very shortly after the close of the war, Massachusetts having asserted, without a conference with the other side, that the most easterly of the three rivers falling into Passamaquoddy Bay was the western boundary of New Brunswick (that is of Nova Scotia before the division), an assertion with which Carleton did not agree, but which he did not think it desirable to discuss with the authorities of Massachusetts at that time. The proceedings of the commissioners subsequently appointed to determine the boundary, of which Chipman was the British agent, are too voluminous to admit of any satisfactory summary being made. All the papers will be copied, including the negotiations following on the treaty of Ghent, the documents coming down to 1850, special permission having been obtained to have copies made of those subsequent to 1842. It will be some time, however, before they are completed for transmission here.

In anticipation of an attack on British North America in consequence of the declaration of war by France, Carleton, on the 8th of February, 1793, was instructed to raise a corps of 600 men for the defence of the province, the deficiency in the supply of

arms in New Brunswick to be made up from Halifax. In the apprehended war with Spain in 1790, application had been made to Lord Dorchester for arms for the militia of New Brunswick, but the settlement of the dispute had rendered a supply unnecessary on that account, so that the militia were unarmed and undisciplined. In a dispatch of 10th August, 1793, Carleton reported that preparations were making in the United States for predatory attacks on the provinces, which the government of the United States did not appear to have sufficient energy to prevent. In order to resist these attacks "from the lower class of people in these states," defensive works were erected at St. John without expense to government, and the Secretary of State informed Carleton that a squadron would be sent to protect the harbour. In its collective capacity the Assembly did not admit that it was its duty to provide for defence, but the individual members expressed their willingness to co-operate for that object. In the session of 1795, the discussion of the liability of the province for measures of defence was, according to Carleton, evaded by the Assembly.

The disputes respecting lands were in some cases carried to extreme lengths. The letters of Glenie, attacking every official indiscriminately may be found at November, 1789, January, 1790, and March, 1792. The violence of the language and the vulgarity of his attacks destroy any credence that might otherwise be attached to his charges and his correspondent, it is alleged, was laying claim to lands in which he could only demand a share, but the whole of which he wished to secure to the exclusion of his co-heirs. No notice need have been taken of these attacks were it not that they probably throw light on one at least of the causes of the bitterness shown in local politics. Official complaints were frequent that settlement was retarded by the system of reserves to secure timber for the navy and by the restriction on grants which caused an outflow of the population.

Settlements of negroes had been made throughout the provinces during and after the revolutionary war; these negro settlers were of different classes. Some had seen military service during the revolutionary war, others had fled from slavery after the war was over. Among these latter was one named Peters, whose complaints of not receiving the land promised to him and to those whom he represented, or said he did, for the others denied having authorized him to speak for them, led to the correspondence which deals with the facts. These were, that the blacks who served with the troops received grants with other disbanded soldiers; the others obtained the same grants as the white settlers. The proposal to remove the black population from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone, noticed in the preliminary report for 1894, p. xix., extended to New Brunswick. In neither province was the proposal received favourably, and in New Brunswick, to which the present remarks apply, it was reported that most of the blacks were in the service of families and receiving high wages. The blacks themselves did not seem anxious to leave the province and the Imperial authorities appear to have taken that into consideration, but before the movement could be stopped 222 of the blacks had been shipped for Sierra Leone. Carleton was directed to induce the able-bodied who remained to enlist in a corps for service in the West Indies, but they did not show much eagerness to accept of this proposal.

The headquarters of the military were at Halifax, from which place supplies were sent to the troops in New Brunswick adding, as Carleton complained, to the expense and involving great delay. He remonstrated on more than one occasion on the removal of troops



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, partly on the ground that only through the former could the latter be attacked and, besides, that the removal acted as an impediment to the progress of the settlements above Fredericton, the presence of the troops there being a protection to the settlers from attacks by the Indians, which had deterred immigrants from going beyond the reach of military protection. Certain changes in the administration of the paymaster's department were believed by Carleton to be infringements on his power, in consequence of which he resigned his office, but before a successor was appointed he had reconsidered his position and expressed his willingness to continue, if the withdrawal of his resignation did not come too late; as he continued to be governor till 1803, it is clear that effect was not given to his resignation. On more than one occasion he expressed his desire to be transferred to Quebec, a wish which the King appeared willing to gratify, the correspondence showing that Carleton was regarded with favour by the King, favours being granted to other members of the family, which excited jealousy amongst aspirants to office. It being thought he would be more useful in New Brunswick than in Quebec, it was so represented to him although, he was informed, if he pressed his wish to be removed to Quebec he would be transferred, but that if he remained in New Brunswick he would receive marks of the royal favour by promotion in his profession. Carleton acquiesced, remained and was promoted to the rank of Major General.

CAPE BRETON was partially disjoined from Nova Scotia in 1784, but continued to be subordinate to the governor of that province, having, however, a separate legislature on the same system as that of St. John's Island (P.E.I.) On the 7th July, 1784, Parr was informed that Major Frederick Wallet DesBarres was to be Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton, but that the island was still to remain a part of his (Parr's) government. Until the arrival of DesBarres, Cuyler, a loyalist and formerly mayor of Albany, was to act in his room, which he did for a short time. The information respecting the date of the arrival of DesBarres is not clear in the documents. According to them, he arrived in Halifax some time previous to the 16th November, 1784, and reached Cape Breton between that date and the 22nd February, 1785, when his first official paper is on record, dated at Coal Mines (afterwards Sydney), being an instruction to the Committee of Council to have the cargo of the "Blenheim" inspected and reported on.

Cuyler, who acted as *locum tenens* for DesBarres, appears from the correspondence to have left Albany and to have been employed for some time at New York. In October, 1782, he was at Montreal employed as inspector of the refugees and charged with the distribution of provisions to those in that district. During that time he was engaged in active correspondence with friends in Albany, with the object of obtaining secret intelligence. On the 24th of March, 1783, he wrote to Major Mathews, secretary to Governor Haldimand, expressing his apprehension that a shameful peace had been made and that although stipulations were inserted in favour of the loyalists, these would have no effect. His words are :

"I make no doubt but His Majesty will endeavour to make such a stipulation, but I have no expectation that such of the loyalists as are considered of consequence will benefit by it, as it is clear to me that such cannot live in peace and safety amongst them when the sovereignty is lost, and as to their property that has been confiscated is lost, and their estates, should they be suffered to be sold, they would not fetch a fourth value, therefore all the good purpose that may be expected from such stipulation may be experienced by such as were of no great consequence among them when rebellion began and that tamely sit down to be insulted." (Archives, series B., vol. 165, p. 58).

The opinion of counsel given by Alexander Hamilton, dated at New York on the 13th February, 1784, on the application of Cuyler for leave to return to the State of New York to secure his property under the protection of the treaty of peace, bears out the anticipations that Cuyler entertained as to the inefficiency of the stipulations contained in the fifth and sixth clauses of the Treaty of 1783. Hamilton's opinion was that it would be very dangerous for Cuyler to return and that there was no prospect for the restoration of his property. Reference may be made to series B. of the Archives, vol. 165, for Cuyler's correspondence and his negotiations in London for grants of land in Cape Breton. At the end of the same volume, following page 261, is a list with the title:—"Return of the loyalists associated for the purpose of Forming a Settlement on the Island of Cape Breton, agreeable to His Majesty's Instructions to Abraham Cuyler, Esq., and the agents appointed for that purpose." The return gives the names, number of each family, their former place of residence or regiment and their occupations. The total number was 141, of whom 80 were men.

Apparently Cuyler did not act cordially with DesBarres, of whose unfriendly conduct he complained to Nepean. These quarrels being of comparatively slight public interest, except as throwing light on some of the causes which retarded the progress of the island, need not be treated at length. It may be briefly stated, that on the appointment of Macarmick, who succeeded DesBarres as Lieut.-Governor, Cuyler was taken into favour, and in 1787 made assistant judge and an Executive Councillor, other offices being added. Whether the cause was in the imperious disposition of Macarmick, as has been alleged, or in the temper of Cuyler, is not plain, but in 1789 Cuyler was suspended from his offices and Macarmick recommended that the suspension should be followed by dismissal and a successor appointed. The Council took up the quarrel and a long investigation into Cuyler's conduct was the result. In a letter of 18th May, 1790, Macarmick charged Cuyler with insolence as the mouthpiece of a faction, but the Imperial authorities did not take so serious a view of the transaction as did the Lieut.-Governor, holding that although Cuyler's conduct had been reprehensible, it did not warrant his dismissal. On the 30th of August, 1790, Macarmick repeated his charge of insolence against Cuyler, but added that he would have pardoned him, had not the suspension been made an affair of the Council. Cuyler, who had been in London to present his case to the Privy Council and been ordered back to duty, returned to the island in October, 1790, and resumed his offices, but apparently only as an evidence that he had been reinstated notwithstanding Macarmick's efforts, as he at once resigned the offices he held. It seems clear that he could scarcely have retained these, especially his seat in the Council, whilst Macarmick was Lieut.-Governor, their relations being of so unfriendly a nature. Macarmick charged him with issuing a pamphlet against his administration which was circulated with "uncommon diligence," containing, Macarmick complained, charges very injurious to his character. Cuyler, according to Macarmick's statement, shortly after his return from London, left the island and went to Canada, from which, so far as the papers to 1801 show, he did not return.

DesBarres, the first Lieut.-Governor, was of high scientific attainments, as is evident from the works he has left but, apparently misled by his law advisers, especially by the Chief Justice, a man of extreme views, he was charged with taking higher grounds as civil governor than his commission warranted. One instance is reported by Captain Sawyer of H.M.S. "Thisbe" that he had met with a brig loaded with coal,

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

flying a pennant, the distinguishing mark of ships of the Royal Navy, in virtue, Captain Sawyer alleged, of a commission issued by DesBarres. How far that commission was supposed to justify the master for assuming this special indication of His Majesty's ships does not appear, but the captain of the "Thisbe" evidently assumed that DesBarres was in the habit of issuing such commissions, as he ordered that all such should be revoked until the directions of the Admiralty were received. No further reference is made to the subject in the correspondence so that there is no explanation by DesBarres nor appeal by him to the authority or supposed authority under which he acted. As only one vessel was employed at a time for the provincial service, it is not probable that any other commission of this nature than one was issued and, therefore, that Captain Sawyer's order to refrain from issuing commissions was precautionary rather than founded on what was actually taking place.

The quarrels between the Lieut.-Governor and the military authorities respecting the control of the provisions for the troops seem to have arisen, to some extent at least, from the confusion caused by the shipment of those for the soldiers and loyalists together, all consigned to the Lieut.-Governor. This, no doubt, led to his believing, encouraged by the Chief Justice, that he had complete control of these and that he alone could decide on their disposal, an opinion not shared by the General of the district, who instructed the officer in command at Cape Breton to hold possession of the provisions, those for the loyalists to be issued on the requisition, not by the order, of the Lieut.-Governor. The Attorney General differed in opinion from the Chief Justice in regard to the powers of the Lieut.-Governor and declined to enter suit for the recovery of the provisions, recommending that the question should be submitted to the Treasury for decision, a course not followed and the quarrel proceeded to extremities, warrants being issued by the Lieut.-Governor for the arrest of the officers and soldiers who had prevented the store-house from being taken possession of by the Provost marshal acting under the orders of DesBarres. Whilst the question was before the Secretary of State to whom it had been submitted by Campbell, the General commanding the district, a short-lived reconciliation had been effected between Colonel Yorke, commanding the detachment on the island and Lieut.-Governor DesBarres, but the quarrel was soon renewed with increased violence, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice denouncing in the Council the conduct of Colonel Yorke, as evidencing an intention to starve the people. The feeling of animosity to the troops created in the minds of the settlers by this charge was the most serious effect of the quarrel. Prosecutions were entered against Yorke and his officers and a true bill was found against the former by the Grand Jury. At a meeting of Council called to consider the question, the Attorney General gave it as his opinion, that DesBarres, as Chancellor, had power to issue a warrant against Yorke, but was responsible to the Crown for its exercise. The Chief Justice took high ground, maintaining that the Lieut.-Governor had absolute power over all authority, civil or military, on the island and subsequently, in a charge to the Grand Jury, he stated that he declined to proceed to any trials till the military forces were removed. It seems from the correspondence that the inhabitants of the island were greatly divided in opinion, rival addresses being signed, some in favour of the troops, with serious charges against the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice on the one hand and on the other addresses in favour of these two officials. On the 30th November, 1786, the Secretary of State wrote to DesBarres that the King was not satisfied with some of his proceedings, which had raised doubts of his rectitude, or at least of his prudence, and that he was to come to London to give an account of his administration, leaving the senior

Councillor in charge. Gibbons the Chief Justice was suspended but restored on account of his general good character, although his conduct was held to have been censurable. He, however, died in prison in France, having been taken a prisoner of war whilst on board ship. Shortly after the recall of DesBarres, Macarmick was appointed to succeed him.

The anxiety of Lieut.-Governor DesBarres for the speedy settlement of the island is apparent from the whole correspondence, but his efforts were thwarted by objections given effect to by government to emigration from the United Kingdom to the colonies although emigrants could not be prevented from going elsewhere, notably to the United States. The consequence was that the great expense incurred by DesBarres was, to a large extent, thrown away, an expense which, with others incurred officially in the course of his administration, he was unable to recover in spite of his efforts to that end. The violent party spirit that reigned in the island led to charges of all kinds being made against the Lieut.-Governor for the time being, a fact which must be borne in mind in regard to the first who held that office in Cape Breton as well as in respect to the charges against his successors.

Macarmick, often, but improperly, written McCornick, his successor, was not more fortunate than his predecessor in escaping obloquy. He reached Sydney on the 7th October, 1787, but did not land till the 12th, DesBarres not having vacated Government House. Shortly after his arrival, Macarmick reported that he had taken steps to recover lands held under licenses of occupation granted by DesBarres. The cause of these licenses being issued appears to have arisen from the prohibition to grant lands absolutely, which it was complained prevented the settlement of the island and thereby retarded its progress. Macarmick's proceedings in this case were approved of, the issue of the licenses being regarded as an evasion of the prohibition and pronounced invalid, formal authority being given to Macarmick to recover them by legal proceedings, but he reported that he did not anticipate any trouble from those in possession.

It is not necessary to dwell on the quarrels between Macarmick and the officials, which were frequent and bitter, it is sufficient to notice that the enmity of a portion of the inhabitants towards the military on account of the check kept on the issue of provisions remained unabated; the origin of this feeling has been already noticed. The apprehended war with Spain over the seizures of vessels at Nootka Sound, led to the orders for Cape Breton, as well as the other colonies, being put in a state of defence, but peace being speedily re-established, little expense was incurred for the island on that occasion.

In 1758, the strong fortification of Louisbourg was captured and held by Great Britain *de facto*, until by the treaty with France in 1763, a formal surrender was made of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, in terms of the fourth article of that treaty, which is in these words:—

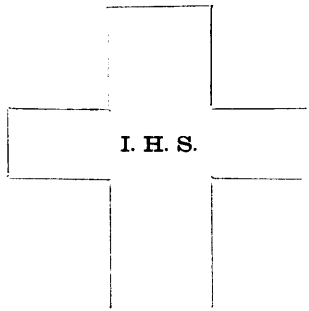
IV. His most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions, which he has hitherto formed, or might form, to Nova Scotia or Acadia, in all its parts, and guaranties the whole of it, and with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain; moreover, his most Christian Majesty cedes and guaranties to his said Britannic Majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the Island of Cape Breton, &c., &c.

The existence of coal in the island was well known, grants having been made early in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by the French King, and in the journal of Sir Hovenden Walker of the unsuccessful attempt on Quebec, he says on the 11th of

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

September, 1711, dating from "Spanish River Road," speaking of Cape Breton (journal, edition of 1720, p. 150):—

Being informed by several officers who had been there, that a Cross was erected on the Shoar, with the names of the *French* Sea Officers who had been here, which I looked upon as a Claim of Right they pretend to for the King their Master, the Island having been always in the times of Peace used in Common, both by the English and French for loading coals, which are extraordinary good here, and taken out of the Clifts with Iron Crows only and no other Labour: I thought it not amiss therefore to leave something of that kind to declare the Queen's Right to this Place; and having a Board made by the *Carpenter*, and painted, I sent him ashoar to fix it upon a Tree in some eminent Place where it might easily be seen, which was after this Forum, with the Inscription following:—



IN NOMINE  
PATRIS FILLII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI  
AMEN  
OMNIBUS IN CHRISTO FIDELIBUS SALUTEM  
ANNA' DEI GRATIA  
MAG. BRITANNIÆ  
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA  
TOTIUSQUE AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS  
DOMINA, FIDEI DEFENSOR, &c.  
IN  
CUIUS HARUM INSULARUM VULGO  
CAPE BRETON  
PROPRIETATIS  
ET DOMINII  
TESTIMONIUM  
HOC  
EREXIT MONUMENTUM  
SUÆ MAJESTATIS SERVUS  
ET SUBDITUS FIDELISSIMUS  
D. HOVENDEN WALKER EQUES AURATUS  
OMNIUM IN AMERICA NAVIUM REGALIUM  
PREFECTUS ET THALASSIARCHA  
MENSE SEPTEMBRIS  
ANNO SALUTIS  
MDCCXI.

This claim was not, however, established for upwards of fifty years, as already noted, the treaty by which Cape Breton was surrendered by France having been signed on the 10th of February, 1763. Next year General Howe and other officers who had served in the army, applied for a grant of land to be used for opening coal mines. The application was referred by the Privy Council to the Lords of Trade on the 19th March, 1764. On the 26th of the same month and year, a similar reference was made to the Lords of Trade of a memorial from the Duke of Richmond and associates for a grant of the whole island, in which no mention was made of coal mines. Other applications followed in respect to the coal lands. On the 10th of May, Sir Thomas Fludyer was desired to attend the Privy Council to support the case of himself and others, who had presented a memorial for the lease of all the coal lands in Cape Breton. Sir Thomas Fludyer was an alderman of London, knighted by George III. in 1761. His brother, Sir Samuel, created a baronet in 1759, joined his brother Thomas in a second memorial in which they asked for 100,000 acres in Cape Breton, and for a lease of all the coal lands within the limits of the grant; a map accompanied this second memorial. Other proposals for the coal lands were received, and on the 10th of July, 1764, the Lords of Trade recommended to the King the acceptance of the offer by Sir Samuel Fludyer and associates. What steps, if any, were taken by the successful offerers cannot be traced in the correspondence; a report from Francklin, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 30th September, 1766, gives some information respecting the mines, the buildings, etc., so that some work must have been done to develop them. He reported that the vein was 12 feet thick and half a mile wide, that the coal ready for transportation could be sold for twelve shillings and sixpence, presumably a chaldron, the cost for raising the same quantity being five shillings, showing a large profit, which he urged should be used for the public benefit, and that the coal should be sent to Halifax in order to supply export cargoes for vessels bringing merchandise, instead of them being obliged to sail in ballast. This was followed by an address from the Legislative Council and Assembly, asking for the revenues of the coal mines and for the quit-rents on the lands granted to be used for provincial improvements, but this request was refused, the reason alleged being the heavy expenses for the American services, of which Nova Scotia came in for a very ample share. Apparently whatever leases had been granted had expired, for Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, at that time including Cape Breton, in a dispatch dated 21st May, 1767, reported that he had allowed merchants in Halifax to raise coal, that is that he had granted licenses for that purpose, that he had realized £500 by this step, and that as the coal was on the coast and easily accessible, the holders of licenses would for their own interest prevent unlicensed persons from carrying it off. The money thus raised was employed for the construction of roads, a course which did not meet with the approbation of the King, as Lord William Campbell was informed by the Secretary of State that His Majesty could not grant the revenues from quit-rents and from the coal mines for provincial services, but a sum was granted to cover the amount expended for these purposes. When the prohibition to carry off coal for general use was given does not appear in the dispatches, but a letter from Francklin, dated 28th May, 1768, shows that such an order had been received. In sending copy of the contract for digging and carrying off coal, he sent an affidavit of the quantity already removed, reporting that by His Majesty's instructions he had prevented the removal of the rest, and that by order of Sir Jeffery Amherst a quantity had been raised for the troops. The prohibition, it was represented, would have no effect in saving the coal, but the contrary. The removal of the 59th from Louisbourg

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

Lord William Campbell reported on the 12th of September, 1768, would be followed by the total desertion of its inhabitants and that the coal mines, ordered not to be touched would be worked by any one who chose to go there. A repetition of the order not to renew the contract was given by dispatch from the Secretary of State of the same date (12th September) and Lord William Campbell, apparently in answer, stated the nature of the coal contract and again informed the Secretary of State of his apprehension of the bad effects of the contract not being renewed, or a similar arrangement being entered into. That his apprehension was well grounded appears from a report made on the 30th June, 1770, that one inhabitant of Louisbourg had taken out 500 tons of coal for his own advantage, a case which does not appear to have been singular. It, however, led to a military guard being placed over the coal mines and the seizure of what had been brought to the surface, which it was suggested should be sent to Halifax for the use of the troops, or, if the expense of removal were thought too great, some other way of disposing of the coal could be considered. From this and previous evidence, it seems clear that Campbell regarded the existence of a contract as a guarantee that the contractors would guard their own interests instead of the expense of preserving the coal being thrown on Government. It is apparent that the military guard was insufficient to watch over and protect the coal deposits, which, as previously reported, were easily accessible, for Legge, successor to Campbell, called the attention of Commodore Shuldham, on the 21st of June, 1774, to the fact that a regular contraband trade was carried on with St. Pierre and Miquelon, the islands off Newfoundland left in possession of the French, which were supplied with coal from Cape Breton, brandy, wine, and other merchandise being given in exchange. Such a trade, the Secretary of State believed, could only be stopped by the vigilance of the cruisers, and on the 27th January, 1775, orders were given that care must be taken to prevent the removal of coal from Cape Breton, except for the use of troops at Halifax and Massachusetts Bay.

The cause of the subsequent change of policy in respect to the preservation of coal does not appear in the correspondence, but it may be considered probable that the liberty to the inhabitants of Halifax to dig coal on Cape Breton of which they were informed by the Lieut.-Governor on the 26th April, 1776, was due to the influx of troops and refugees to Halifax, consequent on the evacuation of Boston. The system was allowed to continue in force during the war which, no doubt, accounts for the absence of reference to the coal supply during that period, as it was not till the 8th of March, 1785, that the Secretary of State informed Parr, then Governor of Nova Scotia but having Cape Breton as a subsidiary part of his government, that the existing system of supplying Halifax with coal might continue, but that the privilege could only be temporary. The only references to the coal mines during the progress of the revolutionary war were reports that threats were freely expressed and attempts made to destroy the works, and that a force was sent for their defence, consisting of newly-raised independent companies, under command of Capt. Hierlihy. On a definite report that two pirates were to make a descent on the mines, the naval commander, Capt. Fielding, had a force sent off in twenty-four hours to repel the attack.

After the close of the war, Macarmick reported (23rd October, 1787) that he had sent coal to Halifax, the proceeds of which were to be applied for the purchase of provisions, and on the 28th of the same month, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State, he informed him that little or no revenue was to be expected from the mines, which had been a sink of expense, and he proposed to farm them out; an indication, although not

evidence, that, the profit went to individuals, whilst the expense fell on Government. No answer to this is on record, and on the 1st of July, 1789, Macarmick again reported on the expense of bringing the mines into working order, and that it had been proposed to ballast the mast ships with coal.

What was done towards farming or leasing the mines does not appear in the correspondence, but an official letter from Mathews, the Attorney General, dated in January, 1792, shows that Mr. Moxley was in possession of the mines whom Macarmick desired to dispossess by a suit, declared by the Attorney General to be illegal. He, however, bowed to the Governor's order and informed him of the method of procedure that should be adopted. The attention of Government appears to have been called that year (1792) to the importance of the coal deposits in Cape Breton, by a series of observations by James Miller on the coal trade of the island, for a few days after (Miller's letter with the "Observations" is dated 31st June, of course through error) an order was sent to Macarmick by the Secretary of State, that a full report should be transmitted respecting the coal mines. In accordance with this order a return was sent of the quantity of coal raised on Spanish River for five years from 10th October, 1787, to 10th October, 1792, with a copy of the contract entered into with Tremain & Stout, but what had become of Moxley does not appear in the State papers. The terms of the lease were not satisfactory to Government, as Macarmick was informed by the Secretary of State, but the lessees were to be allowed to continue working on the terms agreed on, the revenues to be kept distinct and no part of them to be reserved as a perquisite for the General commanding the district or Lieut.-Governor. Apparently the quantity produced had increased sufficiently to warrant the erection of a shipping wharf, as one was ordered to be built.

James Miller, already referred to, was appointed to superintend the coal mines in Cape Breton, to report on those in that island and in the other provinces and on the salt mines, as they were called, of Upper Canada. Nothing appears to have been done respecting those salt springs or wells and but little, so far as the papers show, in regard to the minerals in other provinces, as except for the one visit he paid to Nova Scotia, at the desire of Wentworth, he does not appear to have left the island but remained there till his death. At the end of 1793 he left England to take up the duties of his appointment, but was driven back by bad weather. When he reached Cape Breton is not stated, but on the 27th August, 1794, he wrote as if he had been there for a short time. He then sent chart, plans and reports, with a memorial from Tremain & Stout for leave to raise the price of coal. He asked that no determination should be come to on that memorial until a general report he was preparing should be received. The proposal to raise the price of coal was disapproved of, the increase being apparently considered unadvisable. This determination was not satisfactory to Miller, who reported that the contractors had made no profits. It is clear from the correspondence that depredations were committed persistently on the coal mines by marauders; these and the proposed importation of coal from England tended to reduce the price and to affect injuriously the revenue of the country and no doubt also the profits of the contractors, but if a contraband trade existed, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of checking it, except at a cost that would not be entered upon, rendered it permanent or nearly so, and the competition from Great Britain which it would have been wholly contrary to the policy of Government to interfere with, were to be apprehended, it is



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

difficult to see how liberty to raise the price of the Cape Breton coal could have benefited the contractors.

It is unnecessary to enter into details of the differences between Mathews, Administrator, and Miller, up till the time Mathews was superseded by Ogilvie, sent to put a stop to the disputes among the officials and to take steps for the security of the island, but it may safely be assumed that these disputes tended to obstruct the progress of the coal industry, Mathews, so far as the correspondence shows, opposing Miller in every way, whether rightly or wrongly there is not sufficient evidence to show.

Ogilvie, believing that the contractors had lost money by the lease, an opinion in which he was supported by Miller, allowed them to increase the price. Whether or not the legal competition was only a threat and not a reality and that the illegal competition had been checked there is no record among the correspondence to show, but Ogilvie reported that the increased price had not diminished the consumption, the demand having on the contrary increased. Ogilvie remained but a short time and was succeeded by Colonel Murray, who received the local rank of Brigadier General. Before he left Halifax to assume the administration, he proposed a change of policy in the management of the mines, his proposal being to work them on account of Government, to open a trade with the United States and to allow coal to be exported in American bottoms. In accordance with his proposals he took the working out of the hands of Tremain & Stout, who from the expiration of their lease had remained as tenants at will, quarrelled with them and reported in glowing terms of the financial success of the new method of working, which was flatly contradicted by his successor, Despard. What further occurred in respect to the coal mines down to 1801, may be traced in the calendar.

The political history of the island down to 1801, is the narrative of party spirit and abuse of whoever was Lieut.-Governor ; dismissions and suspensions of officials and changes on the part of each new governor of the policy of his predecessor, so that the serious charges made against DesBarres, the first governor, down to Despard who was in the occupation of the office in 1801, when the calendar closes, must be received with doubt, if not in many cases with disbelief.

In Prince Edward Island, it may be remembered, Patterson refused to give place to Fanning, when ordered to return to London. On the island of Cape Breton, there was a remarkable similarity of circumstances, varying in details, when Murray was ordered to transfer the administration to Despard. In his refusal to acknowledge Despard as civil administrator Murray was supported by the Chief Justice and by some of the Councillors. From the first there were doubts as to Murray's power to hold the office under the commission laid before the Council, that being granted to "Thomas" instead of to "John" Murray, his real name. This error, which there is no reasonable doubt was clerical, was held by members of the Council to be of so serious a nature as to invalidate all proceedings for which the authority of the administrator was required. The objection was, however, surmounted, but when Despard was appointed to succeed him, Murray refused to give up the civil administration, holding that Despard was only vested with the military command. The proceedings of each, as reported by the other, were such as to be productive of little respect for authority on the part of the public. Like the two kings of Brentford, each held council meetings and transmitted the journals, leaving everything respecting the government of the island in confusion. Murray complained that Despard had seized the mines, Government House and provincial schooner

and placed everything in the hands of the same faction which held possession of power on Murray's arrival, that he had been proscribed by proclamation and beat of drum, so that people were afraid to have intercourse with him. Despard reported in detail instances of misconduct on the part of Murray, but of the truth of these charges there is no direct evidence in the documents and from an incidental expression of opinion by the Secretary of State of Murray's want of discretion, it would seem that the real charge against him was a want of business habits, not dishonesty. The contest was not dignified, but Murray's course seems almost unaccountable; finally, on a positive order, which left no room for the slightest doubt of its meaning, Murray transferred to Despard the instructions, &c., which he held officially and disappeared from the scene.

The State papers relating to HUDSON'S BAY are comparatively few, the Government of the territory embraced within the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company being exercised almost independently by its officials. The early papers relate chiefly to boundary and other disputes between the company and the French. In connection with these documents two journals are published (Note A) of Radisson's voyages in 1682-3 and 1684, the first when he was employed by the French and the other when he had taken service again with the Hudson's Bay Company, he and his brother-in-law des Groseillers having both been previously employed by that company in 1667, as appears by the "Transactions between England and France relating to Hudson's Bay, 1687," published in full in the report on Archives for 1883. At page 186 of that report are these words, contained in the answer by the Hudson's Bay Company to the French claims.

The expedition made in 1667 is alone solemn enough to establish the Right of the English and is not the less valid for the service they reaped therein from Groseillers and Radisson, said to be Frenchmen. The Venetians might as well pretend to the English Colonies, because Cabot made the discovery and the Genoese might demand reason of Spaine for their Possessions in the Indies, because Colomb was a native of that State. There are few expeditions or Voyages and scarce any Conquests made where there is not a mixture of Forreigners 'tis sufficient that those people were not forced but hired into the service of the English nation.

The name of des Groseillers, taken from a small property, was Medard Chouart, but he is as little known by that name as Voltaire was known by his real name of Arouet, he being always spoken of by the name of des Groseillers, changed in one affidavit into "Gooseberry," the name literally translated into English being "gooseberry bushes." Copies of the journals now published in the original French, with a translation which I have made as usual, were obtained in the Hudson's Bay House, London, by the politeness of the Secretary, and are, I believe, now published for the first time in the original language, the Prince Society of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. having published translations in 1885.

The Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated in 1670, by Charles the second, the first name mentioned in the charter being that of Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, &c. It declared the company to be one body corporate and politic and to bear the name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay," of which Prince Rupert was to be the first governor. The company was not long in the quiet enjoyment of their privileges as Frontenac, who had become Governor General of Quebec in 1672, sent troops to occupy the territory, and in October, 1673, sent father Albanel, a jesuit, against whose conduct the company complained in 1676, charging him with attempting to seduce Groseillers and Radisson from their service and that in the absence of the ships he had pulled down the

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

King's ensigns and had been tampering with the Indians. In the document referring to this complaint, Radisson is said to have been an Italian, a statement for which there is no foundation. Charges and counter charges followed and the conduct of Radisson, his own version of which is given, was made the subject of complaint on the part of these who had suffered by his proceedings; as these proceedings are fully detailed in the journal (Note A), it would occupy space unnecessarily to reproduce them here, even in summary. It is sufficient to say that the affidavits and complaints and the narrative of Radisson are substantially in accord, although regarded from different points of view. A letter from Mr. afterwards Sir James Hayes, dated 26th January, 1684, throws a curious light on the facility with which the two brothers-in-law changed their employers. Mr. Hayes writes, and there is nothing in the journals to throw doubt on the statement, that in consequence of ill usage at the hands of the Governor of Quebec, they engaged in the fur trade with the New Englanders and were subsequently paid servants of the Hudson's Bay company; they were at intervals in the service of France and according to Radisson's own account, he was deceiving the French authorities during the time he was negotiating with the Hudson's Bay Company to be taken back to their service. In the journal of 1684, the name of Captain Gazer occurs several times. On the 30th of May 1688, Captain Geyer received a commission to be commander of the northerly part of Hudson's Bay and deputy governor of the lands, &c., at the bottom of Hudson's Straits. The general incorrectness in the spelling of the most ordinary words, not to speak of proper names, makes it probable, if not certain, other circumstances being considered, that the Captain Gazer mentioned in the journal is the Captain Geyer whose name is in the commission.

Although the hostilities on the part of the French were continued and convoys for the ships were necessary, yet it does not follow that the protection asked for towards the seamen engaged for the Hudson's Bay ships was against attacks from the French. On the contrary, it is probable that the protection asked for was rendered necessary to prevent the loss of seamen by impressment and the consequent delay in the sailing of the vessels.

Mention is frequently made in the journal of 1682-3 of Mr. Bridgar, appointed Governor of Port Nelson, who is there spoken of in slighting terms. The instructions he received on setting out for his government were dated 15th May, 1682, in these terms:—

We having thought fit to make a settlement in the River of *Port Nelson* in *Hudson's Bay*, have chosen you out from amongst those who have formerly served our Company, as a Person whom we judge qualified for such a Charge; wherein we hope you will never give us Reason to think ourselves mistaken; but that you will behave yourself with that Prudence, Integrity and Industry, that becomes you in so great a Trust, both for your own Reputation and the Interest and Advantage of the Company.

In the first Place, upon your Arrival there, you are, with the Advice of Captain Guilham, to choose out the most convenient Place for building a House and Fort, for your Safety and Accommodation; which when you have well done, you are to use your Diligence to penetrate into the Country, to make what Discoveries you can, and to get an Acquaintance and Commerce with the Indians thereabouts, which we hope in time may turn to Account and answer the great Charge we shall and may be at in making this settlement.

These instructions might be compared with the statement by Radisson that he was the first, on behalf of the French, to make a settlement at Port Nelson. It was a situation which was the scene of constant struggles having been taken and retaken

repeatedly. In 1694, it was taken by Iberville; by this capture it was believed that the whole trade of the Bay fell under the complete control of France, but as the Hudson's Bay Company proposed to send out four ships the following year, they, at least, did not consider the results so extensive as was believed. In 1696, Port Nelson was surrendered by the French; the French commander, de la Forest, complained that the articles of capitulation had not been observed, and a long investigation was made by the Lords of Trade into the complaint. Some of the answers by the Hudson's Bay Company consist of allegations that the terms of the capitulation of 1694 were violated by Iberville, the violations on the part of Allen towards de la Forest being apparently regarded as in some sort reprisals for this previous failure to fulfil the engagements on the surrender. The dispute evidently caused a feeling of no friendly nature in the court of France.

By the treaty of Ryswick, 1697, there was to be a mutual restoration of territory, taken by either side during the war, but the eighth article contains these conditions:—

VIII. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides, to examine and determine the rights and pretensions which either of the said Kings hath to the places situated in Hudson's Bay; but the possession of these places which were taken by the French, during the peace which preceded this present war, and were retaken by the English during this war, shall be left to the French, by virtue of the foregoing article. The Capitulation made by the English on the 5th of September, 1696, shall be observed, according to its form and tenor; the merchandizes therein mentioned shall be restored; the Governor of the fort taken there shall be set at liberty, if it be not already done; the differences arisen concerning the execution of the said capitulation, and the value of the goods there lost, shall be adjudged and determined by the said commissioners, who, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, shall be invested with sufficient authority for settling the limits and confines of the lands to be restored on either side, by virtue of the foregoing article, and likewise for exchanging of lands, as may conduce to the mutual interest and advantage of both Kings.

According to a report by the Lords of Trade, the conditions of the treaty were not complied with by the French either as regarded the surrender of the posts or the appointment of commissioners to settle claims. The petitions and memorials on these subjects are numerous and negotiations were in progress from 1699, but these had apparently no very definite result. It was not till 1713, that the questions respecting Hudson's Bay were settled, for a conclusion was never reached in regard to other questions raised by the treaty; by the tenth article it was provided that there should be restored to the Queen of Great Britain in full right for ever, "the bay and streights of Hudson, together with all lands, seas, sea-coasts, rivers and places situate in the said bay and streights, and which belong thereunto, no tracts of land or of sea being excepted which are at present possessed by the subjects of France."

The treaty of Utrecht was signed on the 11th of April, N. S. (by the old style 31st March) and on the 6th of August following, an order signed by the King was sent to Jeremie, ordering him to deliver up Hudson's Bay, but the claims for damages still remained unsettled and, as just said, continued so, several vain attempts having been made to close up the disputes.

For a large amount of valuable information respecting the Hudson's Bay Company, reference may be made to the proceedings of a committee of the British House of Commons in 1749, a copy of which is among the Archives in series PF, vol. 40, the report beginning at p. 215. Besides the evidence of the witnesses, an appendix contains

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

many valuable papers, but as the committee made no recommendations and no other report than the evidence and appendix, it is impossible to make a summary in any reasonable space, beyond saying that accounts are given of the products, minerals, &c., of the country, the attempts to discover a North-west passage, explorations, tables of the importations and exportations of the Hudson's Bay Company and other information of more or less importance. The papers deposited in the Record Office are of no more recent date than 1789, but there is nothing of interest more modern than 1759. Among the manuscripts in the Archives are the journals of Anthony Hendey from June, 1754 to June, 1755, at which dates he left and returned to York fort, and of Mathew Cocking, second factor at York fort from and to the same fort, leaving in June, 1772, and returning in June, 1773. The object of the first is stated to have been to explore the country inland, so as to increase the company's trade; as an introduction to the other, it is stated that Cocking performed the journey "in order to take a view of the inland country and to promote the Hudson's Bay Company's interest; whose trade is diminished by the Canadians yearly intercepting the natives on their way to the settlements." To the politeness of Mr. R. Miller Christy, of the Priory, Bloomfield, England we are indebted for copies of these journals, which are bound together in volume 190 of the series M in the Archives.

At Note B are published documents relating to the proposal to establish families on SABLE ISLAND for the purpose of rescuing and caring for shipwrecked crews and for saving the cargoes of the wrecked vessels. This island, which is apparently only the apex of the banks of Newfoundland has, from the numerous fatalities that have occurred there received the name of the "grave yard of the Atlantic" It has been stated to have been well known at a very early date, but many of the accounts are, to say the least, of doubtful authenticity. In 1583, one of the ships of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who had taken possession of Newfoundland and was intending to go to Virginia, was wrecked here. Richard Whitbourne in his "Discourse and Discovery of Newfoundland," published in 1620, says that Sir Humphrey had arrived in Newfoundland, with two good ships and a pinnace and after taking possession of Newfoundland sailed for Virginia. His account of the cause of the loss of the ship is thus given in his preface:

By reason of some unhappy direction in his course, the greatest ship he had struck upon shelves on the coast of Canadie (*sic*) and was there lost, with most part of the company in her. And hee himself being then in a small Pinnace of 20 Tun, in the company of his Vice-Admiral (one Captain Hayes), returning towards England, in a great storme, was overwhelmed with the Seas and so perished.

It will be seen that there is a picturesque absence of perspective about this narrative, the ship not having been wrecked on the "coast of Canadie," and the foundering of the vessel in which was Sir Humphrey Gilbert not having taken place for some time after and at a great distance from the scene of the first wreck, and that the course of the vessels had been changed after the wreck on account of the weakness of the crews, arising from fatigue and hunger, which reconciles the statement made in a sentence preceding that quoted, that the vessels were on their way to Virginia, with that in the quotation, that they were returning to England.

Richard Clarke, Master of the ship "Delight," one of Gilbert's ships, gives the following account of the wreck:—Gilbert, desiring to sight Sable Island, a course was

taken from Cape Race to bring the ships in that direction. Clarke says (I have modernised the spelling) :—

When we came within twenty leagues of the Isle of Sablon, we fell to controversy of our course. The General (Gilbert) came up in his frigate and demanded of me, Richard Clarke, Master of the "Admiral," what course was best to keep; I said that west-south-west was best, because the wind was at south and night at hand and unknown sands lay off a great way from the land. The General commanded me to go west-north-west. I told him again that the Isle of Sablon was west-north-west and but fifteen leagues off, and that he should be upon the island before day if he went that course. The General said my reckoning was untrue, and charged me in Her Majesty's name and as I would show myself in her country to follow him that night. I, fearing his threatenings because he presented Her Majesty's person, did follow his commandment, and about seven o'clock in the morning the ship struck on ground, where she was cast away. Then the General went off to sea—the course that I would have had them go before—and saw the ship cast away, men and all, and was not able to save a man, for there was not water upon the sand for either of them, much less for the "Admiral," that drew fourteen feet.

The sufferings of the crew and the loss of Sir Humphrey Gilbert off the Azores are described by Clarke and by Mr. Edward Haies, survivors. The latter gives an account of the fleet (Hakluyt, edition of 1589, page 684). Clarke is described as Master of the "Delight," but calls himself Master of the "Admiral." The list given by Mr. Haies (or Hayes, for it is given both ways) explains the apparent discrepancy; it is as follows :—

1. The "Delight," alias the "George," of 120 tons burthen, was Admiral, in which went the General; William Winter, partner and part owner, and Richard Clarke, Master.

2. The "Rawley," fitted out (*set forth*) by Mr. Walter Rawley, 200 tons burthen, was vice-admiral, in which went Mr. Butler, captain, and Robert Davis, of Bristol, master.

3. The "Golden Hind," 40 tons burthen, was rear admiral, in which went Edward Hayes, captain and owner, and William Cox, of Limehouse, master.

4. The "Swallow," 40 tons burthen, in her was Captain Maurice Brown.

5. The "Squirrell," 10 tons burthen, in which went Captain William Andrews and one Cave, master.

The fate of the rest of the vessels and the loss of Sir Humphrey Gilbert not relating directly to the history of Sable Island, it is not necessary to trace here. Very full details are given in Hakluyt, already referred to.

The unhappy lot of the convicts left by de la Roche on the island is so well known that a simple reference to the occurrence is all that is necessary. Only those of a less well-known character need be spoken of in the present report. Among these, is the loss of a vessel with a detachment of troops proceeding from Montreal to New York, but with orders to call at the Bay of Chaleurs, to see that the French troops there complied with the articles of the capitulation made at Montreal. The incident is so little known that great part of Lieut.-Colonel Elliot's letter may be quoted. It is dated from Halifax, 9th May, 1761. The first part is omitted :—

A few days after we sailed from Chaleur, after a very great storm, we struck on the Island of Sable (about forty leagues to the eastward of this place) an island barren and uninhabited, with neither a stick of wood upon it, a stone or a spot of earth, but one entire bank of sand. After we struck, the 15th November, we were eight and

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

forty hours before we durst venture on shore, the sea being so very high ; though, at the same time, we expected our vessel to fall to pieces every moment, our whole employ was tossing overboard such provisions as we could come at, for our future sustenance, in case we were any of us lucky enough to get on shore, which I began to despair of, as the only boat we had was lost in returning to the vessel, after landing a man on shore to fix a rope ; in doing this two sailors were drowned ; however, it was the preservation of the rest of our lives ; for, finding it impossible to stay any longer on board, we fastened an empty barrel to this rope, and so, one by one, were drawn through a very great surf (for near the space of four-score yard) on shore, without the loss even of one man of my party, and Providence was pleased even to preserve two little infants that were on board, the one brought on shore on the father's back, and the other on the mother's. We continued eight-and-forty hours more in our wet clothes upon the land without anything to cover us : at last we picked up some sails, and next day luckily found the officer's tent that was with me. (Annual Register, vol. 5, p. 65).

Seventy people landed on the island, whose allowance was four ounces of flour, with a gill of rum or wine for each ; and four pounds of pork among six for seven days, until they discovered horses and horned cattle. Not expecting to be rescued till May, they erected houses with sails and yards of the vessel which were washed ashore, but contrary to their expectations they were all landed safely at Halifax on the 20th of January "as naked as beggars." In the volume of the *Atlantic Neptune*, by J. F. W. DesBarres, published in 1781, and marked B. in the Geographical Series of the Archives is a view in sepia with the title :—"A view from the camp at the east end of the Naked Sand Hills on the south-east shore of the Isle of Sable," which corresponds with the description of the houses built with yards, sails, &c., and with other circumstances. It seems almost certain, although no date is on the illustration, that it represents the camp of Lieut.-Colonel Elliott, as described in his letter.

From various indications there can be no doubt that wreckers plied their infamous trade on the island. In the volume of the "*Atlantic Neptune*," already referred to, is a view of a "Wrecker's Den near the pond on the Isle of Sable," with a wooden house shown in the foreground, which must have been in use subsequent to the wreck of Lieut.-Colonel Elliott's detachment. The want of dates on the views makes it difficult to identify the particular time intended to be represented, but as a period of only twenty years elapsed between the wreck reported by Lieut.-Colonel Elliott and the publication of the "*Atlantic Neptune*," it seems probable, although not certain, that this last view represents the establishment of the people who in 1774 asked for and obtained leave to settle on the island, on condition of assisting shipwrecked people. There was, however, no supervision of the island, and it was reported and currently believed that those who escaped alive from the shipwrecked vessels were murdered, so that the wreckers might secure without detection valuables from their persons and plunder from the vessels. It is even asserted that false lights were displayed to lure vessels to their destruction. The report in Note B of the number of wrecks discovered as the sand was shifted by the heavy gales, is evidence of the immense number of vessels that were lost on this fatal sandbank. For the more modern history of the islands, reference may be made to Dr. Gilpin's "*Lecture on Sable Island*," 1858, and to Mr. S. D. Macdonald's "*Sable Island and its Attendant Phenomena*," 1883.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

*Archivist.*

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1895.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

A. and W. I.	.....	America and West Indies.
B. T., Can. (Q.)	.....	Board of Trade, Canada.
“ C.B.	.....	“ Cape Breton.
“ H. B. Co.	.....	“ Hudson’s Bay Company.
“ Journals	.....	“ Journals.
“ N.B.	.....	“ New Brunswick.
“ N.S.	.....	“ Nova Scotia.
“ P.E.I.	.....	“ Prince Edward Island.
“ St. John and St. J.	.....	“ “ “
“ Trade papers	.....	“ Trade papers.
Col. Cor., C.B.	.....	Colonial Correspondence, Cape Breton.
“ N.B.	.....	“ New Brunswick.
“ P.E.I.	.....	“ Prince Edward Island.
Col. Entry Book, H.B.	.....	Colonial Entry Book, Hudson’s Bay
Col. Off., C.B.	.....	Colonial Office, Cape Breton. [Company.
“ N.B.	.....	“ New Brunswick.
“ P.E.I.	.....	“ Prince Edward Island.
Dartmouth papers	.....	Papers deposited by Lord Dartmouth in the Public Record Office, London.
S. P. Col., H. B. Co.	.....	State papers Colonial, Hudson’s Bay Company.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., presented, with Names of Givers.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
Agriculture, Department of	Toronto	Pamphlet.
Canadian Military Institute	Toronto	Transactions.
Canadian Society Civil Engineers	Montreal	Transactions.
Douglas, James	New York	Pamphlet.
Elgin Historical Society	St. Thomas	Historical sketches of the County of Elgin.
Geological Museum	Ottawa	Publications.
Gould, Joseph	Montreal	Arcadia.
Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	Reports.
Kain, S. W.	St. John, N.B.	Journal, Assembly, New Brunswick, 1833.
Kelton, Capt. Dwight H.	Coldwater, Mich.	Pamphlet.
Michigan State Historical Society	Lansing, Mich.	Pioneer Collections, vols. 14 to 23.
Moravian Brethren	London, Eng.	Publications.
Morrison, N. F.	Newark, N.J.	Pamphlet.
Neilson, Dr. Hubert	Kingston	The Royal Canadian Volunteers.
Newberry Library	Chicago, Ill.	Reports.
Ontario Legislative Assembly	Toronto	Sessional papers.
Pennington, Wm.	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
Public Record Office	London, Eng.,	Historical MSS. Commission, 13th Report and appendices 1, 3 to 6, 14th Report and appendices 2, 3 and 4, Salisbury Papers, part V.
Record Commissioners	Providence, R.I.	Early Records of the Town of Providence, vol. VIII.
Remington, Cyrus K.	Buffalo	Pamphlet.
Tompkins, Edward	Oakland, Cal.	Pamphlet.
Yale University	New Haven	Catalogue, 94-5.



Department of Agriculture—Archives.

RELATIONS DES VOYAGES DE PIERRE ESPRIT RADISSON, DANS LES  
ANNÉES 1682, 3 ET 4.

---

RELATIONS OF THE VOYAGES OF PIERRE ESPRIT RADISSON  
IN 1682, 3 AND 4.

## NOTE A.

*(Original.)*

Relation du voiage du sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson, Esc.<sup>er</sup> au nord de Lamerique ès années 1682, et 1683,

Je me sens obligé de me justifier avant toutes choses sur la legereté, dont on pourroit maccuser quand on verra que dans ce voiage Jai agi contre les Interestz de Langre , et dans celuy de l'année 1683, contre ceux de La france, car sj je naves pas a rendre la dessus de bonnes raisons de mon procedé, Il y paraistroit quelque caprice, et beaucoup d Inconstance, mais comme il y a quantité de personnes de marque et de probité quj scavent, ce que le Sr Chouard Desgroiseliens mon beau-frère, et moy avons fait en divers voiajes pour mess<sup>rs</sup> les interesses en la compagnie de la Baye de hudson pour le commerce de la traite du castor et les justes sujetz de mescontentement, quj nous ont obligé de nous retirer tous deux en france, je ne doibs pas aprehander que les engagements ou je suis depuis Entré, contre les Interetz de la d. compagnie puissent mattirer les reproches de legereté ou d Inconstance, car on scait que mon beaufreere, nj moy navons jamais manque, a quoj que ce soit quj ayt peu despendre de nous, ayant plusieurs fois lvn et lautre Risqué nos vies, et fait humainement tout ce que des gens d honneur, et de cœur devoient faire pour le bien et ladventage de la d. compagnie, depuis l'année 1665 Jusques en 1674, mais voians quon rejettoit avec mespris tous nos advis, pour en suivre dautres qui tendoient visiblement à la ruine de letablissement de la traite et qu'on nous temoignoit en toutes occasions, que nous estions regardes comme des Gens Inutiles, dont on croioit navoir plus besoin, et quj ne meritoient aucune recognoissance, toutes ces manières d'agir Et ces mauvais traitements, nous firent Enfin prendre la résolution de retourner en france après y avoir pourtant longtemps resisté, car dans le fondz on scait qua mon esgard je dever avoir plus d'attachement pour le service Dangre que pour celuj de france mestant marié a Londres dans vne famille honorable dont laliance mavoit encore plus fortement engagé dans les Interetz de la nation, d'ailleurs tous mes amis, scavent que Jaines tendrement ma femme, et que je leur temoigné un desplaisir sensible de me voir Reduit a la necessité de labandonner, Jespere donc que ces considerations Justifieront ma conduite sur les differans partis que jay embrasses, et ce que je diraj dans cette Relation de mon procedé a lesgard des anglais en ce voiage dans la Riviere, et port de nelson, lannee 1683 me Justifiera, aussi contre ce quj en a esté raporté à mon desavantage, pour me rendre odieux a la nation, car on verra, quayant eu le Bonheur de faire et de soustenir mon etablissement, contre ceux que je regardes Lors comme mes ennemis, et de men rendre le maistre, en prevenant leurs desseins, Jai bien usé de Ladventage que jai eu sur eux, et silz me vouloient Rendre justice ilz avoueroient quilz ont plus de sujet de se louer de moj, que de sen plaindre, les ayans toujours traites fort honnestement, tant quilz ont voulu bien vivre avec moy, il est vraj que je me suis servj de toutes les ruses que j'ai peu Imaginer pour parvenir a mes desseins, Et comme je scaves tout ce que ces messieurs tramoient contre moj Jai mieux aimé les prendre que d en estre pris, scachant fort bien que silz mavoient prevenu Jaures plus mal passe mon temps avec eux quilz nont fait avec moj. Je viens au recit de mon voiage ne croiant pas quilz soit necessaire que je parle icy des campagnes que jai faites depuis ma sortie d.ang<sup>re</sup> sur larmée navale de france Aux Expeditions de Guinée de Tabago, et autres occasions ou je me suis rencontré auparavant mon engagement pour ce voiage.

Dans le temps que mon beau frere et moy estions mescontens de Mess<sup>rs</sup> de la Compagnie de la Baye De hudson, nous feusmes plusieurs fois sollicités de la part de feu monsieur Colbert de retourner en france avec des grandes assurances, que nous y serions bien traitées nous resistasmes long temps, sans vouloir entendre a aulcune des propositions quj nous estoient faites, sur cela, mais voians que nos affaires alloient toujours de

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

### NOTE A.

(*Translation.*)

Relation of the voyage of Pierre Esprit Radison, Esquire, to the North of America, in the years 1682 and 1683.

I am obliged to justify myself above all things from the charge of fickleness of which I may be accused, when it shall be seen that in this voyage I acted against the interests of England and in that of 1683 against those of France, for if I had not good reasons to give for my proceedings, there would appear to be some caprice and great inconstancy in my conduct, but as there are many persons of note and of probity who know what Mr. Chouard Desgroseilliers, my brother-in-law, and myself have done in different voyages for those interested in the Hudson's Bay Company for the business of the beaver trade and the just causes of discontent which have obliged us both to withdraw to France, I need not apprehend that the engagements into which I have since entered against the interests of the said company, can draw upon me the reproach of fickleness and inconstancy, for it is known that neither my brother-in-law nor myself have ever failed in anything, however little may have depended on us, having both several times risked our lives and done all that was in the power of man, and what honourable and conscientious men ought to do, for the good and advantage of the said company, from the year 1665 to 1674, but seeing our advice rejected with contempt to follow that of others which visibly tended to the ruin of the establishment of the trade, and that it was apparent on all occasions that we were regarded as useless, of whom there was no longer need, and who deserved no acknowledgment, made us resolve to return to France, after having long resisted, for in reality it is known that I should have more regard for the service of England than for that of France, having married in London into an honourable family, the alliance into which had still more strongly bound me to the interests of the nation. Besides, all my friends know that I tenderly love my wife, and that I showed them how greatly I was troubled at seeing myself forced to abandon her. I hope, then, that these considerations will justify my conduct respecting the different parties to whom I have attached myself, and that what I shall state in this relation respecting my proceedings in regard to the English in the voyage to Nelson River and port in 1683, will justify me also against what has been reported to my discredit in order to render me odious to the nation, for it will be seen that having had the good fortune to make and maintain my establishment against those whom I then regarded as my enemies, and to make myself master of it by preventing their designs, I used in a proper spirit the advantage I had over them. If they wished to do me justice they would acknowledge that they had more reason to praise than to blame me, having always treated them honourably, so long as they would live with me. It is true that I made use of all the arts I could think of to carry my point, and as I knew all that these gentlemen were plotting against me, I preferred to take them rather than to be taken, knowing that if they had been beforehand, I would have passed my time worse with them than they would have done with me. I come now to the narrative of my voyage, not thinking it necessary to speak here of the campaigns I made on the French navy since leaving England, of the Guinea and Tabago expeditions and other occasions previous to my engagement for this voyage.

Whilst my brother-in-law and myself were dissatisfied with the Hudson's Bay Company, we were several times solicited on behalf the late M. Colbert to return to France, with strong assurances that we should be well treated there; we resisted for a long time, not willing to listen to any of the propositions made to us, but seeing our affairs going from bad to worse in the company, apparently with no reason to expect good treat-

mal en pis, dans la compagnie, sans aparence que nous en deussions attendre au'cun bon traitement, nous acceptâmes enfin le parti qui nous estoit offert de 400 louis dor argent comptant, d'acquitter toutes nos debtes, Et quon nous donneroit de lemploy, nous passames en france apres cæz conditions reglees au mois de dexembre 1674.

Si tost notre arrivee a paris, nous alasme nous presenter, a feu monsr Colbert. Il nous censura d'abord de ce que nous avions preferé le service Dangre a celui de France, neantmoins apres avoir entendu nos raisons et recognu de quoy nous pouvions estre capables, par les choses que nous luy dismes de nos découvertes dans les pays septentrionaux de l'amerique et des habitudes que nous y avions contractees avec les sauvages, Il nous assura de sa protection, et du pardon du passé de la part du Roy, avec un entier Restablissement au mesme estat que nous estions avant notre sortie de france, a condition que nous Employerions nos soings et habitudes pour l'utilité et le progres du commerce des traites du castor dans les colonies francoises du canada. Il nous confirma aussj la promesse quj nous avoit été faite a londres d'une gratification de 400 louis dor, qu'on acquitteroit toutes nos debtes et que nous aurions de lemploy, on nous fit Expédier d'abord des lettres patentes de pardon et restablissement, dans lesquelles monsr Colbert voulut qu'il feust faict mention de la condition sous laquelle LeRoy nous les avoit accordés, a scavoir, demployer nos soings et de nous servir de nos habitudes avec les sauvages pour lavancement et utilité du commerce de la traite du castor dans les colonies françaises, on nous fit payer comptant les 400 pistoles pour la gratification et on satisfit a tout ce quj avoit esté promis d'ailleurs, a la rezerve de l'employ, pour lequel on nous fit courir fort longtemps Inutilement. Mais je maperceus le piemier dans la suite de la cause de ce retardement, et que mon mariage en angre me rendoit suspect par ce que ma femme y estoit demeuré, monsr Colbert sen expliqua un Jour assez ouvertement apres nous avoir remis plusieurs fois, sur divers pretextes, en me disant qu'il faloit que je fisse passer ma femme en france, sj je voules quon eust une entière confiance, en moy, je luy fit cognoistre que Je n'en aves pas esté encore le maistre, ma femme ayant un pere quj navoit pas voulu me permettre que je la menasse avec moy en france, et je promis que Je feres tout mon possible pour ly attirer, cependant Monsr Colbert nous temoigna qu'il seroit bien aise que mon beau frere, et moy fissions un voiage en canada pour voir avec le gouverneur ce quj sy pourroit faire, nous assurant qu'il lui enverroit ses ordres en notre faveur, nous fismes ce voiage, mais estans arrives a quebek, la Jalousie et le credit de ceux qui avoient en ce temps la un pouvoir absolu sur les affaires du commerce en canada, et dont les creatures estoient Employées, pour les nouvelles descouvertes, firent que le Sr comte de frontenac Gouverneur ne se mit pas en devoir de faire ce quon nous avoit faict esperer, de sa part, de sorte que mestant rebuté, je laissé mon beau frere en canada avec sa famille, Et je m'en retourné en france resolu de servir sur l'arméé navale, Jy ay passé les campagnes dont J'ai parlé cy dessus, jusquau naufrage de l'Isle d Anb, duquel mestant heureusement sauvé je revins avec le reste de larméé a Brest au mois de jullét—ayant perdu tout mon equipage dans ce malheureux naufrage.

Monsr le vice admiral et monsr lintendant escrivirent en cour en ma faveur, et sur les bons temoignages quilz rendirent de ma conduite, on me fit donner de la part du Roy une gratification de 100 Louis dor pour me remettre en esquipage, et ces mrs masseurerent quilz esperoient dans peu, de me faire donner le commandement d'une fregatte. Je ne creus pas que cela me d'eust sj tost arriver, cest pourquoy je me resolus de demander congé pour faire un voiage en angre, sous pretexte dy venir chercher ma femme, pour Lemmener avec moy en france, Jeus mon congé de la cour la dessus, avec une autre gratification de 100 Louis dor pour mon voiage, on me recommanda de faire diligence, surtout damener ma femme, apres quoy, on masseuroit positivement que jaures de lemploy.

Je partis donc, et arrivé à Londres Le 4<sup>e</sup> Juillet, Je fis cognoistre a Mr le chev<sup>r</sup> Kirke mon beau pere de quelle Importance jl m'estoit pour lestablissement de ma fortune en france que jy fisse passer ma femme avec moy, jl ny voulut pas consentir, mais jl me pria descrire a mes amis en france au sujet d'une pretention quil a contre les habitans du canada, ce que je fis, je vouleus encore pendant mon sejour à londres tascher de pressentir moy mesme, Et par mes amis sj Mrs de la compagnie ne seroient point en de meilleurs sentimens pour moy, et sj je ne trouveres point quelque jour pour

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

ment, we at last accepted the terms offered to us of 400 gold louis in cash, all our debts to be discharged, and to be given employment. We went to France on these conditions, agreed upon in the month of December, 1674.

Immediately on our arrival in Paris, we presented ourselves to the late M. Colbert. He at first censured us for having preferred the service of England to that of France, but after having heard our reasons and ascertained of what we were capable by what we told him of our discoveries in the northern parts of America and of the knowledge we had acquired among the savages, he assured us of his protection and of pardon by the King of what was past, with an entire re-establishment in the same state as we were before leaving France, on condition that we should employ our cares and acquirements for the use and progress of the beaver trade in the French colonies of Canada. He also confirmed the promise made to us in London, of a gratification of 400 gold louis, all our debts to be acquitted, and that we were to be employed. Letters patent of pardon were to be sent us in which M. Colbert wished mention to be made of the conditions on which the King had granted these, to wit, to employ our cares and to make use of our acquirements among the savages for utility in the beaver trade in the French colonies. We were paid 400 pistoles of gratification and the other promises were fulfilled, except that respecting employment, for which we urged uselessly for a long time. But subsequently I was the first to perceive the cause of the delay, and that my marriage in England rendered me suspected on account of my wife living there. M. Colbert explained one day, openly enough after having put me off several times on different pretexts, telling me that I must bring my wife to France, if I wished to have entire confidence placed in me. I made him understand that I was not yet master, my wife having a father, who would not allow me to bring her to France with me, and promised that I would do every thing possible to get her to come. However, M. Colbert stated that he would be happy that my brother-in-law and myself should make a voyage to Canada, to see with the governor what could be done, assuring us that he would send orders in our favour. We made the voyage, but on arriving at Quebec, the jealousy and credit of those who had at that time absolute power over commercial affairs in Canada and whose creatures were employed for new discoveries, made the Count de Frontenac, governor, not to do what we had been led to expect, so that being repulsed, I left my brother-in-law in Canada with his family and returned to France, resolved to serve in the fleet. I passed in this the campaigns of which I have spoken above, until the shipwreck on the Island of Aube, from which having fortunately been saved I returned with the rest of the fleet to Brest in the month of July, having lost all my clothing in this unfortunate shipwreck.

The vice admiral and intendant wrote to the court in my favour, and on their evidence of my conduct I was given from the King a hundred gold louis to refit myself, these gentlemen assuring me that they hoped shortly to obtain for me the command of a frigate. Not believing that this would soon happen, I asked leave to make a journey to England, on pretext of going to bring my wife with me to France. I obtained my leave from the court with another gratification of 100 gold louis for my journey, with a recommendation to use diligence, above all to bring my wife, after which I was positively assured I would have employment.

I then left and arrived at London on the 4th of July. I pointed out to the Chevalier Kirke (Sir John) my father-in-law, of what importance it was for the establishment of my fortune in France, that I should take my wife with me; he would not consent, but asked me to write to my friends in France, on the subject of claims which he has against the inhabitants of Canada, which I did. I still wished during my stay in London to ascertain myself and through my friends, if the company had not a better feeling towards me and if I could not find means some day to renew my connection with them. My attempts were useless, and I found no disposition that would enable me to obtain what I wished. I then returned to France and arrived at Brest, the 12th of October, 1679.

Having informed the vice-admiral and the intendant of the little success I had met with in my journey, for which, however, I was not to blame, they ordered me to render an account of it to the Marquis de Seignelay, which I did, but on learning that my wife

pouvoir renouer avec eux, mes desmarches furent Inutiles Et je ne trouve aucune disposition a pouvoir parvenir a ce que je souhaites—je men retourné donc en france, et Jarrivé a Brest le 12<sup>e</sup> 8bre 1679.

Ayant fait entendre a mons<sup>r</sup> le vice admiral, et a mons<sup>r</sup> l Intendant le peu de succes que Javes eu en mon voiage, et qu'il navoit pourtant pas tenu a moy, jls me donnerent ordre den aller rendre compte a mons<sup>r</sup> le marquis de Seignelay, ce que je fis, mais en lui aprenant que ma femme estoit encores demeurée en angre, Jl me fit reproches, quil voioit bien que javes tousjours les sentimens anglais, adjoutant en mesme temps que je ne debes pas m'attendre qu'on se fiast en moy, quon me donnast le moindre employ, tant que ma femme demeureroit en angre—il mepromit pourtant quil parleroit de mes affaires a mons<sup>r</sup> Colbert son pere ce qu'il fist. Et lestant alle voir, il meparla de la mesme maniere quavoit fait mons<sup>r</sup> le marquis de Signelay (*sic*) sur le sujet de ma femme, et me donna ordre daller chez le Sr Belinzani son premier commis pour les affaires du commerce qui me diroit ses intentions. Estant alle ches le Sr Belinzani, il me dict que mons<sup>r</sup> de colbert trouveroit bon que jeusse conference avec le Sr de la Chesnaye marchand du canada, qui fait tout le commerce de ce pays la, et qui estoit lors a paris, afin de prendre avec luy des mesures, pour se prevaloir de nos descubertes, et habitudes dans les pays septentrionaux du canada, pour avancer le commerce des traites du castor, et empescher autant quil seroit possible, celles que les estrangers y vouloient faire au préjudice des colonies françoises le dit sieur Belinzani me dict aussy que je ne pourres faire mieux ma cour aupres de mons<sup>r</sup> colbert ni macquerir son amitié par aucun service quy luy fust plus agreables qu'en mapliquant fortement d'attirer toutes les nations des peuples sauvages de ces pays septentrionaux, du costé des francois, et pour les destourner des estrangers, massurant d'une grande reconnoissance pour le service que je rendres a l'Estat en cette occasion, et que le Sr de la Chesnaye me donneroit en Canada toutes les choses necessaires pour Lexecution des desseins que nous pourrions resoudre ensemble ladessus.

Suivant ces nstructions jallé ches le Sr de la Chesnaye nous conferasme assez longtems ensemb<sup>l</sup>e, et apres plusieurs questions sur l Estat des pays que javes frequentés, et luy avoir comm<sup>m</sup>uniqué mes memoires, jl me proposa d'entreprendre l'Establissement d'une traité pour le castor dans la grande baye, ou Javes esté quelques années auparavant pour les anglois, nous feusmes deux jours a concerter ensemble sur les moyens de faire c'est establissement, nous en demeurasmes enfin daccord, et que je ferés un voiage en angre pour tascher d'en retirer ma femme, et prendre langue en mesme temps sur larmement que la compagn<sup>e</sup> de la baye de hudson pourroit faire pour ce pays la, Je fis ce second voiage a londres avec quelque reste desperance de meilleure disposition en ma faveur du coste de m<sup>rs</sup> les Interesses, mais soit quon me regardast lors comme un serviteur tout à fait Inutile, ou comme un homme hors destat de pouvoir nuire, on me Laissa partir sans mavoir fait temoigner, la moindre marque de bonne volonté, toute la satisfaction que j'eus en ce voiage, feut d'avoir este favorablement receu de son Alt. le prince Rupert, qui me temoigna avoir du desplaisir de ce que mes services estoient si mal recognus. Je pris le partj de me consoler de cette disgrace, et men retourné en france croiant y rencontrer encores la chesnaye, mais estant arrivé a paris, je trouvé qu'il estoit partj, et je ne balancé pas a me resoudre de le suivre en canada pour executer ce que nous avions arresté ensemble a Paris. Je feus prendre congé de mons<sup>r</sup> colbert en luy communiquant mon dessein quil aprouva, jl me souhaite bon voiage, en mencouragant de bien faire. Jallé voir les peres Jesuittes de Paris, comme Interesses avec la chesnaye au commerce du castor, et ils me donnerent de largent pour mon voiage, Jallé embarquer a la Rochelle, et Jarrive a Quebec le 25 7bre 1682.

Si tost mon arrivéé je ma bouché avec le Sr la chesnaye qui témoigna avoir beaucoup de Joye de me voir, et apres quelque entretien sur ce que nous avions projetté à Paris, il me dit quil falloit y travailler Incessamment, et comme jl avoit le secret de la cour, et quil en sçavoit les Intentions pour nostre conduite en cette entreprise, il me mena ches le Gouverneur, et moblijea de luy demander sa protection et les ordres dont nous avions besoin de sa part, pour lexecution de notre dessein, mais mons<sup>r</sup> le Gouverneur nous parla, comme sil ne lavoit pas aprouvé, et sur cela la Chesnaye lui demanda pour moy un congé pour repasser en Europe, par la nouvelle angre dans une barque du gouverneur de laccadye qui estoit lors a quebek preste a faire voile.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

still remained in England, he reproached me, saying he saw I had still English feelings, adding that I must not expect to be trusted, or that I should be given the least employment, so long as my wife remained in England. He promised, however, to speak of my affairs to M. Colbert, his father, which he did. Having gone to see him he spoke to me in the same manner as the Marquis de Seignelay respecting my wife. He gave me an order to go to M. Belinzani, his chief clerk in commercial affairs, who would tell me his intentions. Having gone to M. Belinzani, he told me that M. de Colbert considered it proper that I should have a conference with M. de la Chesnaye, a merchant of Canada, who did all the trade of that country and was then in Paris, concert with him measures to take advantage of our discoveries and acquirements in the northern country of Canada to advance the beaver trade and to prevent as much as possible those measures which strangers desired to take to the prejudice of the French colonies. The said M. Belinzani told me also that I could not better pay my court to M. Colbert, nor acquire his friendship by any more agreeable service than applying myself earnestly to attract all the Indian tribes of these northern countries to the side of the French, and to turn them from the foreigners, assuring me of a great recognition for the service I would render to the State on this occasion, and that M. de la Chesnaye would give me in Canada everything necessary for the execution of the designs we might agree upon for the purpose.

According to these instructions I went to M. de la Chesnaye: we had a long conference and after several questions on the state of the countries which I had often visited and having communicated to him my minutes, he proposed to me to undertake the establishment of a trade in beavers in the Grand Bay, where I had been some years previously for the English. We were two days consulting as to the means of forming this establishment. We came at last to an agreement, and that I was to make another journey to England to try to get my wife from it, and to investigate at the same time the equipment the Hudson's Bay Company might be preparing for that country. I made this second journey to London with some remains of hope of a better feeling in my favour on the part of the gentlemen interested, but either they regarded me then as an altogether useless servant or as a man in no position to do harm, and let me leave without showing the least mark of good will. All the satisfaction I felt in this journey was the having been favourably received by His Highness Prince Rupert, who expressed to me his displeasure that my services were so ill recognized. I resolved to console myself for this disgrace and returned to France believing I would again meet la Chesnaye, but on my arrival in Paris I found he had gone. I did not hesitate to follow him to Canada to carry into execution what we had agreed upon in Paris. On taking leave of M. Colbert, I communicated to him my plan, of which he approved. He wished me a good voyage, encouraging me to do well. I went to see the Jesuits of Paris, as being interested with la Chesnaye in the beaver trade and they gave me money for the journey. I embarked at Rochelle and arrived at Quebec on the 25th September, 1682.

Immediately on my arrival I conferred with M. la Chesnaye who showed great joy at seeing me and after some conversation on what we had planned in Paris, he told me we must begin work at once and as he knew the secret of the court and the intentions respecting our conduct in this enterprise, he took me to the Governor and obliged me to ask his protection and the orders it was necessary to receive from him for the execution of our design. But the Governor spoke to us, as if he did not approve of it and thereupon la Chesnaye asked him for leave for me to return to Europe by New England in a vessel belonging to the government of Acadia, then at Quebec ready to sail.

These formalities having been accomplished, la Chesnaye and I spoke of business fully, we continued in agreement respecting the journey and all the conditions for the settlement of our interests. He undertook the purchase of the merchandise and of all the necessaries for the trade to furnish me with a well equipped vessel and supply good provisions. It was agreed that I should have the fourth of the trade in return for my pains, care and the risks I was about to expose myself to for the establishment. My brother-in-law, des Groseillers, who was then at Quebec made on his

Ces desmarches de formallittes estans faites la chesnaye et moy parlasmes daffaires, a fonds, nous demeurasmes daccord du voiage, et de toutes les conditions pour reglement de nos Interets, jl se chargea de dachetter les marchandises, et toutes Les choses necessaires pour la traite, de me fournir un bastiment bien equipé, et pourveu de bonnes vituailles, il feut réglé que Jaures le quart de La traite, en faveur de mes peynes et soins, et des risques ausquels je malles exposer pour Lestablissement, mon beau frere des grosiliers qui estoit lors a quebek fit de son costé un traite avec la chesnaye pour le mesme voiage à peu près mesmes conditions que moy. Et toutes ces choses estans reglees, le Gouverneur feut prié de me permettre d'emmener avec moy trois hommes, jl scavoit bien pourquoi, mais jl trouvoit a propos de lignorer, car jl nj a pas daparence quil simaginast. que je men retournés en france, sans vouloir rien faire, sur ce que la chesnaye et moy luj avions proposé, puis que je demandes ces trois hommes quil me permit d'emmener, l'un estoit mon neveu Jean baptiste des Grosiliers sur lequel je faises grand fondz, ayant frequenté toute sa vie les pays sauvages, et contracté de grandes habitudes avec eux pour les traites, jl avoit mis 500 liv. de son fondz dans larmement que devoit faire La chesnaye pour notre voiage, le second homme estoit pierre allemend que Jemmenes pour pilote, et le 3<sup>me</sup> Jean baptiste godefroy entendant parfaitement La langue sauvage, et que je cognoisses capable des traites. Je partis donc de quebek le 4<sup>e</sup> 9bre 1682, avec mes trois hommes sur la barque du Gouverneur de L'accadie ayant mes ordres de me trouver au printemps suivant a l'Isle percée a Lembouchure du fleuve de St Laurons ou La Chesnaye devoit menvoyer un bastiment munj, et equipé suivant nos conventions pour lexecution de lentreprise, jl me promit aussj quil muenverroit de plus amples Instructions par escrit pour ma conduite quand je seres sur les lieux.

Nous arrivasme a l'accadie Le vingt six du d. mois de 9bre 1682, nous y passames Lhyver, et je me rendis a l'Isle percé au printemps, le bastiment que J'attendés arriva, mais non pas tel quon me L'avoit fait esperer, car ce nestoit qu'une vieille barque denviron 50 thonnes avec 12 hommes d'esquipage, compris ceux qui estoient avec moy, jl y auroit asses de marchandises pour la traite, mais peu de vituailles, de sorte que sj je n'eusse pas esté engagé sj avant, que je lestes dans lentreprisse, vn tel bastiment auroit esté capable de men rebuter, mais Larrivee du Sr des Grosilieres mon beau frere sur une barque d'environ 30 thonnes avec 15 hommes d'Esquipage mencourageai nous ne voulumes point l'un et lautre abandonner notre entreprise mais nous eusmes beaucoup de peyne a resoudre nos gens quj estoient espouvantes, de voir que nous allions les exposer a un voiage de 900 Lieues, en de sj petits bastiments, dans des mers rudes, ou nous avions encores a craindre les glaces, cependant nos esquipages voians que nous nous Exposions nous mesmes, et quilz suivroit notre fortune, ils se resolutent, a courir Les mesmes risques que nous, jl feut arrêté entre mon beaufre et moy, que nous ferions notre route le plus pres que nous pourrions l'un de lautre, pour pouvoir estre plus tot en estat de nous Secourir en cas de besoing, et nous mismes a la voile partans de l'Isle percée le 11<sup>e</sup> juillet 1682.

Après 19 Jours de navigation, et que nous eusmes passé le destroit de terre neuve, Lesquipage de la barque de mon beau frere se revolta contre luj, ne voulant pas passer outre, craignant la rencontre des glaces, et de saller engager dans un pays Incognu, ou jl pourroit manquer de vivres pendant l hyver, nous apaismes Les mutins par promesses, et par menaces, la veue dun navire par le 57<sup>e</sup> degré 30 minutes au nord sur la coste de la brador, y contribua, chacun songea a leviter, nous estions en terre de luy, et jl portoit au plus pres sur nous, comme voulant nous recogtre mais nestans pas en estat de nous defendre je ne trouvai pas a propos que nous missions cap sur luy, mais faisans la mesme route nous gaignasmes la coste ou jl ny avoit rien a craindre, jl revira de bord deux heures avant la nuit, et nous Le perdismes de veue, et comme jl y a quantité de glaces sur ces mers quj derivent au sud nous fismes havre pour Eviter les dangers, et faire de leau, et prendre quelques autres rafraichissements a la coste des sauvages nommes Esquimos, les plus dangereux de tous ces peuples, quand on sen laisse surprendre, ils vindrent pourtant a nos bords et traiterent avec nous quelque centaine de peaux de loups marins, nous demeurasmes la deux-Jours pendant lesquelz jl y eut encore une mutinerie pour ne passer pas outre, mais japaisé les seditieux et ayant



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

side a bargain with la Chesnaye for the same journey on almost the same conditions as I had done. All these things being settled the Governor was requested to allow me to take three men with me. He knew why but he thought proper to ignore it, for there was no appearance that he imagined I was returning to France without wishing to do anything towards the object which la Chesnaye and I had proposed to him, since I was asking for these three men whom he allowed me to take. One was my nephew, Jean Baptiste des Groseillers, on whom I placed great trust, as he had spent all his life in the savage countries, where he had acquired great aptitude for the trade. He had put 500 livres of his own in the equipment which la Chesnaye was to make for the journey. The second man was Pierre Allemand, whom I took with me for pilot, and the third Jean Baptiste Godefroy, who perfectly understood the Indian language and whom I knew to be able for trade. I left Quebec on the 4th November, 1682, with my three men in the vessel belonging to the Governor of Acadia, having orders to be the following spring at Isle Percée at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where la Chesnaye was to send me a vessel furnished and equipped according to our agreement for the execution of the enterprise. He promised also that he would send more ample instructions in writing for my conduct when I should have reached the place.

We arrived at Acadia on the 26th of the said month of November, 1682, passed the winter there and in Spring I went to Isle Percée. The vessel promised arrived, but she was not such as I had hoped for, being only an old craft of about 50 tons, with 12 men of a crew, including those who were with me. There were goods enough for the trade but a scanty supply of provisions, so that if I had not been so deeply engaged in the enterprise as I was, such a vessel might have repelled me, but the arrival of M. des Groseillers, my brother-in-law, on a vessel of about 30 tons, with 15 men of a crew, encouraged me. Neither of us would abandon our enterprise, but we had much difficulty in persuading our people, who were terrified at seeing that we were about to expose them to a voyage of 900 leagues in such small vessels, into rough seas in which ice was to be feared. However, our crews, seeing that we would expose ourselves and that they followed our fortune, resolved to run the same risks as we. My brother-in-law and myself agreed that we should keep on the same course as near as possible, so as to be able to help each other in case of need, and we set sail, leaving Isle Percée on the 11th July, 1682.

After 19 days' navigation, when we had passed the strait of Newfoundland, the crew of my brother-in-law's vessel mutinied, not wishing to go further, as they feared meeting with ice and being entangled in an unknown country where provisions might be wanting during the winter. We appeased the mutineers by promises and threats and the sight of a ship in 57° 30' north on the coast of Labrador contributed to this, each thinking of avoiding her. We were in shore of him and he bore as near as possible to us, as if wishing to reconnoitre. Not being in a condition to defend ourselves, I did not think proper to go in his direction, but keeping in the same course as the other we reached the coast, where there was nothing to fear. The ship tacked two hours before night and we lost sight of her. As there is a quantity of ice in these seas which drifts to the south, we made the harbour to avoid the dangers, obtain water and some other refreshments on the coast of the Indians called Esquimaux, the most dangerous of all these tribes when people let themselves be surprised. They came, however, to the shore and traded with us some hundred skins of the sea wolf. We remained two days, during which there was again a mutiny to prevent the ships from going further, but I appeased the seditious, and, having put to sea, I warned our crews to preserve the wood and water we had just obtained, as we had resolved, my brother-in-law and myself, not to touch anywhere until we had reached our port, unless we should be pursued.

The winds being favourable, we entered Hudson's Strait, and coasted along the north shore. There was a quantity of ice, on which people from my vessel killed a bear of extraordinary size. They ate to excess of the flesh of this animal, from which they were all extremely ill, having great pains in the head and such violent purgings that I did not believe any of them would have recovered. I was obliged to signal my brother-in-law to give him notice of the accident that I might be assisted. Orvietan and sweating relieved these poor wretches, but they all lost their skin. We learned

remis en mer, Iadvertis nos Esquipages de conserver leau et le bois, que nous venions de faire, parceque nous avions resolu mon beau frere et moy, que nous n'aborderions point a Terre qua notre port, a moins que nous ne feussions poursuivis.

Les ventz se trouvant favorables a notre navigation nous entrasmes dans le destroit de hudson que nous cottoyions du côté du nord, il y avoit quantité de glaces sur lesquelles les gens de ma barque tuerent un ours dune grosseur extraordinaire, jls mangèrent de la chair de cet animal avec Exces, dont jls feurent tous malades a l'extremité, ayant des grandes douleurs de teste et des desvoyement sj violans que Je ne creüs pas quil en rechapast aucun, je feus obligé de faire signal a mon frere pour luy donner advis de cet accident afin destre secouru, lorvietan et les sueurs tirerent ces pauvres malheureux daffaires, mais jlz ont tous changé de peau, nous avons appris depuis par les sauvages que cette espèce d'ours blancs, a Du venin dans le foye qui se communique a toute la chair, et cause de pareilz accidens quand on en mange.

Je maperceus que pendant ce desordre qui nous estoit arrive proche mile Island a la pointe de L'ouest, nous avions derivé nor ouest par compas, environ 8 lieues en 6 heures vers le cap henry, nous eumes beaucoup de peyne a nous tirer des glaces et nous nous vismes plusieurs fois en danger dy perir, mais Dieu nous fit la grace den sortir, mon beau frere quj nosoit forcer de voiles estoit demeuré derriere. Jarrivé avant luy le 26 aoust sur la côte du ouest de la baye de hudson et nous nous rencontrasmes ensemble le 2<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>bre</sup> a lembouchure de la Rivière nommee par les sauvages KaKivvaKiouay qui signifie en francois, qui va qui vient.

Estans entrés dans cette Rivière nos premiers soins feurent de choisir un poste pour mettre nos barques en seureté, et bastir une maison, nous avançasmes environ quelque 15 mile, et nous nous arrestasmes a un petit canal, ou nous fismes entrer nos barques, trouvant le lieu assez propre pour y establir notre demeure. Je laissé mon beau frere occupé a faire bastir notre maison, et je partis le Landemain de notre arrivée pour aller dans les terres à la decouverte des sauvages.

Je membarque dans ce dessain dans un canot avec mon neveu, et un autre homme de mon Esquipage tous trois armes de nos fusilz et pistoles, et nous alasmes pendant 8 Jours Environ 40 Lieues au hault de la rivière sans faire rencontre dans les bois d'aucun sauvage, nj voir aucune marque fraische qui nous peust faire cognoistre que des hommes y eussent passé depuis peu, nous Jugions mesmes parceque nous trouviions quantité de bois coupé par les castors qu'il y avoit peu d'habitans aux environs, nous tuasmes chemin faisant quelque cerfz.

Mais le 8<sup>e</sup> Jour de notre depart estant le soir cabanes sur une Isle pour nous reposer et notre canot estant renversé sur le bord de leau un sauvage qui poursuivoit un cerf apercevant notre canot, s'imagina quil y avoit la les gens de sa nation, c'est pourquoy je sifla pour nous advertir de prendre garde a la beste quj avoit passé sur une petite Isle au dessus de nous, mon neveu ayant veu le premier ce sauvage me le dict aussj tost, Je courus au bord de leau, sans songer au cerf, et appelé le sauvage, lequell ayant esté longtemps sans me vouloir respondre me dict en sa langue que j'entendois fort bien, quil ne mentendoit pas, et se mit aussj tost a fuir au travers les bois.

Le rencontre de ce sauvage me donna de la Joye, et quelque esperance que nous ne serions pas longtemps sans en voir dautres, nous feusmes toute la nuit sur nos gardes, et le lendemain a la pointe du Jour, je fis porter notre canot de Lautre côté de l'Isle pour estre tout prest a nous en servir, en cas daccident, et je fis faire un grand feu a 100 pas de la, nous decouvrisme le matin a la pointe de l'Isle neuf canots quj venoient vers nous estans aproches a la voix je parlé et demande aux sauvages quj paroissoient dans les canots quj jls estoient, jls me respondirent en termes de bonne amitié, je leur fis entendre le sujet quj mavoit mené en leur pays, et quj Jestois, apres quoj un vieillard arme de sa lance, sa massue, et son arc sestant levé tira une flesche de son carquois, dont ayant fait un signal de lorient a loccident, et du septentrion au midy, il La rompit en deux morceaux, et les jeta dans la Rivière puis sadressant a ses compagnons il leur parla a peu pres ainsy, jeunesse vous naves plus rien a craindre le soleil nous est devenu favorable, nos Ennemis nous craindront, puis que voicy L'homme que nous demandions depuis que nos pere sont nais, apres quoj jlz nagerent tous vers moy a terre, et sortirent de leurs canots, je les fis aprocher de mon feu sans aucune armes, mon neveu et l'autre

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

afterwards from the Indians that this kind of white bear has poison in its liver which is communicated to the whole of the flesh and causes such accidents when it is eaten. I noticed that during this disorder, which happened near Mile Island, at the western point, we had drifted north-west by compass, about eight leagues in six hours towards Cape Henry. We had great difficulty in freeing ourselves from the ice, and were several times in danger of perishing, but God graciously delivered us. My brother-in-law, who dared not set all sail, remained behind. I arrived before him on the western coast of Hudson's Bay, on the 26th of August, and we met on the 27th September, at the mouth of the river named by the Indians Ka Kirva-Kiouay, meaning "who goes, who comes."

Having entered this river, our first care was to select a post to put our vessels in safety and to build a house. We advanced some 15 miles and stopped at a small channel into which we brought our vessels, finding the place suitable for a habitation. I left my brother-in-law occupied in building the house, and left the day after our arrival to go into the country in search of the savages. With this object, I embarked in a canoe with my nephew and another of the crew, all three armed with muskets and pistols. In eight days we went about forty leagues to the upper part of the river, without meeting any Indians in the woods or seeing any fresh marks which might show that men had passed lately. We even considered by having found a quantity of wood cut by the beavers that there were few inhabitants in the neighbourhood. We killed some deer on the way.

But on the eighth day after leaving, having taken shelter in the evening upon an island to rest, our canoe being turned over on the edge of the water, an Indian who was following a deer, seeing our canoe, imagined that people of his nation were there, and whistled to warn us to look out for the animal that had passed over a small island above us. My nephew, having been the first to see this Indian, told me of it immediately. I ran to the edge of the water, without thinking of the deer, and called the Indian, who, having been a long time without answering, told me in his own language, which I understood very well, that he did not understand me and set off in haste through the woods.

The meeting with this Indian gave me joy and some hope that we would not be long without seeing others. We kept guard all night, and next morning at daybreak I brought our canoe from the other side of the island to be ready for use in case of accident, and had a large fire made 100 paces from there. That morning we discovered at the point of the island nine canoes coming towards us. Having come near enough, I spoke and asked the Indians whom I saw in the canoe, who they were. They answered in friendly terms. I let them understand the object which had brought me into their country and who I was. After this an old man, armed with his spear, his club and his bow, having risen drew an arrow from his quiver, which, having made a sign from the east to the west and from the north to the south, he broke in two pieces and threw them into the river; then addressing his companions, he spoke to them nearly thus: Young men, you have no longer anything to fear. The sun has become favourable to us, our enemies will fear us, since here is the man whom we have been seeking since our fathers were born. After this they all swam towards me to the land, leaving their canoes. I made them come near the fire without arms. My nephew and the other man who was with me, came at the same time within ten paces of us, without frightening the Indians, although they saw them well armed. I asked who was their chief, speaking to himself without knowing it. He bowed and another one told me, "You are speaking to him;" then I took him by the hand and having made him sit down, I spoke to him according to the fashion of these people, with whom it is necessary in order to be held in consideration to boast of having courage, of being powerful and in a condition to help and protect them against their enemies; it is also necessary to assure them that you have their interests altogether at heart, to be obliging towards them, and especially to make presents to them at first, for among them that is the great bond of friendship. I wished at this first interview to make him know me; and the chief of the Indians being seated beside me, I told him in his own language that I knew the whole earth, "thy friends shall be my friends, and I have come here to bring thee arms to destroy thine enemies; thou wilt not die of hunger, nor

homme qui estoit avec moy, vindrent en mesmes temps, Jusqua dix pas de nous, sans quilz en feussent espouvantes, quojquilz les vissent bien armes, je leur demandé quj estoit leur chef, en parlant a luj mesmes sans le cognoistre Il baissa la teste, et un autre me dit tu Luy parles, alors je le pris par la main et layant faict asseoir, je luj parlé selon Le genie de ces peuples, apres desquelz jl est necessaire pour se faire considerer de se vanter quon a du courage, quon est puissant et en estat de les secourir, et proteger contre leurs ennemis, jl faut aussi leur témoigner quon entre tout a fait dans leurs Interestz, avoir de la complaisance pour eux sur tout leur faire dabord des presens, car cest entre eux le Grand Lien de lamitie, je voulus donc a cette premiere Entrevue me faire cognoistre, Et Le chef de ses sauvages estant assis, apres de moy, je luj dis en sa langue Je cognois toute la terre, tes amis seront mes amis, et je suis venu Ici taporter des armes pour détruire tes ennemis, tu ne mourras pas de faim, nj ta femme, nj tes enfens, car je taporte des marchandises prend courage je veux estre ton filz, et je t'aj amené un père il est la bas a faire bastir un fort, ou J'ai deux Grandz navires, jl faut que tu me donnes deux ou trois de tes canots afin que tes Gens rendent visite a ton pere, jl me fict une Longue harangue pour me remercier, et masseurer que luy et tous ceux de sa nation, mettroient leurs vies pour mon service, apres quoy je donné a chacun des sauvages du Tabac et des pipes, et mettant aperçu quun dentre eux se servoit deux petit morceau de fer aplaty pour hacher son tabac, je luj demandé ce morceau de fer, et le jetté au feu ce qui les surprit tous, parce quen mesme temps, je fis semblant de pleurer et dessuyer mes larmes, leur disant que Javois de la douleur de voir mes freres sj denues et despourvus de toutes choses, je les assuré quilz ne manqueroient plus de rien tant que je seres parmj eux, et en mesme temps josté mon poignard, que j'aves a mon costé, et le donné a ce luy a quj javes osté le morceau de fer je fis aussy apoter de mon canot quelques Paquetz de petis couteaux que je leur distribué, je les fis fumer, et leur donné a manger, et pendant quilz mangeoient jestalaj devant eux les presens que javes aporte, entre autres, un fusil, de la poudre et du plomb, pour leur chef, je luj dis en luj presentant que je le prenes pour mon pere, il madopta pour son filz, en me couvrant de sa robe, je luj donné aussy ma couverture que je luj dis deporter a sa femme de ma part la voulant prendre pour ma mere. Jl me remercia comme firent aussi les autres au nombre de 26 Lesquelz pour me marquer leur recognoissance de mes presens, me Jetterent tous leurs robes a mes piedz, et allerent a leurs canotz chercher toute la pelletterie quilz y avoient, quilz maportèrent aussj, nous nous separasmes apres toute cette ceremonie, jls me promirent quavant midj ils menverroient trois de leur canots, a quoy ilz ne manquerent pas ilz y mirent mes castorts, et nous nous en allasmes ensemble, vers notre poste ou Javois laisse mon beau frere. Jy arrivé Le 12 7bre au grand contentement de tous nos Gens leur ayant appris lheureux succes de mon voyage par la rencontre des sauvages.

Le mesme jour de mon arrivée de ce petit voiage un bruit de coups de canon nous donna lalarme. Les sauvages quj estoient avec nous les entendirent, et je leur Dis que ces coups de Canon estoient tires de nos vaisseaux que nous avions sur La grande riviere nommée Kawirinagaw a trois ou quatre lieues de celle ou nous estions postes, mais voulant cependant mesclaircir ce que ce pouvait estre, je membarqué dans un canot, et Jallé Jusqua l'embouchure de notre riviere, sans avoir rien decouvert. Je crens que nous nous estions tous trompes, et Jenvoyé mon neveu avec un autre françois de mes gens pour aller avec les sauvages vers les nations, mais le soir mesme de leur despart, estant passes vis a vis lendroit dou nous avions cru entendre tirer les coups de canon, jls les entendirent encores, et de trop pres pour pouvoir douter qu'il ny eust pas la un navire, jls retournerent donc sur leurs pas pour men advertir, et sur leur avis, je partis aussitôt pour aller encores moy mesme a cette decouverte avec trois hommes.

Après avoir faict le trajet perilleux de cette grande riviere de Kawirinagaw, qui signifie en françois la meschante, nous descouvristmes le 16<sup>e</sup> de grand mattin une tente sur une isle. Jenvoyé aussjtost un des gens pour decouvrir secretement ce quecestoit, jl retourna vers moy, en peu de temps madvertir, qu'on bastissoit la une maison, et quil y avoit un navire. Sur cet advis Je mavancé le plus que je peus, ne voulant pas pourtant estre decouvert, et je meposté avec mes hommes, comme dans vne espèce d'embuscade pour tascher de surprendre quelqu'un de ceux qui estoient la, et le faire prisonnier afin de scavoir qu'elles gens Ils pouvoient estre, Je pris toutes les précautions possibles, pour

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

thy wife nor thy children, for I bring thee merchandise ; take courage, I will be thy son, and I have brought thee a father ; he is below building a fort, where I have two large ships. You must give me two or three of thy canoes, that thy people may pay a visit to thy father." He made me a long harangue to thank me and assure me that he and all those of his nation would put their lives at my service, after which I gave to each of the Indians tobacco and pipes ; and having noticed that one of them was making use of a small piece of iron to cut his tobacco, I asked it from him and threw it into the fire, which surprised them all, because at the same time I pretended to weep and to dry my tears, telling them that I was grieved to see them destitute and deprived of all things ; I assured them they would want nothing so long as I was with them, and at the same time I took off the dirk which I had at my side and gave it to the man from whom I had taken the piece of iron. I had also some parcels of small knives brought from my canoe, which I distributed among them. I made them smoke, and gave them something to eat ; and whilst they were eating I laid before them the presents I had brought, among others a musket, powder and lead for their chief. I told him when presenting them that I took him for my father ; he adopted me for his son, covering me with his robe. I gave him also my blanket, which I asked him to carry to his wife from me, wishing to take her for my mother. He thanked me, as did the others to the number of 26, who, to mark their gratitude for my presents, threw all their robes at my feet and went to their canoes for all the peltry they had there, which they brought me. We separated after all this ceremony, and they promised that before noon they would send three of their canoes, which they did not fail to do, and put in them my beavers. We went together towards our post, where I had left my brother-in-law. I arrived there on the 12th of September, to the great satisfaction of all our people, having informed them of the happy result of my journey by meeting with the Indians.

On the day of my arrival from this short trip a noise of cannon alarmed us. The Indians with us heard it and I told them that these cannon shot were fired from the ships we had in the Grand River named Karoiringaw, three or four leagues from that where we were posted, but wishing to ascertain what the firing might be, I embarked in a canoe and went as far as the mouth of our river without discovering anything. I thought that we were all mistaken, and sent my nephew with another Frenchman of my people to go with the Indians towards the Nations, but on the evening of their departure having passed opposite the place where we thought we had heard the firing, they heard it again, too near to doubt of there being a ship there. They retraced their steps to warn me, and by their advice I left myself immediately with three men to find out.

After having made the dangerous passage of this wide river Karoiringaw, meaning the wicked, we discovered early on the 16th a tent on an island. I immediately sent one of my men to discover secretly what it was. He returned shortly after to warn me that a house was being built and that a ship was there. On this report I advanced as near as I could, not wishing to be discovered, and posted myself with my men in a kind of ambuscade, to try to surprise some one of those who were there and to make him prisoner in order to discover what people they might be. I took all possible precautions to accomplish this plan. I passed the night not far from the place where the house was being built without seeing any one leave or hearing any one speak, until next day at dinner time, when I recognized that they were English. Having advanced nearer to their post than I had been before to ascertain this better, I embarked with my men in the canoe, we came to about a gun shot from the house and stopped as if we had been Indians, surprised at seeing men there building a house. They were not long of discovering us, and, as soon as they had done so, they began to cry to us as if inviting us to come to them, pronouncing some words in the Indian language, which they read in a book, but seeing that we did not advance for what they said, they came towards us along the bank. Having stopped opposite the place where we were, I spoke to them in the language of the country and in French, without them understanding. At last having asked them in English who they were and what they proposed doing there, they answered that they were English come there for the beaver trade. I then asked

venir about de ce dessein, ayant passé la nuit asses proche du lieu ou on batissoit la maison sans en avoir veu sortir, nj peu entendre parler personne, jusqu'au lendemain a l'heure du disner que je recogneus que c'estoient des anglois, et mestant avancé vers leur poste, encores plus pres que je naves fait, pour le mieux recognoistre. Je mes rembarqué dans mon canot avec mes gens, nous pareusmes a une portéé de canon de la maison, et nous nous arrestasmes comme sj nous eussions esté des sauvages, quj auroient este surpris de voir la des hommes, quj batissoient une maison. Ils ne feurent pas longtems a nous decouvrir, et sj tost quils nous eurent veus, ils se mirent a crier vers nous, comme nous Invitans daller a eux, en prononceans quelques mots en langue sauvage quils Lisoient dans un livre, mais voians que nous navaneions pas pour cequils nous disoient, jls vindrent eux mesmes vers nous le long du rivage, et s'estant arrestes vis a vis du lieu ou nous estions, je leur parlé en language du pays et enfrançois sans quils mentendissent, mais enfin leur ayant demandé en anglois, qui jls estoient et cequ'ils prétendoient faire la, jls me respondirent quils estoient anglois, venus la pour la traite du castor, je leur demandé ensuite qui leur en avoit donné la permission, et sils avoient quelque commission pour cela, jls me dirent quils navoient point de commission, et quils estoient de la nouvelle ang<sup>re</sup>. je leur declaré que j'estois établi dans le pays avant eux, pour la compagnie françoise, et avec des forces suffisantes pour les empecher de traiter à mon préjudice, que j'aves mon fort a 7 lieues de la, mais que le bruit de leur canon mavoit obligé d'aller vers eux, croiant qu'un navire de france que j'attendes, et quj devoit arriver a une Riviere plus nord que celle ou jls estoient y feust entre par quelque accident contre mes directions, que jen avo's deux autres arrives depuis peu, de canada commandes par mon frere, et qu'ainsi, je ne leur conseilles pas, de demeurer la plus longtems, les advertissant quil feroient mieux de se retirer et de faire au plus viste embarquer dans leur bord tout cequils avoient a terre.

J'aves fait approcher en parlant mon canot asses pres de terre, pour recognoistre qui estoient ceux a quj je parles, et ayant appris que c'estoit le jeune Guilliem, capitaine du vaisseau, jen fus fort ayse, car je le cognoissais particulièrement, jl neust pas plus tost appris qui J'estois quil minvitta a sortir de mon canot, pour nous embrasser, je le fis, il vint au devant de moy, et nous nous fismes l'un et lautre beaucoup de caresses, il me pria d'aller a son bord, pour me regaler, je ne vouleus point luy tesmoigner que je me defies de luy, en le refusant, mais pour ma précaution je fis descendre mes trois hommes de mon canot qui demeurerent a terre avec deux anglois, pendant que J'allé abord avec le cap<sup>ne</sup>. Je trouvé encores dans le navire un homme de la nouvelle ang<sup>re</sup> qui estoit de ma cognoissance.

Avant que je fusse monté dans le vaisseau le cap<sup>ne</sup> avoit fait arborer le pavillon dangre, et sj tost que jy feus entré, il fit tirer quelques coups de canon, je l'advertis quil ne-toit pas necessaire, qu'il en fist tirer davantage, de peur que nos gens nen prissent Jalousie, et quon n'allast luy faire quelque insulte. Il me proposa de negocier ensemble, je luy promis que jen parleres a nos autres officiers, et que je feres en sorte de les faire consentir, qu'il passast l'hiver ou jl estoit, sans qu'il luy fait aucun tort, puisque la saison estoit desja trop avancée, pour quil peut se retirer. Je luy dis mesme quil pouvoit continuer a bastir sa maison sans se fortifier, l'asseurant que je le garantirois de toute insulte du costé des sauvages, sur qui j'avois un pouvoir absolu, et pour l'asseurant que de mon costé il nauroit aucune surprise à craindre, je vouleus avant nous separer convenir avec luy, du nombre dhommes, dont je seres accompagné quand je lires voir, l'advertissant que sil me vojoit aller vers luy avec plus grand nombre que celluy dont nous estion d'accord, ce seroit une marque que nos autres officiers nauroient pas consentj a la proposition de negocier ensemble. Je luy donné encores advis de ne faire plus tirer de canon, et quil ne souffrît pas, que ses gens sortissent hors de l'Isle, de crainte quils ne fussent rencontres par les françois que j'aves dans les bois, afin quil ne me blasmat pas du malheur, qui luy pourroit arriver sil ne suivoit mes advis. Je luy dis aussj que les sauvages mavoient advertj que mon navire estoit arrivé au nord, et luy promis que dans 15 jours je retourneres vers luy pour lui en dire des nouvelles, de quoy jl feut bien ayse, me priant de me souvenir de luy. Nous nous separasmes apres tout cela, fort contens lun de lautre, luy tout a fait prevenu, que J'aves les forces dont je mestés vanté, et moy resolu de lentretenir tousjour dans

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

them who had given them permission, and if they had any commission for that purpose. They said they had no commission and were from New England. I declared that I was settled in the country before them for the French Company and with sufficient force to prevent them trading to my prejudice, that I had my fort seven leagues from there, but that the sound of the cannon had obliged me to go where they were, believing that a ship from France, which I expected and which was to arrive at a river further north than that on which they were, had entered by some accident against my directions, that I had two others arrived lately from Canada commanded by my brother, and that, therefore, I did not advise them to remain longer, warning them that they would be better to withdraw and have all they had landed embarked as speedily as possible.

While speaking, I had brought my canoe near enough to the land to recognize those to whom I was speaking. Having learned that it was the young Guiliem [Gilham], the ship captain, I was very happy, for I knew him intimately. He no sooner learned who I was than he invited me to leave my canoe to embrace each other, and I did so. He came to me and we mutually caressed each other, and he asked me to go on board with him to enjoy myself. I did not wish to show that I distrusted him by refusing, but as a precaution, I made my three men land from the canoe, who remained on land with two Englishmen, whilst I went on board with the captain. I found on board the ship another man from New England, with whom I was acquainted. Before I went on board the vessel, the captain hoisted the English flag, and as soon as I got on board, he fired several cannon shots. I told him that it was not necessary he should fire more, in case of causing jealousy in our people, and that they might insult him. He proposed that we should negotiate together. I promised him that I would speak to our other officers in such a way as to bring them to consent that he should pass the winter where he was, without them doing him any mischief, since the season was already too far advanced for him to withdraw. I even told him that he might continue to build his mansion, without fortifying himself, assuring him that I would guarantee him against insult from the Indians over whom I had absolute power, and in order to assure him that he would have no cause to fear a surprise, I would agree with him before separating as to the number of men by whom I would be accompanied when I came to see him, notifying him that if he saw me coming with a greater number than that agreed on, it would be a sign that our officers did not consent to the proposition that we should ourselves negotiate. I also advised him to fire no more guns, and that he should not allow his people to leave the island, for fear of encountering the French, whom I had in the woods, so that he might not blame me for any misfortune that might happen to him, if he did not follow my advice. I told him also that the Indians had notified me that my ship had arrived at the north, and that in a fortnight I would return to give him news. With this he was pleased, and begged me to remember him. We parted after that well satisfied with each other, he fully convinced that I had the force of which I had boasted, and I resolved to keep him in this good opinion, having the design to oblige him to retire, or if he persisted in annoying me in my trade to await a favourable opportunity to seize his ship, which was a good prize having neither a commission from France nor England for the trade, but I would not undertake it unseasonably for fear of failure. Especially, I wished to avoid shedding blood. Having gone on board the canoe with my people, we were going with all speed to the lower part of the river, but had scarcely made three leagues from the island, till we discovered a ship under sail which was entering. We got to the south shore, and having landed to await the vessel which was coming towards us, I had a thick smoke made, and the ship having arrived opposite us anchored and remained the whole night, not sending a boat ashore till next day. We had watched all night to observe what would take place, and having seen the boat put off in the morning and come towards us, I posted my three men, armed, at the entrance to the wood, fifteen to twenty paces from me and advanced alone on the water's edge. Mr. Bridgar, whom the company was sending out as Governor of that country, was in the boat with six sailors of the ship commanded by Guiliem [Gilham], senior, captain of the New England vessel which I had discovered the previous day, as I afterwards learned.

cette bonne opinion, ayant mes véues de l'obliger a se retirer, ou sil sopiniastroit a me vouloir troubler dans mes traites, dattendre quelque occasion favorable pour me saisir du navire quj estoit de bonne prise nayant aucune commission de france ni dangre pour la traite, mais je ne voules rien entreprendre a contretemps de crainte de manquer mon coup, surtout je voulus eviter de repandre du sang. Mestant embarqué avec mes gens dans mon canot nous descendismes vers le bas de la Rivière, avec toute la diligence que nous peusmes faire, mais a peyne eusmes nous faict trois lieues de l'Isle ou nous avions laissé le navire de la nouvelle angre que nous en descouvrimes un sous voiles quj entroit. Nous nageasmes a terre au sud, et estant descendus de notre canot, pour attendre le navire quj venoit vers nous, je fis faire une forte fumée, et le navire estant arrivee vis a vis de nous il mouilla l'ancre, et demeura la toute la nuit, sans envoyer sa chaloupe a terre, que le lendemain, nous avions veillé toute la nuit pour observer ce quj se passeroit et ayant veu le matin desborder la chaloupe, et qu'elle venoit vers nous, je fis poster mes trois hommes armes a l'entree du bois a 15 ou vingt pas de moy, et je m'avancé seul sur le bord de l'eau, le Sr Bridgar que la compagnie envoyoit en qualité de gouverneur en ce pays là, estoit dans la chaloupe, avec six matelotz du navire commandé par le Sr Guilliem pere du cap<sup>ne</sup> du navire de la nouvelle angre que J'aves descouvert le jour precedent, comme je lapris dans la suite.

Voiant donc venir la chaloupe vers moy, et quelle aprochoit de terre, dabord quelle feut a la voix, je parlé un langage façon de sauvage, qui ne signifioit rien, seulement pour embarrasser cenx de la chaloupe, ou les obliger a parler afin de les reconnoistre, et scavoir sil ny auroit point quelqu'un quj eust fréquenté les sauvages, et sceust parler comme eux. Personne ne respondit rien, mais la chaloupe sestant eschoué a dix ou douze pas de moy, et voiant un des matelotz quj se mettoit a leau pour venir a terre, je luy presenté mes armes en luy defendant davancer, et luy faisant entendre que personne de la chaloupe ne mettroit pied a terre que je ne sceusse qui ilz estoient, et ayant bien recognu par le navire et a l'air des matelotz, quilz estoient anglois, je parlé en leur langue et Jentendis que le matelot quj se estoit mis a leau, et que j'empeschés davancer, dict asses hault, gouverneur cest anglois quon vous parle, et sur ce que je continues a demander qui ilz estoient, quj commandoit le vaisseau, et ce quilz venoient chercher la. Quelqu'un respondit, quj est-ce quj en a a faire? nous sommes anglois, a quoy Je repliqué et moy francois, quj vous dis de vous retirer. Et ayant en mesme temps faict signe a mes gens de paroistre, ils se presenterent sur le bord du bois, ceux de la chaloupe qui croioient apurement quil y en eust plus grand nombre voulurent bien me respondre honnestement et me dire quilz estoient de londres, que le navire apartenoit à la compagnie de la Baye de Hudson, et quil estoit commande par le cap<sup>ne</sup> Guilliem, je leur fis entendre de mon costé quj j'estois quilz venoient trop tard, et que j'avois pris possession de ces lieux au nom du Roy de france. Il fût encore dict plusieurs choses quil seroit inutile de raporter, icy, Les anglois soutenans quilz avoient droit de venir la, et moy que non, mais enfin le Sr Bridgar me faisant cognoistre quil seroit bienayse de mettre pied a terre avec trois de ses hommes, pour m'embrasser je luy temoignay que Jen aurois aussy beaucoup de joye, jl mit donc pied a terre et apres nous estre salues, il me demanda, si ce nestoit pas la rivibre kakiwakiouay. Je luy Dis que non, et qu'elle estoit plus au sud, que celle ou il estoit s'appelloit Kawirinagaw, ou la meschante, jl me demanda encore si ce nestoit pas la qu'un vaisseau anglois commandé par le chevalier thomas button avoit autres fois hiverné. Je luy respondis que ouy, et luy montré le lieu au nord. Il m'invitta ensuite d'aller a son bord, mes Gens quj se estoient avances men destournoient, particulièrement mon neveu. je me resolus pourtant d'aller apres avoir pris deux otages, qui demeurèrent a terre avec mes gens, car je me defies du cap<sup>ne</sup> Guilliem, quj s'estoit déclaré mon ennemi a londres, estant creature de ceux quj estoient cause que j'aves abandonné le service d'angre. Je fis bien de prendre mes précautions, car j'ay seu depuis, que sans cela, le Sr Guilliem mauroit arresté. Tout se passa cependant fort bien, nous disnasmes ensemble. Je parlé de mon établissement dans le pays, que jy avois quantité de francois dans les bois avec les sauvages, que j'aves deux navires, que jen attendes encore un autre, que je faisois bastir un fort, enfin je dis au Sr Bridgar tout ce que J'aves dit au jeune Guilliem cap<sup>ne</sup> du navire de la nouvelle angre, et encores audela. jl le creut de bonne foy, et jl me fit plaisir d'estre credule, car sil eust voulu se donner la peyne que je



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

Seeing the boat coming towards me and that she was approaching the land, as soon as she was within hail, I spoke after the manner of the Indians, which meant nothing, as I wished to embarrass those in the boat, or to oblige them to speak that I might recognize them and to know if there was any one there who had been in the habit of visiting the Indians and knew how to speak like them. No one answered, but the boat having grounded ten or twelve paces from me, and seeing one of the sailors get into the water to land, I presented arms forbidding him to advance, making him understand that no one from the boat was to put a foot on shore, as I did not know who they were. Having seen by the ship and the appearance of the sailors that they were English, I spoke in their language and I heard the sailor who was in the water and whom I prevented from advancing say in a loud enough voice, "Governor, he is English that is speaking to you," and therefore I continued to ask who they were, who commanded the ship, and what they were looking for? Some one asked, "What is your business? We are English." To which I replied, "And I am French, who tell you to retire," and having at the same time made a sign to my people to appear, they presented themselves at the edge of the wood. The man in the boat, who apparently believed there was a greater number, answered me plainly that they were from London, that the ship belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that she was commanded by Capt. Guilliem. I made them understand on my side who I was, that they had come too late, and that I had taken possession of the place in name of the King of France. Several things were said which it would be useless to state here, the English maintaining that they had a right to come there and I that they had not, but at last Mr. Bridgar let me know that he would be glad to land there with three of his men to salute me. I testified to him that I also would have much joy at this. He landed, and after saluting each other, he asked if this was not the river Kakiwakiouay. I said no, that it was further to the south; that the river in which we were was called Kawirinagaw, or the wicked (*meschante*); he asked me again if it was not there that an English ship commanded by Sir Thomas Button had formerly wintered; I answered yes, and showed him the place to the north. He then invited me to go on board. My people who were in front tried to dissuade me, particularly my nephew. I resolved, however, to go after having taken two hostages, who remained ashore with my people, for I distrusted Capt. Guilliem, who had declared himself my enemy in London, being a creature of those who were the cause of my abandoning the service of England. It was well I took my precautions, for I learned afterwards that if I had not Mr. Guilliem would have arrested me. All passed, however, very well, and we dined together. I spoke of my establishment in the country, that I had a number of Frenchmen in the woods with the Indians, that I had two ships, that I expected another, that I was having a fort built, in fact I told Mr. Bridgar all that I had told young Guilliem, captain of the New England ship, and still further, he believed in good faith and pleased me by being so credulous, for if he had taken the trouble which I had done, to go forty leagues through the woods, to lie on the hard ground, in order to make my discoveries, he would soon have noticed my weak points. I was right to conceal from him and do what I did. Not having men enough to come to an open struggle, it was necessary to make use of stratagem. It is true that I had the great advantage of having the Indians on my side, which afforded means of great strength, and it was on this I chiefly relied.

After having been long enough in the ship, I asked to be landed, which was done. I made signals to my people, who had taken the hostages into the woods. They brought them back to the edge of the water and sent them on board their ship, into which I acknowledge I repented more than once to have gone, for it was a rash act and I was happy to get out of the affair as I did. Before leaving the vessel I promised Mr. Bridgar and the captain that in a fortnight I would return to see them. However, having resolved to be secure from any steps they might take, I remained two days in the woods to observe them, and having nearly acquired a knowledge of their design and that they were preparing to build a fort, I passed on the south side of the river to return to find my brother-in-law, who must be anxious about me, but, having come to him, he was very happy to learn all that had passed, and the good arrangement I had made of our business. We discussed the measures we should take to prevent sur-

prenez, d'aller 40 lieues au travers du bois, et dy coucher sur la dure, pour faire mes descouvertes, j'l auroit bien tost reconnu mon faible. J'aves raison de luy cacher, et de faire ce que je faisais, d'ailleurs n'ayant pas assez de gens pour en venir a force ouverte, il falloit user de ruses. j'l est vray que J'aves un grand avantage d'avoir les sauvages a moy, ce quj me tenoit lieu de grandes forces, et cestoit aussj sur quoj je masseures le plus.

Après avoir esté asses longtemps dans le navire je demandé quon me fist mettre a terre, et on me renvoya, Je fis les signaux a mes gens qui avoient mené les ostages dans le bois. jls les ramenerent jusques au bord de leau, et je les renvoyé a leur navire, ou javoue que je mestes repentj plus d'une fois destre entré, car il y avoit de la temerité, et je feus heureux de me tirer d'affaire comme je fis. Avant sortir du vaisseau je promis au Sr bridgar et au capitaine que dans 15 jours, Je retourneres Les voir. Cependant ayant resolu d'estre assureé, de leurs desmarches Je demeuré deux jours dans les bois a les observer et ayant cognu a peu pres leur dessein, et qu'ils se mettoient en estat de bastir un fort, je passé la rivière du costé du sud pour retourner trouver mon beaufrere, quj devoit estre en peine de moy. Mais nestant rendu aupres de luy, il eut beaucoup de joye d'aprendre tout ce quj sestoit passé, et la bonne disposition ou J'avois mis nos affaires. Nous concertames ensemble sur les mesures que nous prendrions pour nous empescher destre surpris, et nous soutenir le mieux que nous pourrions dans notre établissement pour la traite, nous nous assurames des sauvages qui nous promirent de sacrifier leurs vies pour nous, et afin de les engager encore d'avantage dans notre partj, je leur donné mon neveu, et un autre françois pour aller avec eux dans les terres en faire descendre les nations pour venir vers nous, Et pour les y obliger, J'envoyé des presens pour les chefz. Il arriva pendant mon voiage a la descouverte des deux navires anglois, un accidene fort fascheux pour nous, nos gens avoient tué environ 60 cerfz quj cust esté une grande provision pour notre hiver, mais ilz feurent tous entraînés par un débordement extraordinaire des eaux, causé par les pluyes, ce quj arrive asses souvent. La perte feut assurément considerable pour nous, car nous navions lors que 4 barils de porc, et deux barils de bœuf, mais nos gens reparerent cela, ayant tué encores quelques cerfz et 4,000 perdrix blanches, plus grosses que celles de ce pays. Les sauvages aporтерent aussi des rafraichissements de viandes bouccanees, de divers endroits et fort esloignes.

Dix jours apres mon arrivée de la descouverte des anglois, je pris cinq nouveaux hommes pour aller observer leur contenance, et ce qu'ils faisoient. J'aves preveu avant partir que nous serions obligé d'attendre quelques Jours, le temps favorable pour traverser l'embouchure de la dangereuse Rivière de Kavirinagaw, ce quj nous arriva, par ce que la saison commençoit a estre rude, mais apres avoir attendu, nous fisme heureusement ce trajet, quoy que pendant la nuit. Et nous nous rendimes 14 jours apres notre despart, a la veue du lieu ou estoit le Sr Bridgar. Nous aperceumes d'abord le navire eschoué sur les vases, a plus d'un mille de la maison quon bastissoit. Nous estans aproches du vaisseau a la voix, nous apelasmes plusieurs fois sans que personne nous respondit, ce qui nous obligea daller vers terre, ne sachans que Juger de ce silence, mais enfin un homme nous appela, et nous fit signe de retourner. Estant alles vers luy, et luy ayans demandé comment on se portoit, il respondit un peu mieux, mais que tout le monde estait endormi. Je ne vouldes point les troubler dans leur repos, et m'en allé seul a la maison, du gouverneur que je trouvai sortant du lit. Apres les compliments de bienvenue, Je mattache a examiner lestat de la maison, et Je m'aperceus quil ny avoit rien a craindre, et que jy pouves faire venir mes gens. Je les appelle, et nous y entrasme tous ensemble. Je fis passer un de mes gens pour cap<sup>ne</sup> du vaisseau que Je dises mestre arrivé, le Sr Bridgar le creut, et ce que je trouvé a propos de luy dire, tendant toujours a empescher, qu'il neut aucune cognoissance de l'Interloper anglois. Nous tirasmes plusieurs coups de fusils en beuvant des santes, sans que ceux du vaisseau en prissent l'alarme. Je Jugé par la, quilz estoient mal sur leurs gardes, et qu'ilz pouvoient estre ayement surpris. Je vouldes voir leur estat, et leur contenance, ayant dont pris congé du Sr Bridgar, Je men allé avec mes gens vers le vaisseau, nous y entrasmes sans que personne nous en disputast l'entrée. Le cap<sup>ne</sup> parut pourtant d'abord estonné de nous voir, mais je l'asseuré en luy disant que je nestois pas la a dessein de lui nuire, au contraire pour luy offrir mes services, et mes secours, en ce quil auroit besoin de moy, luy donnant des advis pour luy faire prendre des precautions qu'il ne prenoit pas, pour se tirer du danger ou je Le vojois,

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

prise and to maintain ourselves as best we could in our trade settlement. We made sure of the Indians who promised to sacrifice their lives for us and in order to engage them still further, I gave them my nephew and another Frenchman to go with them to bring down the nations that they might come to us. To oblige them to this, I sent presents for the chiefs. During my voyage of discovery two English ships arrived. A very annoying accident happened to us. Our people had killed about 600 deer, which would have been a great supply for winter, but they were all carried off by an extraordinary flood caused by the rains, which not unfrequently happens. The loss was certainly a considerable one to us, for we had at the time only four barrels of pork and two barrels of beef, but our people repaired that loss, having again killed a few deer and 4,000 white partridges, larger than those of this country. The Indians also brought refreshments of smoked meat, from different and very distant places.

Ten days after my arrival from the discovery of the English, I took five new men to go to observe their behaviour and what they were doing. I foresaw before leaving that we would be obliged to wait some days for a favourable time to cross the dangerous river Kawoirinagaw, which happened, as the season began to be rough, but after having waited we fortunately made the crossing, although during the night, and fourteen days after our departure we came in sight of the place where Mr. Bridgar was. We first saw the ship aground on the mud, more than a mile from the house that was being built. Having come within hail, we called several times without any one answering, we were obliged to go towards the land, not knowing what to make of this silence, but at last a man called us and made us a signal to return; having gone towards him and asked him how he was, he answered "a little better," but that every one was asleep. I would not disturb them and went alone to the Governor's house, whom I found going out with the lieutenant. After compliments of welcome, I set myself to examine the condition of the house and saw that there was nothing to fear, and that I might bring my people. I called them and we entered together. I made one of my people pass for the captain of the ship which I said had arrived for me. Mr. Bridgar believed it and anything I thought proper to tell him, I aiming always to prevent him from having any knowledge of the English interloper. We fired several musket shots whilst drinking healths, without the vessel's crew taking alarm. From that I considered that they were not on their guard, and could be easily surprised. Wishing to see their condition and behaviour, having taken leave of Mr. Bridgar, I went with my men toward the ship. We went on board without any one hindering us. The captain, however, appeared at first astonished to see us, but I assured him, telling him I was not there to hurt him but to offer him my services and assistance in so far as he required me, advising him to take precautions which he was not taking, to get free from the danger in which I saw him, of losing himself and the ship, as happened subsequently. But he received my counsels very ill, wishing to make me understand that he believed he knew more about it than I did. That might be, but it must be elsewhere than in the country of the Indians, which I had visited much more frequently than he. He requested me, however, to send him refreshments from time to time during the winter, especially oil and candles, of which he had need, which I promised to do. He behaved very well on his side, making me a present of a piece of beef and some biscuits. Having learned fully all I wished to know and that I had nothing to fear from these gentlemen, in the condition in which I saw them, I took leave of the captain, to see what was taking place on the coast where the New England interloper was.

I arrived there in the afternoon of next day and found that they had employed their time better than the others having built a fort well defended with six guns mounted. I fired a musket to warn those in the fort of my arrival and landed with my men under a slope sheltered from the guns. The lieutenant landed with another man, both well armed, in order to ascertain who we were. Having done so, the lieutenant congratulated me on my arrival and asked for news. I told him I had found, although with much danger, what I had gone to look for and that I had returned to visit them, having taken other men than those who accompanied me the first time; that one of those who was with me was captain of the newly arrived ship and the others were four Canadians. The lieutenant answered me boldly, that they might be forty devils if they

de se perdre luy mesme et le navire, comme jl est arrivé dans la suite, mais il receut fort mal mes conseils, en voulant me faire cognoistre quil croyoit en sçavoir plus que moy, cella pouvoit estre ainsi, mais ailleurs que dans le pays des sauvages, ou Javois plus frequenté que luy. Il me pria pourtant de luy envoyer quelques Rafrachissemens de temps en temps, pendant lhiver, surtout de l'huile et de la chandelle dont il avoit besoin, ce que Je luy promis, et je men suis aussj fort bien acquitté. Il me fect present dune pièce de bœuf, et de quelques bisquits, estant donc esclairey sur tout ce que Javes voulu sçavoir, et que je naves rien a craindre pour mes traites de la part de ces messrs en lestat ou je les voies, je pris congé du capne pour aller voir ce qui se passoit du costé, ou estoit l'Interloper de la nouvelle angre.

Jy arrivé le lendemain apres midj et je trouvé quilz avoient mieux employé leur temps que les autres, ayant faict un fort bien flanqué avec six pièces de canon en batterie. Je fis tirer un coup de fusil pour advertir ceux du fort, de mon arrivée, et je desbarqué avec mes gens sous un coteau a couvert du canon. Le lieutenant sortit avec un autre homme tous deux bien armes, et Ils vindrent pour nous recognoistre, apres avoir seu quj jesto, le lieutenant me felicita sur mon arrivé et me demanda des nouvelles. Je luy dis que Javois trouvé quoy que avec beaucoup de danger, ce que jesto allé chercher et que je retourne vers eux pour les viziter, ayant pris dautres hommes, que ceux quj mavoient accompagné la premiere fois, que lun de ceux quj estoiet avec moy, estoit capne du vaisseau nouvellement arrivé, et les autres quatre canadiens. Le lieutenant me respondit fièrement, quilz soient 40 diables silz veulent, nous avons basti un fort, et nous ne craignons plus rien. Il minvita pourtant d'aller dans son fort pour mj regaler, pourveu que je voulesse y entrer seul, ce que je refusé, en lui faisant cognoistre quil auroit peu parler moins fierement, estant allé la pour les voir de bonne amitié, et non pas pour leur faire la guerre. Je luy dis aussj que je voules mentretenir avec son capitaine, quj auroit asseurement moins de chaleur, et plus de retenue que Luy. jl envoya sur cela advertir le capne, lequel vint au devant de moy bien armé, et me dict en m'abordant que je ne deves pas prendre d'ombrage du fort quil avoit faict bastir, que cestoit sans consequence pour moy, et que jen serois toujours le maistre, adjoutant quil ne me craignoit pas tant que les anglois de londres, et quil avoit fait bastir ce fort pour se deffendre contre les sauvages, et tous ceux quj voudroient lataquer. Je le remercié de ces honnestetes a mon Esgard et l'assuré que je nestois pas allé la, pour luy temoigner que jesse la mcindre jalousie, de ce quil avoit faict bastir son fort, mais au contraire pour luy offrir 20 de mes hommes pour luy ayder a en bastir un, ayant a luy donner advis que ceux dont il apprehendoit sj fort l'arrivé estoient arrives luy offrant mon service pour le deffendre, et l'asseurant que sil suivoit mon conseil, je le garantirois de tout accident, estant bien Informe des ordres qu'avoient les nouveaux venus, et de leur estat, je luy dis encore qua lesgard du differant quj estoit entre nous pour la traite, jl estoit remis a la decizion de nos deux Royx, que par bonheur pour luy, son pere commandoit le vaisseau quj estoit arrivé, quil avoit amené un gouverneur pour la compagnie angloise, auquel je prétendois Empecher de prendre ce titre dans le pays ou jesto estably pour la compagnie françoise, et que pour luy, je voulois le faire passer pour françois afin de le mettre a couvert de toute Insulte.

Après avoir dit tout cela au capne du fort, je l'obligé de faire venir tous ses gens auxquels je dis en sa presence, quil ne falloit point quilz sortissent du fort, nj quilz tirassent de canon, quilz narborassent point leur pavillon, quilz couvrissent le devant, et le derriere de leur vaisseau, et quilz ne permissent a aucun anglois nj francois daprocher de leur fort par eau ou par terre, et quilz tirassent sur ceux de mes gens quj se presenteroient, sans mes ordres. Le capne me promit de faire observer tout ce que je venois de dire, et il en donna lordre en ma presence a ses gens, en me priant de luy donner le plus tost que je pourrois deux de mes hommes, pour sauvegardes, je luy apris la maladie de son pere capne du navire de la compagnie, dont il parut fort affligé, et me pria de luy donner les moyens quil peust le voir sans Inconvenient pour luy. Je luy en dis la consequence, et la difficulté. Cependant, comme javés mes raisons pour souhaiter que cette Entrevue du pere et du filz, se fist par mon moyen, Je l'asseuré que Je ferois mon possible pour luy donner cette satisfaction, et que jesperois d'en venir a bout, sil vouloit suivre mes avis. Il s'accorda a faire tout ce que je luy proposois la dessus, et apres y

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

liked, "we have built a fort and are afraid of nothing." He invited me, however, to go into his fort and refresh myself, provided I went alone, which I refused, letting him know that he might speak less haughtily, I having gone to see them in friendship and not to make war on them. I told him also that I wished to talk with his captain who certainly had less quickness of temper and more moderation than he. He sent them to inform the captain, who came to me well armed and said when accosting me, that I must not take umbrage at the fort which he had built, that it was of no consequence in respect to me, that I would always be the master, adding that he did not fear me so much as the English from London and that he had built the fort to defend himself against the Indians and all who might attack him. I thanked him for these civilities towards me, that I had not gone there to manifest the least jealousy at his having built the fort, but on the contrary to offer him twenty of my men to help him to build one, having to give him notice of the arrival of those from whom I apprehended so much, offering him my services to defend him and assuring him that if he followed my advice I would guarantee him against any accident, being well informed of the orders the new comers had received and of their condition. I said also that in respect to the differences between us regarding trade, these were referred to the decision of our two kings, that fortunately for him his father commanded the ship which had arrived, that he had brought a governor for the English company, to whom I set up the pretension of preventing him from taking that title in the country where I had established myself for the French company and that in respect to him I wished him to pass for French to shield him from insult.

After having said all that to the captain of the fort, I obliged him to bring all his men to whom I said in his presence, that they need not leave the fort, nor fire guns, that they should not hoist their flag, that they should cover the bow and stern of their ship, that they should allow neither English nor French to approach their fort by water or land and that they should fire upon those of my people who should present themselves without my orders. The captain promised to have all I had just said observed, and he gave an order to that effect in my presence requesting me to give him, as soon as I could, two of my men as safeguards. I informed him of the illness of his father, the captain of the company's ship, at which he seemed much distressed and asked me to give him the means by which he could see him without inconvenience. I told him of the importance and difficulty of the affair, but as I had my reasons for wishing that the interview between the father and son should be brought about by my intervention, I assured him that I would do my best to give him that satisfaction and that I hoped to succeed, if he would follow my advice. He agreed to do all I should propose thereupon. After some consideration, we agreed that he should come with me disguised as a bushranger (*coureur de bois*) and that I should pass him off as a Frenchman.

That being settled, I sent my men to hunt next morning at day break. They returned at 10 o'clock bringing 30 or 40 partridges, which I put in my canoe, with a barrel of oil and candles, that I had promised Captain Guilliem, senior. I left one of my men in the fort as a hostage and embarked with young Guilliem to take him to see his father. We were obliged, the tide being low, to stop at a mile from the ship and to land every thing in order to march towards the vessel with our provisions. I left one of my men to take care of the canoe, with orders to keep her well off. On getting near the vessel, I posted two of the strongest of my men between the house Mr. Bridgar was building and the edge of the water, ordering them not to show themselves, and to let the Governor pass when he was going to the vessel, but that they should lay hold of him if they saw him return and that I had not left the ship.

Having taken these precautions I went with one of my men and young Guilliem, disguised, to the vessel, which we got on board of without difficulty. I presented to Captain Guilliem the supplies I had promised him, for which he had asked, for which he gave me many thanks. I then brought into his room my two men, one of whom was his son, whom he did not recognize and whispered to Captain Guilliem that he was to send away two of his people who were with him, having an important secret to communicate to him. Having done this, I informed him that the secret I had to give him

avoir resué, nous demeurâmes d'accord, qu'il viendrait avec moy desguisé en coureur de bois, et que je le ferois passer pour françois.

Cela estant ainsi resolu j'envoyé le lendemain des la pointe du jour, mes gens a la chasse. Ilz retournerent a 10 heures, et apporterent 30, à 40, perdrix, que je fis mettre dans mon canot, avec un baril dhuille, et de la chandelle que j'avois promis au cap<sup>ne</sup> Guilliem père. Je laissé un de mes homme pour ostage dans le fort, et je membarqué avec le jeune guillein pour le mener voir son pere. Nous feusme obliges la marée estant basse de nous arrester a un mille du navire et de mettre tous pied a Terre pour marcher vers le vaisseau avec nos provizons. Je laissé un de mes hommes a garder le canot, avec ordre de se tenir au large, et je poste en approchant du vaisseau deux de mes gens les plus vigoureux, entre la maison que le Sr Bridgar fesoit bastir, et le bord de l'eau, leur commandant de ne se point descouvrir, et de laissé passer le Gouverneur, quand il irait au vaisseau, mais quilz se saizissent de luy, silz le voient revenir sans que je fusse sortj du navire.

Après avoir pris ces précautions, j'allé avec un de mes hommes, et le Jeune Guilliem déguisé abord du vaisseau, ou nous montâmes encores sans difficulté. Je présenté au cap<sup>ne</sup> Guilliem les rafraichissemens que je luy avois promis, et quil mavoit demandé dont jl me fit bien des remercimens, je fis ensuite entrer dans sa chambre mes deux hommes, dont l'un estoit son filz quil ne recogneut point, et je dis a loreille du cap<sup>ne</sup> Guilliem quil fit retirer deux de ses gens quj estoient aupres de luy, ayant un secret Important a luy communiquer, ce quayant fait je luy appris que le secret que javois a luy dire estoit larrivée de son filz que javois ammené avec moy. Men ayant prié avec de grandes Instances, et après luy avoir représenté l'Importance de garder le secret et de nen rien temoigner a cause des Inconveniens, quil y avoit a craindre pour eux deux, je fis avancer le filz, et le présenté a son pere quj leembrassa et luy temoignant beaucoup de tendresse, et de joye, jl luy dict pourtant quil l'expozait a un grand danger. Ils eurent ensemble quelque entretien après lequel, le pere me pria en menbrassant de sauver mon nouveau françois. Je luy promis de faire mon devoir la dessus, et ladvertis a mesme temps, quil songeât a sauver son navire, et que rien ne serait capable, de me faire rompre avec luy que la traite quil pourroit faire avec les sauvages. jl me respondit que le navire estoit a la compagnie, qu'a lesgard de la traite je navois aucun subject de craindre de son costé, et que quand il nauroit pas un castor, jl ne sen mettroit pas en peine estant assuré de ses gaiges. Je l'advertis qu'il ne souffrit pas que son monde sescartat, sur tout quil nallast point vers le fort de son filz, ce quil me promit.

Pendant que nous estions dans cette conference, le gouverneur advertj de mon retour, vint au navire en toute diligence et me dict en arrivant quil falloit que mon fort feust plus pres de luy, quil navoit creu puisque j'estois revenu sj promptement. Je lui dis en riant que je volois, quand il estoit question de servir mes amis, et que sachant quil avoit des malades, et quilz manquoient de rafraichissemens, je navois pas voulu perdre le temps, pour luy en apporter, luy promettant que je luy en donnerois toutes les fois que nos chasseurs seroient heureux. Dans ce temps la, le jeune Guilliem déguisé pensa estre descouvert, par quelqu'un quj le regarda de trop pres, de quoy le pere et le filz parurent fort embarrasés. Je men formalisé, et fis cognoistre que je ne trouves pas bon quon examinast ainsj mes gens, on men fist excuse, et la marée étant montée je pris congé pour me retirer. Le gouverneur et le capitaine partagerent entre eux mes rafraichissemens, et ayant fait le signal a mes deux hommes de se retirer de leur embuscade, je sortis du navire, et nous alâmes tous ensemble ou nous avions laissé notre canot, nous nous y embarquâmes, et le jeune cap<sup>ne</sup> fut estonné de voir, qu'un petit bateau fait descorce darbre peut resister a tant de coup de glaces, que nous recumes en nous en retournant. Nous arrivâmes le lendemain au fort, et tres a propos pour nous, car sj nous eussions tardes tant soit peu plus longtems, sur leau, nous aurions este surpris d'un foudre de vent de Nor' ouest, et d'un furieux orage de neige quj nous auroient Infailliblement fait perir. La tempeste continua deux jours, et nous empêcha de partir, pour retourner a nostre pretendu fort au hault de la Riviere, mais le temps estant venu au beau, je pris congé, le lieutenant vouloit venir avec nous pour nous accompagner jusqua notre habitation, mais je le destourné de ce dessein, ayant mes raisons, par ce que je voules cacher la route que nous devions tenir. Nous montâmes en partant du fort vers

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

was the arrival of his son, whom I had brought with me, he having most urgently pressed me to do so. After having represented to him the importance of keeping the secret and of giving no evidence of it, on account of the inconveniences to be feared for both, I brought forward the son and presented him to his father, who embraced him, showing much tenderness and joy; he told him, however, that he was exposing himself to great danger. They had some conversation together, after which the father embracing me, begged that I would save my new Frenchman. I promised to do my duty in the matter, and at the same time warned him that he should think of saving his ship, and that nothing would make me break with him except the trade he might make with the Indians. He answered that the ship was the company's, and that with regard to the trade I had no cause to fear from his side, and that even if he had not a beaver, he would not trouble himself, being sure of his wares. I advised him that he should not let his people scatter, especially that he should not go towards his son's fort, which he promised.

Whilst we were holding this conference, the Governor, notified of my return, came to the ship in haste and on his arrival told me my fort must be nearer him than he thought since I had returned so quickly. I told him, laughing, that I flew when it was a question of serving my friends, that knowing he had sick people who were in want of supplies, I did not wish to lose time in bringing them, promising that I would at all times give part of whatever we got when the hunters were fortunate. During this time, young Guilliem, who was disguised, thought he was discovered by one who was looking at him too closely; at which father and son appeared greatly embarrassed. I found fault with this and showed that I did not think it proper that my people should be examined in this way, for which an excuse was made. It being high water I took leave in order to retire. The Governor and captain divided my supplies between them. Having made the signal to my two men to come out of their ambuscade, I left the ship, and we all went together to where we had left our canoe into which we embarked, and the young captain was astonished to see that a small boat made from the bark of a tree could resist so many shocks of ice as we received when returning. We arrived next day at the fort, very fortunately for us, for if we had delayed ever so little longer on the water, we would have been surprised by a violent gale from the north-west and a furious snow storm, which would most certainly have caused us to perish. The storm lasted two days and prevented us from setting out to return to our alleged fort in the upper part of the river, but the weather having become fine, I took my leave. The lieutenant wished to accompany us as far as our habitation, but I managed to dissuade him, having my reasons, wishing to conceal the road we should take. On leaving we went up from the fort to the upper part of the river, but in the evening we retraced our steps and next morning found ourselves in sight of the sea into which it was necessary to enter in order to pass the point and reach the river in which was our habitation, but everything was so covered with ice that there was no appearance of passing further. We found ourselves indeed so entangled with the ice that we could neither retreat nor advance towards the shore to land. It was necessary, however, that we should pass through the ice or perish. We remained in this condition for four hours, without being able to advance or retire, and in great danger of our lives. Our clothes were frozen on us and we could only move with difficulty, but at last we made so strong an attempt that we arrived at the shore, our canoe being all broken up. Each of us took our baggage and arms and marched in the direction of our habitation, without finding anything to eat for three days except crows and birds of prey which are the last to leave these countries. There was no other game along this coast, which was all covered with ice and snow. We at last arrived opposite our habitation, which was on the other side of the river, which we were without hope of being able to cross, being covered with ice, but four of our men ventured to come to our assistance in a bateau, thinking they would perish by the strokes of the ice. We were also in great danger, but arrived in spite of all these difficulties at the side on which our habitation was, where we felt ourselves constrained to render thanks to God for seeing ourselves all together after being delivered from such great dangers.

le hault de l'Isle, mais le soir venu nous retournasmes sur nos pas, et nous nous trouvasmes le lendemain en vue de la mer, ou il falloit entrer pour passer la pointe, et gagner la riviere ou estoit notre habitation. Mais tout estoit tellement couvert de glaces quil nj avoit aucune aparence de passer, plus avant, Nous nous trouvasmes mesmes, fort engagés de tous costes dans les glaces que nous ne pouvions nous en retirer ni avancer vers terre, pour desbarquer. jl falloit cependant passer au travers de ses glaces ou perir. Nous demeurasmes en cet estat l'espace de quatre heures sans pouvoir avancer nj reculer et en tres grand danger de nos vies. Nos habitz estoient gelles sur nous, et nous ne nous remuions qu'avec grande peine, mais enfin nous fismes tant defforts, que nous arrivasmes a terre notre canot estant tout brisé. Nous primes chacun notre bagage, et nos armes, et nous marchasmes le long du rivage tirant du costé de notre habitation, sans avoir rien trouve a manger pendant trois Jours, que des corbeaux et des oyseaux de proye qui se retirent les derniers de ce pays la. jl ny avoit point dautre gibier le long de cette coste, qui estoit toute couverte de glaces, et de neiges. Nous arrivasmes Enfin vis a vis notre habitation, quj estoit de lautre costé de la riviere sans esperance de la pouvoir passer, estant couverte de glaces, mais quatre de nos hommes risquerent de se mettre dans un batteau pour nous venir secourir. Ilz penserent perir par les coups de glace, nous feusmes aussj en grand danger, et nous passâmes cependant, nonobstant toutes ces difficultés du costé de notre habitation, ou nous eusmes sujet de rendre graces a Dieu de nous voir tous ensemble apres avoir esté deslivres de sj grands perilz.

Pendant toutes mes allées et venues mon beaufreere avoit mis notre habitation en bon ordre nous y estions en seureté, nayans rien a craindre du costé des sauvages qui estoient nos amis, et a lesgard de nos voisins leur desordre, et le peu de soin quilz avoient de sesclaircir de notre estat, nous mettoit a couvert de toute apprehension de leur part. Mais comme jl pouvoit arriver que le Gouverneur Bridgar auroit cognoissance que l'Interloper de la nouvelle angre estoit en la mesme riviere que luy, et quil descouvriroit a la fin tout le mistere que je lui avois caché jusques la, que mesme il pourroit apprendre que nous navions pas les forces dont je m'estois vanté, je voulus continuer a me precautionner, et je creus que le meilleur moyen estoit de masseurer du navire de la nouvelle angre, en men rendant le maistre, parceque sj le Sr Bridgar meût prevenu en cela, jl eust esté trop fort, et je me voyes tout a faict hors destat de luy pouvoir resister, et de me soustenir. Mais la question estoit de trouver les moyens de reussir dans l'execution de ce dessein, ou je voies de grandes difficultés, mais jl faloit les vaincre ou succomber. Cest pour quoy je mattaché, tout entier a suivre cette entreprise, laissant a mon beau frere Le soin de notre habitation et de la traite. Voiant donc la Riviere tout a faict prise jenvoyé de deux en deux Jours pendant 15 Jours, mes gens au travers les bois pour apprendre en quel estat estoit le navire de la compagnie, on me rapporta a la fin quil estoit demeure eschoue sur la coste, le ruisseau ou il devoit yverner estant tout gellé, ce qui me fit juger quil devoit perir infailliblement.

Jenvoyé aussi au jeune capne Guilliem en l'Isle deux de mes hommes quil mavoit demandés pour lui servir de sauvegardes mais je fus adverty par mes gens quil vouloit jouer au fin avec moy, ayant contre ce quil mavoit promis de ne recevoir personne en son fort, que ceux qui auroient mes ordres envoyé son batteau pour prandre deux des matelotz du navire de la compagnie que le sieur Bridgar avoit envoyés a la descouverte du costé ou je lui avés dict que nous avions nos fortz, et pour voir aussj sils ne trouveroient point des débris de leur navire. Mais ces deux hommes ayant veu ceux du fort semouvoir pour l'ancer leur batteau a leau, ilz creurent quon alloit braquer du canon, contre eux comme je leur avois dict. Ils en prirent l'espouvente et senfuyrent. Estans retournes vers le Sr Bridgar ils rapporterent quil y avoit un fort, et un navire francois plus proche deux, que je ne leur avois dict, et sur cet advis, le d. Sr Bridgar envoya deux hommes pour passer du nord au sud, pour savoir sjl estoit vraj que nous y eussions deux navires, outre celuj quj estoit a l'Isle, de quoi estant advertj par mes gens jenvoyé par trois differens endroits pour tascher de prendre et me faire amener les deux hommes que le Sr Bridgar avait envoyés a cette descouverte, ayant pourtant ordonné a mes gens de ne leur faire aucun mal. Mes gens reussirent dans leur queste, car ils trouverent ces deux pauvres hommes a environ cinq lieues de nos maisons presque morts de froid, et nayans rien a manger, de sorte quilz neurent pas grand peine a les prendre,



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

During all my comings and goings, my brother-in-law had put our habitation in good order. We were in security, having nothing to fear from the Indians who were our friends and with respect to our neighbours, their disorder, and the little care they took to ascertain our condition, sheltered us from all apprehension from them. But as it might happen that Governor Bridgar learned that the New England interloper was in the same river as himself, and that he might then discover all the mystery which I had concealed from him till then, that he might even learn that we had not the strength of which I had boasted, I wished to continue to guard myself and thought that the best means was to secure the New England ship by rendering myself master of her, because if Mr. Bridgar had anticipated me in that, he would have been too strong and I would be entirely unable to resist him and to maintain myself. But the question was to find the means of succeeding in the execution of this design, in which I saw great difficulties, but it was necessary to conquer or yield. For this reason I determined to follow entirely this enterprise, leaving to my brother the care of the habitation and trade. Seeing the river entirely taken, I sent every two days for a fortnight men through the woods, to ascertain in what condition was the company's ship. They at last reported to me that she was aground on the shore, the creek where she was to have wintered being completely frozen over, which made me consider that she must inevitably perish. I also sent to young Capt. Guilliem on the island, two of my men for whom he had asked me to act as safeguards, but I was warned by my people that he would at last play with me, having contrary to his promise to receive no one into his fort except those who had my orders, sent his boat for two of the sailors of the company's ship, that Mr. Bridgar had sent a searching party to the coast where I had told him that we had our forts and to see also if they could not find remains of their ship. But these two men having seen the men of the fort moving to launch their boat, thought they were about to aim the gun at them as I had told them, took fright and fled. Having returned to Mr. Bridgar, they reported that there was a fort and a French ship nearer than I had said. On this report Mr. Bridgar sent two men to pass from north to south to ascertain if it was true that we had two ships, besides that which was at the island. Being warned by my people, I sent by three different roads to try to catch and bring in the two men Mr. Bridgar had sent on this search, but giving orders to my people that they were not to do them any harm. My people succeeded in their quest, for they found these two poor men about five leagues from our houses almost dead with cold and having nothing to eat, so that they had no great trouble to take them, they having made no resistance. They brought them to me at our habitation, where being well treated the men testified no annoyance at being in my hands. I learned from them the orders Mr. Bridgar had given them for this search, which obliged me to keep still more on my guard and to take new precautions to prevent Governor Bridgar from discovering the New England interloper. I sent at that time supplies to Mr. Bridgar who was in great necessity. He wished to dissimulate, thanked me by his letters, assured me that he would not interrupt me and would no longer allow any of his people to approach the forts which he believed to be ours. I sent also to visit young Guilliem to observe his proceedings and to see in what condition he might be, that I might take advantage of him. The two Englishmen whom my people had brought, informed me that the company's ship had been wrecked, that the captain, the lieutenant and four sailors were lost, 18 who were fortunately on shore being saved. This information obliged me to go to Mr. Bridgar to see how he felt. I took about 100 partridges to him and some powder for hunting, offering my services for whatever he needed. I asked news of his ship. He did not wish to acknowledge the loss, and told me she was four leagues lower down. I would not press him further thereupon and we parted civilly.

I went thence to the island fort to see what was passing there also and to try to complete the design I had to take the ship and the fort, having discovered by intercepted letters that young Guilliem wished to play me a trick and that he had resolved to ruin me. Having arrived at the island fort, I concealed from young Guilliem the bad news of the loss of his father and of his company's ship telling him only that his father continued ill and that he did not think it proper to write him for fear of him being discovered. I induced him to visit our habitation, which he promised to do and I returned having done nothing else that day.

nyans fait aucune resistance. Ilz me les amenerent à notre habitation, en les ayant bien traites, ilz ne temoignerent aucun chagrin destre entre mes mains. Jappris par eux les ordres que le Sr Bridgar leur avoit donnees pour cette decouverte, ce qui mobligea de me tenir encores plus sur mes gardes et de prendre de nouvelles precautions pour empescher, que le gouverneur Bridgar ne recognut l'Interloper de la nouvelle angré. Jenvoyé dans ce temps la des rafraichissemens au d. Sr Bridgar quj estoit en grande necessite, et me le vouloit dissimuler. jl me remercia par ses lettres, et masseura quil ne minteromproit point et quil ne permettroit plus a aucun de ses gens daprocher des fortz qu'il croyoit estre a nous, Jenvoyé aussi viziter le jeune Guilliem pour observer ses desmarches, et voir en quel estat jl pouvoit estre pour men prevalloir. Les deux anglois que mes gens avoient amenés me donnerent aussj advis que le navire de la compagnie estoit pery avec le capne, le lieutenant, et quatre matelots, sen estant sauve 18 quj par bonheur estoient a terre. Cet advis mobligea daller vers le Sr Bridgar voir quelle contenance jl tenoit. Je lui fis porter environ 100 perdrix, et luj donné aussj quelque poudre pour la chasse, en lui offrant mon service, en tout ce qu'il auroit besoin de moy. Je luj demandé des nouvelles du navire, jl ne vouleut pas men advouer la perte et me dict quil estoit a quatre lieues plus bas. Je ne voulus pas le presser davantage la dessus et nous nous separasme civilement.

Jallé de la au fort de l'Isle pour voir aussi ce quj sj passoit et tacher de venir a bout du dessein que je mestois proposé de prendre le navire, et le fort ayant encore decouvert par quelques lettres interceptees, que le jeune Guilliem me vouloit faire piece, et quil avoit resolu de me perdre. Estant arrivé au fort de l'Isle je dissimulé au jeune Guilliem, la mauvaise nouvelle de la perte de son pere, et du navire de la compagnie, luj disant seulement, que son pere estoit toujours malade, et quil navoit pas trouvé a propos de luy escrire de peur de le faire decouvrir. Je le disposé ensuite a venir voir notre habitation, ce quil me promit, et je men retourné sans avoir fait autre chose avec Lui ce jour la.

huiet jours apres je retourné voir le Sr Bridgar auquel je dis quil ne prenoit pas asses de soing pour conserver ses gens, et les faire subsister que javes apris par deux de ses hommes quj estoient a mon fort, la perte du navire, et jl en vouleut bien demeurer daccord, je lui promis de lassister, et de luy renvoyer ses deux hommes, Et ce quil me demanda, Je luj fis aussj offre dune de nos barques avec les provisions necessaire pour le mener au printempt dans le fondz de la Baye, ce quil ne vouleut pas accepter Je lassuré que je lui rendres tous les services que je pourres, voulant bien en user ainsj honnestement avec luj pour lamitié que Jay tousjours conservé pour la nation, car a lesgard du Sr Bridgar je naves point sujet destre content de luj, ayant de bons advis, quil parloit mal de moy en mon absance, et quil avoit dict hautement a ses gens quil ruinerait ma traite, quand jl devoit donner six haches pour castor aux sauvages, et autant des autres marchandises a proportion. Jaj lattestation de ce fait entre les mains. Je demeuré a ce voiage deux jours avec le Sr Bridgar, voulant lors travailler sincerement pour lui donner secours, le voiant hors destat de me pouvoir nuire, et en men retournant a notre habitation je passé au fort du jeune Guilliem dans l'Isle, ou je voules faire mon coup, car il estoit temps.

quand je feus arr.ve au fort je dis au Jeune Guilliem que son pere estoit tousjours Indisposé et quil me remettoit tout entre Les mains, et sur ce que je luj dis de lestat de son pere, et de sa resolution, jl me pressa fort de retourner, et de le mener avec moy deguisé, comme la premiere fois, pour le voir, mais je le detourné de ce dessein, et luj fis venir lenvie daller voir notre habitation, et en quel estat nous estions, je scaves quil avoit eu la pensé de Le faire a mon Inseu, cest pourquoy je voules satisfaire sa curiosité. layant donc disposé par mes raisons a faire ce voiage, nous partismes le lendemain de grand matin, Ensemble, jl mena aussj son charpentier, et nous arrivasmes à notre habitation, Le Jeune Guilliem et son homme, estans fort fatigues.

Je ne voules point que le Jeune Guilliem vist les deux anglois que nous avions a notre habitation, je les fis cacher, et les disposé a partir le lendemain avec deux de mes Gens pour sen retourner au travers les bois a leur habitation, ayant promis au Sr Bridgar de luy renvoyer ces deux hommes, je leur donné aussi du tabac, des hardes et plusieurs autres choses que le Sr Bridgar mavoit demandees et que je luj aves pro-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

Eight days after, I returned to see Mr. Bridgar whom I told he was not careful enough to preserve and feed his people, that I had learned from two of his men who were at my fort of the loss of his ship, which he acknowledged to be true. I promised to assist him and to send back the two men and whatever he asked from me. I also made him an offer of one of our vessels, with the necessary provisions to take him in spring to the head of the bay, which he would not accept. I assured him I would render him all the service in my power, wishing to deal honourably with him for the friendship I had always entertained for the nation, for in respect to Mr. Bridgar I had no reason to be satisfied with him, having certain information that he spoke ill of me in my absence and that he had said openly to his people that he would ruin my trade, even if he should give six axes to the Indians for a beaver, and as much other merchandise in proportion. I have the attestation to this fact in my hands. On this journey I remained two days with Mr. Bridgar, wishing to work sincerely to give him assistance, seeing that he was unable to do me any harm. In returning to our habitation I passed young Guilliem's fort on the island, where I wished to carry out my object, it being time.

When I arrived at the fort I told young Guilliem that his father was still indisposed and that he left everything in my hands. From what I told him of the condition of his father and of his resolution, he urged me to return and take him with me disguised as before in order to see him, but I dissuaded him from this plan and brought him to the wish to go to see our habitation and in what state we were. I knew that he had thought of doing so without my knowledge, that is why I wished to satisfy his curiosity. Having disposed him by my reasons to make this journey we left next morning early together. He brought a carpenter with him and we arrived at our habitations young Guilliem and his men being very tired.

I did not wish young Guilliem to see the two Englishmen who were at our habitation. I had them concealed, and arranged for them to set out the next day with two of my people to return through the woods to their habitation, having promised Mr. Bridgar to send back these two men. I gave them also tobacco, clothes and several other things, which Mr. Bridgar had asked for and that I had promised him, but when they were to leave in the morning one of the Englishmen whom I wished to send threw himself at my feet and earnestly begged me not to send him back. I would not have agreed to this had not my brother-in-law requested me and that I considered also that it was a relief to Mr. Bridgar, who was short of provisions. I, therefore, let the other Englishman go with my two men and, having given them my orders to set out, I made young Guilliem come out that he might see them, making him understand that I was sending them to our fort in the upper part of the river.

I remained quiet for a month, treating young Guillem, my new guest, well and with all sorts of civilities, which he abused on several occasions, for, having apparently perceived that we had not the strength I told him, he took the liberty of speaking of me in threatening terms behind my back, treating me as a pirate and saying that in spite of me he would trade in spring with the Indians; he had even the hardihood to strike one of my men, which I pretended not to notice, but, having had the insolence one day when we were discussing the privileges of New England to speak against the respect due to the best of Kings, I treated him as a worthless dog for speaking in that way and told him that having had the honour to eat bread in his service I would pray to God all my life for His Majesty. He left me, threatening that he would return to his fort and that when he was there I would not dare to speak to him as I had done. I could not have a better opportunity to begin what I had resolved to do. I told this young brute then that I had brought him from his fort, that I would take him back myself when I pleased, not when he wished. He answered impertinently several times, which obliged me to threaten that I would put him in a place of safety if he was not wiser. He asked me then if he was a prisoner. I said I would consider it and that I would secure my trade, since he had threatened to interrupt it. I then withdrew to give him time to be informed by the Englishman how his father was lost with the company's ship and the bad situation of Mr. Bridgar. I left in their company a Frenchman, who understood English without them knowing it. When I had left, young Guilliem urged the Englishman to fly and to go to his master and assure him that he would give him six barrels of

mises, mais quand il faleut partir le matin, un des deux anglois que je voules renvoyer se jeta a mes piedz, et me pria Instemment de ne le point renvoyer. je ne lui aurés pas accordé sans que mon beau frere men pria. Et que je consideré aussj que cestoit une descharg pour le Sr Bridgar, quj menquoit de vivres. Je laissé donc aller lautre anglois avec mes deux hommes, et leur ayant donné mes ordres pour partir, je fis sortir le Jeune Guilliem afin quil les vist, luj faisant entendre que je les envoyes a notre fort au hault de la riviere.

Je demeuré un mois en repos traitant bien Le Jeune Guilliem mon nouvel hoste, et avec toutes sortes de civillites dont il abusa en plusieurs rencontres, car sestant apparemment aperceu, que nous navions pas les forces que je luj aves dict, Il s'mancipa de parler de moy hors de ma presence en termes menaceans, me traitant de pirate, Et disant quil traiteroit malgré moy au printemps avec les sauvages, il eut encore la hardiesse de fraper un de mes hommes, Et je ne voules pas faire semblant de le scavoir, mais ayant eu l'Insolence un jour que nous discourions des privileges de la Nouvelle Angre, de parler contre le Respect deu au meilleur de tous les Roys, je le traité d'indigne chien de tenir de telz discours, et luj dis que pour moy quj aves eu l'honneur de manger du pain a son service, je prieres Dieu toute ma vie pour sa majesté, il me repartit en me menaaceant quil sen alloit retourner a son fort, et que quand il y seroit je noseres luj parler comme je faisais. Je ne poves avoir de meilleure occasion pour commencer ce que Javes resolu de faire, je dis donc a ce Jeune brutal que je l'avés amené de son fort et que je ly conduirés moy mesmes quand il me plairoit, mais non pas quand il voudroit. Il dict encores plusieurs Impertinences quj mobligerent de le menacer que je le feres mettre en Lieu de seurte sil nestoit plus sage. Il me demanda sil estoit donc prisonnier, je lui dis que Jy adviseres, et que je voulés assureur ma traite, puis quil mavoit menacé de mj Interrompre. Je me retiré ensuite pour Luy donner le temps de sinstruire avec Langlois, comme quoj son pere estoit perj avec le navire de la compagnie et du mauvais estat ou estoit le Sr Bridgar. Je laissé en leur compagnie un françois qui entendoit langlois sans quilz le sceussent. quand je feus sortj le Jeune Guilliem sollicita langlois de senfuir, et daller vers son maître et de lasseur de sa part quil Luy livreroit six barilz de poudres et dautres provisions, sil vouloit entreprendre de le tirer dentre mes mains. Langlois ne respondit rien, mais il ne madvertit pas de la proposition quj luj avait esté faite. Je lapris par mon françois quj avoit tout entendu, et je Jugé quil estoit temps dagir pour ma seureté.

Je Dissimulé le soir tout ce que je scavés de ce complot, mais allant me coucher je demandé a nos gens sj les fusees que nous mettions la nuit autour de notre fort pour nous garantir de laproche de ceux quj nous auroient vouleu surprendre estoient placées. A ce mot de fusées le Jeune Guilliem quj ne scavoit ce que cestoit en prist Lespouvente, et vouloit senfuir, crojant quon avoit dessein de le faire perir. je le fis retenir et Le gueris de son aprehension, mais le lendemain je Luy fis un compliment auquel il ne sattendoit pas, car je ladvertis que jalles prendre son fort, et son navire, il me respondit fierement, que quand Jaures 100 hommes Je nen pourrés venir about, et que ses gens en auroient tué plus de 40 avant quilz feussent a la pallisade. Cette fierté ne metonna pas, estant bien seur que je viendrois a bout de mon dessein. Voicy comment je me pris pour lexecuter.

Javés conté que je devés avoir deux de mes hommes dans ce fort pour ostages, mais comme ilz avoient assez de liberté d'en sortir, un deux estoit retourné le soir a notre habitation sans mon ordre. Jen fus fasché, mais je voules dissimuler mon ressentiment, ayant mon Entreprise en teste, pour laquelle je voules me servir plus tost de ruses, et dadresses, que de force ouverte. Voiant donc la fierté avec laquelle ce Jeune capne m'avoit répondu, en me disant que je ne pourres prendre son fort avec 100 hommes, je luj demandé combien il en avoit dedans, il me respondit neuf. Je le prié den choisir pareil nombre des miens, et ceux quil voudroit en me contant, luj disant que je ne voules pas un plus grand nombre de gens, pour luj rendre dans deux jours bon compte de son fort, et de son navire, ne voulant pas quil eust la honte destre temoing de ce que jalles faire. il me nomma effectivement ceux de mes hommes quil vouleut, et je n'en pris point dautres. Je luj permis de macompagner Jusquau bord de leau, et je partis moj neuviesme pour cette expédition, avec un anglois du Sr Brigard pour temoins. Estans arrivés a une

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

powder and other supplies if he would undertake to deliver him out of my hands. The Englishman made no answer, but he did not inform me of the proposition that had been made him—I learned that from the Frenchman who had heard everything—and I thought it was time to act for my security.

In the evening I said nothing of what I knew of the plot, but in going to bed I asked our people if the muskets were in their places which we put at night round the fort to guarantee us against surprise. At the word musket, young Guilliem, who did not know what was meant, took fright and wished to fly, believing that it was intended to kill him, but I restrained him and freed him from his apprehension. Next morning, however, I paid him a compliment which he did not expect, for I told him that I was about to take his fort and his ship. He answered haughtily that even if I had 100 men I could not succeed, and that his people would have killed more than 40 before they could reach the palisades. This boldness did not astonish me, being very sure that I would succeed in my design, and this is the plan I took to carry it out.

I had counted on having two of my men in the fort as hostages, but as they had full liberty to come out, one of them returned in the evening to our habitation without my order at which I was annoyed, but dissimulated having the enterprise in my head for which I wished to make use of craft and skill rather than open force. Seeing the arrogance with which the young captain had answered me, telling me that I could not take his fort with 100 men, I asked him how many were in it. He said nine. I requested him to choose an equal number of mine, whoever he wished, myself included, telling him that I did not wish for a greater number, to give him in two days a good account of his fort and ship, not desiring that he should have the shame of seeing what I was about to do. He accordingly named those of my men whom he wished and I took no others. I allowed him to accompany me to the water's edge, and set out with my nine for this expedition with one of Mr. Bridgar's Englishmen, as a witness. Having arrived at half a league from the fort, I left the Englishman with a Frenchman, commanding them not to leave until they had my orders. At the same time I ordered two of my men to go straight to the fort from the south side of the islet, and I went to post myself with my other five men at the point of the same island on the north side to ascertain what those were doing whom I had sent towards the fort. They were stopped by three Englishmen who asked them if they had letters from their master. My people answered them according to instructions that he was coming with me, but that being tired we had remained behind; that they had come on ahead to look for some brandy which they offered to carry. The Englishmen took the duty and my two men remained in the fort. The one who was a hostage had orders to take possession of the door of the guard house, one of the new arrivals of the door of the house, and the third was to go out and in occasionally to be able in case the plan was discovered to obstruct the door with blocks of wood so that it could not be closed, to give me room to enter to help them. But there was no need of so many precautions, for I had entered the fort before those who should have guarded it were aware. The lieutenant was surprised to see me and asked where was his master. The hour had come for explanation and action. I answered the lieutenant that it was not the question of asking where his master was, but of telling me how many men he had and of calling them. He satisfied my demand, and my men being collected and entered into the fort, I told those who were there the object for which I had entered, that I intended to be the master and that it was no longer a time for reasoning. I commanded them to bring me the keys of the fort and all their arms and to inform me if they had powder in their chests and how much, willing to trust what they would tell me. They brought their arms, and in respect to powder, they said they had none. I took possession of the fort in the name of the King of France, and afterwards made the lieutenant conduct me to the ship to take possession of her also in the same name. I did this without any one resisting, and whilst I was doing all these things young Guilliem's people showed more joy than sadness, murmuring against him for the ill treatment they had received, and that he had killed the supercargo. But a Scotchman of young Guilliem's crew wishing to show his zeal, fled and ran towards Mr. Bridgar's house to give him notice of what was taking place.

demie lieue pres du fort Jy laissé langlois avec un francois, leur commandant de ne point partir quilz neussent mes ordres, jordonné en mesme temps a deux de mes hommes daller droit au fort, du costé du sud de l'jslet, et J'allai me poster avec mes cinq autres hommes a la pointe de la mesme Isle du costé du nord, pour decouvrir ce que feroient ceux que javes Envoyes vers le fort. ils furent arrestes par trois anglois, armés quj Leur demanderent silz avoient des lettres de leur maistre, mes gens leur respondirent suivant mes Instructions quil venoit avec moi, que sestant trouvé fatigué nous estions demeurés derriere, quilz avoient pris le devant pour aller chercher de leau-de-vie quilz soffrirent de porter, les anglois en voulerent prendre la commission et mes deux hommes demurerent dans le fort, celuj qui estoit en ostage, avoit ordre, de se saisir de la porte du corps de garde, un des nouveaux arrives de la porte de la maison, et le troisieme devoit entrer et sortir de temps en temps pour pouvoir en cas que le dessein fut decouvert Embarrasser la porte avec des busches pour Empêcher quelle ne fust fermée, et me donner lieu d'y entrer pour les secourir, mais jl ne feut pas besoing de precautions, car je feus entré dans le fort auparavant que ceux quj le devoient garder sen feussent aperceus. le lieutenant feut surpris, de me voir, et me demanda ou estoit son maistre. l'heure estoit venue qu'il faloit sexpliquer et agir. je respondis donc au Lieutenant quil nestoit pas question de demander ou estoit son maistre, mais de me dire combien jl avoit d'hommes et de les faire appeler. Il satisfait a ce que je luj demandé, et mes gens estans rassembles, et entres dans Le fort, je dis a ceux quj y estoit le subject pour lequel Jy estois, que je pretendés estre la le maistre, et quil nestoit plus temps de raisonner. je leur commande de maporter les clefs du fort, et toutes leurs armes, et de me declarer silz avoient des poudres dans leurs cofres, et la quantité voulant bien men rapporter a ce quilz me diroient, jlz ne firent aucune resistance. Ilz mapporterent leurs armes, et a l'Egard des poudres ilz me dirent quilz nen avoient point. Je pris possession du fort au nom du Roy de france, et me fis conduire apres cela par le lieutenant au navire pour en prendre aussj possession au mesine nom. je le fis sans que personne y resistat, et pendant que je faisais toutes ces choses les gens du Jeune Guilliem en temoignerent plus de Joie, que de tristesse murmurant contre luj pour les mauvais traitemens quilz en avoient receus ; Et de ce quil avoit tué son marchand, mais un Escossois de l'esquipage du Jeune Guilliem voulant faire le zelé, se sauva, Et coureut vers la maison du Sr Bridgar pour luj donner advis, de ce qui se passoit. Jenvoyé deux de mes hommes les plus Legers pour courir apres luj ; mais jlz ne peurent le joindre estant partj quatre heures devant eux, et jl arriva a l'habitation du Sr Bridgar, lequel sur ladvis de lescossois resolut de me venir surprendre.

Javes cependant envoyé deux de mes hommes advertir mon frere, de ce quj se estoit passé, et que lescossois sestant sauvé, Japrehendes quil ne mattirast quelque affaire du costé du Sr Bridgar et que je ne me trouvasse Embarrassé sil ne menvoyoit quatre hommes de secours, ayant plus danglois a garder que Je naves de françois, que je ne feus pas trompé en ce que javes preveu. Sur le minuict un de nos chiens, donna lalarme a notre Sentinelle quj madvertit quelle entendoit du bruit a bord du vaisseau. je fis prendre les armes a mes Gens, et enfermer les anglois dans les cabanes, soubz la garde de deux hommes, et je sortis moj cinquieme pour aller au vaisseau. Jy trouvé des Gens armes ausquelz je fis dabord commendement de mettre bas les armes, et de se rendre. Il y en eut quatre quj se rendirent, et quelques autres quj se sauverent a la faveur de la nuit Mes gens vouloient tirer, mais je les en Empesché, de quoj jlz murmurèrent contre moi, je mené les prisonniers dans le fort, et les Interrogé lun apres lautre. Je recognus quilz estoient des gens du Sr Bridgar, et quil avoit esté de la partie, mais quil estoit demeuré a demie Lieue pour attendre le succes de lentreprise, le dernier des prisonniers que jinterroge feust Lescossois quj sen estoit fuy, quand je pris Le fort, et comme je scaves quil estoit seul la cause que le Sr Bridgar se estoit engagé a cette entreprise, je voules men venger en luj faisant peur, et je le fis attacher à un potteau et luj dis que je voules le faire pendre le lendemain. Je fis cependant fort bien traiter les autres prisonniers ses camarades, et comme mon Intention nestoit pas de faire dautre mal que la peur a l'Ecossois, je luj fis conseiller quil priast le lieutenant du fort de me demander sa vie, ce quil fist, et jl neust pas de peyne a lobtenir, estant pourtant lui mesme fort consterné et ne sachant ce que je voules faire de luj.

Les 4 hommes que javes demandé a mon beau frere arriverent dans ces Entrefaites, et me trouvant assez fort par ces secours pour resister à tout ce que le Sr Bridgar auroit

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

I sent two of the most active of my men to run after him, but they could not catch him, he having left four hours before them. He arrived at Mr. Bridgar's habitation, who on the advice of the Scotchman resolved to come to surprise me.

I had, however, sent two of my men to inform my brother of what was going on, and that the Scotchman had escaped. I apprehended that this might lead to some action on the part of Mr. Bridgar, and that I would be embarrassed if he did not send four men to my assistance, having more Englishmen to guard than I had Frenchmen. I was not mistaken. About midnight, one of the dogs gave the alarm to our sentinel, who informed me that he heard a noise on board the vessel. I made my people arm themselves and had the Englishmen shut up in the cabins in charge of two men, and went off myself with five to go the vessel. I found armed men there, whom I ordered to lay down their arms and to surrender, Four of them did so, some others fled under cover of night. Our people wished to fire, but I prevented them, at which they grumbled. I brought the prisoners into the fort and interrogated them separately. I recognized them to be Mr. Bridgar's people, and that he would have been of the party, but that he had remained half a league off to await the success of the enterprise. The last of the prisoners was the Scotchman, who had fled when I took the fort. As I knew that he alone was the cause of Mr. Bridgar undertaking this enterprise, I wished to be revenged by giving him a fright. I had him tied to a post and told him that I would hang him next morning. I had the other prisoners, his comrades, well treated, and as I did not intend to hurt, but only to frighten the Scotchman, I advised him that he should pray the lieutenant of the fort to ask for his life, which he did, and had no trouble to obtain; he himself, however, was much frightened, not knowing what I would do with him.

The four men whom I asked from my brother-in-law arrived in the meantime, and finding myself strong enough by this assistance to resist anything which Mr. Bridgar might undertake against me, I wrote him, asking him if he approved of the action of his people whom I held prisoners, who had broken two doors and the storeroom of the ship to carry off the powder. He made an ambiguous answer, complaining that I had not been sincere with him, having concealed this mystery from him. He notified me also that having proper orders to seize all ships coming to this quarter, he would have joined with me in taking this vessel, but as the prize had fallen into my hands, he hoped to be favoured with some of the pickings. These are the terms of his letter. I sent back his three men with tobacco and some provisions and kept their arms, commanding them to say from me to Mr. Bridgar, that if I had been notified that he wished to come himself on this expedition, I would have taken measures to receive him before he could withdraw from it, but that I had learned of it too late. On the earliest opportunity I would visit him to learn what he intended as to our intercourse, and, since he wished to ignore the position I held in that country, I would go to inform him of it.

Before the departure of the people I was sending back to Mr. Bridgar, I discovered that some Englishmen had concealed powder outside the fort. I questioned them all, but not one would acknowledge it, but at last I made them confess, and five or six pounds were found which they had hidden. I exerted myself after that to put the fort in a condition of safety. I sent my brother four of the Englishmen from the fort and arranged to go to see what Mr. Bridgar was about. I went to his house and entered before he was warned of my arrival. He appeared much surprised, but I spoke to him in such a manner as to show him that I had no intention to hurt him and told him that his proceedings had made all the Frenchmen his enemies, so that I found myself at a loss how to help him. I represented to him that it would be better in his present situation to try mildness. I told him also that as he did not keep his word, I knew how to act towards him. I did not intend them to do any harm to Mr. Bridgar, but only to intimidate him, so as to oblige him to live honourably with me, assisting him from time to time with what he needed. I especially wished to put it out of his power to think of trading and to reduce him to the necessity of leaving in spring.

Seeing that Mr. Bridgar seemed astonished to see me accompanied by 12 men and in a condition to play him a trick had I intended to do so, I tried to reassure him by

voulu entreprendre contre moy, je luy escrivis et luy demandé par ma Lettre sil avouoit l'action de ses gens, que je tenes prisonnier, quj avoient rompu Les deux portes, et la soute du navire pour en enlever les poudres. jl me fit une response fort ambigue declamant contre moy, que je ne luy avés pas esté sincère, luy ayant dissimulé ce mistere, Il me manda aussj qu'ayant de bonnes Instructions, pour prendre tous les vaisseaux quj venoient dans ces lieux pour la traite jl se seroit joint avec moy pour prendre celluj la, mais puisque la partie mestoit tombéé entre les mains, jl en esperoit de moy par faveur quelque plume, cest le terme de sa lettre. Je renvoyé ses trois hommes avec du tabac, et quelques vivres et je retins leurs armes en leur commandant de dire de ma part au d. Sr Bridgar, que sj Javois esté advertj, quil eust voulu venir luy mesme a cette Expedition, Jaures pris mes mesures pour Le recevoir avant quil eust eu le temps de se retirer, mais que je lavois apris trop tard, et quau premier jour je l'irois viziter, pour scavoir quelle estoit son Intention, sur nostre maniere de vivre et que puisquil vouloit Ignorer en quelle qualité jestes en ce pays la, jyres luy apprendre.

Je descouvris avant le despart des gens que Je renvoyes au Sr Bridgar que quelques anglois avoient caché de la poudre hors le fort. Je les Interrogé tous, pas un ne veut Lavouer, mais enfin Je leur fis confesser, et on en trouva cinq ou six livres quilz avoient Caché. Je travaillé apres cela a mettre le fort en seureté. Jenvoyé a mon frere 4 des anglois du fort, et je me disposé a descendre pour aller voir ce que faisoit le Sr Bridgar. Je me rendis a sa maison et jy entré avant quil feust advertj de mon arrivéé. Il en parut fort surpris, mais je luy parlé dune maniere a luy faire cognoistre que je n'aves aucun dessein de luy nuire et je luy dis ensuite que son procedé en ce quil venoit de faire luy ayant rendu tous les françois pour ennemis, je me trouves fort embarrassé comment je pourres lassister. je luy représenté, quil eust mieux fait de prendre Le parti de la douceur, en lestat ou jl estoit, et je luy dis que puisquil ne me tenoit pas sa parole, je scaves comment je debes agir avec luy mon Intention nestoit pas pourtant alors de rien faire au Sr Bridgar. Je voules seulement l'Intimider pour obliger de vivres honnestement avec moy, en le secourant de temps en temps de ce quil auroit besoin. Je voules surtout le mettre hors destat de songer a la traite et les reduire a la necessité de se retirer au printemps.

Voiant donc que le Sr Bridgar paroissoit estonné de me voir accompagne de 12 hommes, et en estat de luy pouvoir faire piece, sj Jen avois eu le dessein, je voules le rassembler en renvoyant six de mes hommes a mon beau frere, et n'en gardé que six avec moy, dont jen envoyé quatre a la chasse pour tascher d'aporter quelques provisions au Sr Bridgar, je receus dans ce temps la, une lettre de mon frere qui me blâmoit de la maniere dont jagissois avec des gens qui sestoient mis en estat de me surprendre deux jours devant, me mandant que sj je continues jl alloit tout abandonner, que je feres mieux les Desarmer pour notre seureté, et surtout que je ne me chargeasse daucun deux cestoit aussj le sentiment des autres françois quj estoient tous Irrites contre le Sr Bridgar. Ne voulant donc pas m'attirer la haine de mes gens, au lieu de quatre anglois que Javois promis au Sr Bridgar de prendre avec moy, pour quil peut mieux faire vivre les autres, je nen pris que deux dont jen mit un au fort de l'Isle, et mené lautre a notre habitation. Je promis au Sr Bridgar avant me separer de luy quil ne manqueroit point de poudre, nj de toutes les autres choses quj seroient en mon pouvoir, et luy ayant demandé combien jl avoit de fusilz de reste, et sceu de luy quil en avoit dix, dont jl y en avoit huit de rompus, je pris ses huit fusilz rompus et luy laisse le mien en bon estat, luy promettant de faire accommoder Les siens. jl m'ofrit un petit pistolet, en me disant quil voyoit bien que je voules desarmer. Je luy respondis que ce nestoit pas le desarmer de luy oster de meschantes armes pour luy en donner des bonnes. Je luy offris mes pistoletz quil ne veut pas accepter. Je le laissé en cet estat, et men alé a notre habitation rendre compte a mon beau frere de ce que Javes fait.

Je partis quelques jours apres pour aller au fort de l'Isle voir sj tout y estoit en bon estat, et apres avoir pourveu a toutes choses je retourné a notre poste amenant avec moy le lieutenant du fort de l'Isle, auquel je donné ma chambre, et toute Liberté le croyant plus sage que son capne, quon avoit esté obligé de resserrer en mon absence. jl me remercia de mon honnesteté, et m'ayant prie quil se retirast avec son capne je luy permis.



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

sending six of my men to my brother-in-law, keeping only six with me, of whom I sent four to hunt to try and get some provisions for Mr. Bridgar. At that time I received a letter from my brother who found fault with me for acting as I had done to people who had put themselves in a state to surprise me two days before, notifying me that if I continued he would abandon every thing, that I would do better to disarm them for our safety, and especially that I should not burden myself with them. This was also the feeling of the other Frenchmen who were irritated against Mr. Bridgar. Not wishing to draw on me the hatred of my people, instead of four Englishmen whom I had promised Mr. Bridgar to take with me, that he might the better subsist the others, I took only two of them, of whom I sent one to the island fort and took the other to our habitation. I promised Mr. Bridgar before we parted that he should not want for powder nor for anything else I could supply him with, and having asked how many muskets he had remaining, and learned from him that he had ten, of which eight were broken, I took his eight broken muskets and left him nine in good condition, promising to have his repaired. He offered me a pocket pistol, telling me he saw that I wished to disarm him. I told him it was not disarming him to take away his useless arms and to give him good ones. I offered him my pistol which he would not accept. I left him in this condition and went to our habitation to give my brother-in-law an account of what I had done.

A few days after I left for the island fort to see if everything there was in good condition, and after having provided for everything, I returned to our post, bringing with me the lieutenant of the island fort, to whom I gave my room and full liberty, believing him to be wiser than his captain whom they had been obliged to secure in my absence. He thanked me for my civility, and, having asked to be allowed to withdraw with his captain, I permitted him.

I had, however, notice from one of our people whom I had left on guard at the island fort that Mr. Bridgar had gone there, contrary to his pledge to me, accompanied by two of his men, and that our people having allowed them to come into the fort, had held Mr. Bridgar and sent back the two men, after having given them bread and brandy. This man reported to me also that Mr. Bridgar was in despair at seeing himself arrested and that he was furious. This notice obliged me to go to the fort, to prevent the surprise which might be attempted. On arriving there, I found Mr. Bridgar in a pitiable state, having been drinking to excess. He who commanded in the fort had much difficulty to prevent him from ill-using the Englishmen who wished to remain with me. He said in my presence a thousand things against me, threatening to kill me if I did not act reasonably by him, but after having suffered for a long time, I was obliged to ask him to hold his tongue. Wishing to know his design, I asked him if any of his people were to come, because on crossing the river I had seen smoke. He answered yes, and that he would show me soon what he could do, expecting the 14 men who were to come and the two whom my people had sent back. I answered that I knew he had not so many, having allowed several to die from want, for which he should be called to account, and that besides I was not afraid of his threats. No one appeared, however, and next day I arranged for Mr. Bridgar to come with me to our habitation, which he could not resist. I assured him that neither myself nor any of my people would go to his place in his absence, and that when I should have entertained him in my house for a week or a fortnight he might return to his own place at full liberty.

Mr. Bridgar remained a fortnight at our habitation without feeling the time heavy, and it appeared from his face that he had not been ill treated; but not being always able to keep him company, the care of our affairs calling me outside, I left him with my brother, that I might go to the island fort to see what was taking place. I told Mr. Bridgar on leaving that if he wished he might get ready to leave next day for his habitation to remedy any disorder committed by his people, and to get provisions, and I promised that I would meet him on the road to go there with him.

After having finished my business at the island fort, I left early to arrive at Mr. Bridgar's habitation before him to prevent him from ill-treating his people. The bad weather obliged me to enter the house without waiting for him. As soon as I entered,

Jeus cependant advis par un de nos gens que javes laissé a la garde du fort de l'Isle, que le Sr Bridgar y estoit allé contre la parole quil m'avoit donné accompagné de deux de ses hommes, et que nos gens leur ayant permis l'entree dans le fort, Ils avoient retenu le Sr Bridgar, et renvoyé ses deux hommes, apres leur avoir donné du pain et de leau de vie, cet homme me rapporta aussj que le Sr Bridgar temoignoit estre au desespoir de se voir arresté, et quil faisoit le furieux. Cet advis mobligea de partir pour aller a ce Fort, prévenir les surprises quon nous pourroit faire. y estant arrivé, je trouve le Sr Bridgar en pitoyable estat ayant beu au dela de la raison. Celuj quj commandoit dans le fort avoit eu beaucoup de paine dempecher quil ne maltraitast langlois quj avoit voulu demeurer avec nous. jl dict en ma presence mille choses contre moj me menacant de me tuer, sj je ne luj faisois raison, mais apres avoir longtemps souffert, je feus obligé de le prier de se taire, et voulant scavoir quel pouvoit estre son dessein, je luj demande sj quelques vns de ses gens devoient venir, parce que javes veu des fumées en traversant la riviere. jl me respondit que'ouy, et quil me feroit voir bien tost ce quil scavoit faire attendant 14 hommes quj luj devoient venir, outre Les deux que mes gens avoient renvoyes. Je luj repondis que je scaves bien quil navoit pas tant de monde ayant laissé mourir plusieurs de ses gens de misere dont jl devoit rendre compte, et que dailleurs je nestois pas espouvante de ses menaces. Personne ne pareut cependant, et le Lendemain je disposé honnestement le Sr Bridgar a venir avec moj a notre habitation, a quoj jl ne peut s'opposer. Je l'assuré que moj nj aucun de mes gens nirions ches lui en son absence, et que quand je laures regalé ches moy huict ou 15 jours, jl pourroit sen retourner chez luj en toute liberté.

Le Sr Bridgar demeura 15 jours a nostre habitation sans sj trop ennuyer, et jl paroissoit a son visage quil nj avoit pas esté maltraité, mais ne pouvant pas luj tenir tousjours compagnie, le Soir de nos affaires m'appelant au dehors, je le laissé avec mon beau frere pour men aller au fort de l'Isle, voir ce quj sj passoit, et je dis en partant au Sr Bridgar qu'il pouvoit, s'il vouloit se preparer a partir le lendemain, pour aller a son habitation, remedier a quelque desordre que ses Gens y avoient fait pour avoir des vivres, et je luj promis que je le rencontreres en chemin pour y aller avec luj.

Après avoir fait mes affaires au fort de l'Isle jen partis de bonne heure pour arriver a l'habitation du Sr Bridgar avant luj, afin de lempecher qu'il ne maltraitast ses gens. Le mauvais temps mobligea d'entrer dans La maison sans lattendre. sj tost que jy fus entrer ses hommes se jetterent a mes piedz, et me prierent d'avoir pitié deux. je Les blasmé de ce quilz avoient fait, et les exhorté a estre a ladvenir plus obeissans à leur maistre, Leur Promettant que je le priois de leur pardonner, et quau printemps je donnerois passage a ceux qui voudroient passer par france. Le Sr Bridgar arriva peu de temps apres moy, je luj fis excuse de ce que j'estois entré dans sa maison avant luy, l'assurant que j'estois tousjours dans les sentimens de le servir, et de le secourir comme jl sen apercevoit quand Il voudroit avoir recours a moy pour de La poudre, et toutes les choses dont jl pourroit avoir besoing, ce que je nay pas manqué de faire toutes les fois que Jen aj esté sollicité, ou que j'ay reconnu que le Sr Bridgar estoit dans le besoin.

Je partis de l'habitation du Sr Bridgar pour retourner a la nostre, et je passé au fort de l'Isle, ou je mis un autre francois pour commander en la place de celluy que Jy avois laissé, voulant le faire travailler a nos barques, parce que Le printemps saprochoit. Les anglois du fort de l'Isle me firent des plaintes d'un de ceux du Sr Bridgar que Jy avés amené pour vivre avec eux, je fus obligé de Le renvoyer pour les satisfaire mais je nosé l'envoyer a notre habitation, nos françois sj opposant parce que nous en avions desja trois.

Arrivant à notre habitation J'appris que Le capne anglois mal traitoist fort celluy de ses gens que je retenes avec luj et quj Estoit son charpentier, je fûs moy mesme temoing, sans quil me vist, de ses emportemens contre le pauvre homme. jen Blasmé le capne, et je renvoyé au fort de l'Isle le charpentier, pour avoir soing du vaisseau, et le tenir en bon estat.

Mon neveu arriva dans ce temps là avec Les francois qui estoient avec luy pour appeller les sauvages, et deux jours apres jl en arriva plusieurs quj nous aporтерent des vivres. jlz furent surpris de voir les anglois que nous avions dans notre maison, et jlz nous firent offre de 200 castortz pour leur permettre d'aller destruire les autres, mais je

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

his men threw themselves at my feet, begging I would have pity on them. I censured them for what they had done and exhorted them to be more obedient to their master in future, promising that I would ask him to pardon them, and that in spring I would give a passage by way of France to those who wished it. Mr. Bridgar arrived soon after. I apologized for entering his house before him, assuring him that I had still a mind to serve him and to assist him, as he would see when he would have recourse to me for powder and everything he might require, which I had not failed to do whenever I was asked and that I saw that Mr. Bridgar was in want.

I left Mr. Bridgar's habitation to return to ours and passed the island fort, in which I placed another Frenchman in command in room of the one I had left, wishing that he should work on our vessels, as the spring was approaching. The Englishmen at the island fort complained of one of Mr. Bridgar's men whom I had brought to live with them. I was obliged to send him back to satisfy them, but I dared not send him to our habitation, our Frenchmen being so much opposed to it, there being already three there.

Arriving at our habitation, I learned that the English captain was ill-treating that one of his people whom I had kept with him and also was his carpenter. I was myself a witness of this, without him seeing me. I blamed the captain for his violent actions against this poor man, and sent the carpenter to the island fort to look after the vessel and keep her in a good state.

My nephew at that time arrived with the Frenchmen who were with him to invite the Indians, and two days after several arrived, who brought provisions. They were surprised to see the English whom we had in our house, and they offered us 200 beavers to be allowed to go to destroy the others. But I declared that I was far from consenting, on the contrary forbidding them to do them any harm; and Mr. Bridgar having arrived at the same time at our habitation with one of his men, I warned him that he should no longer expose himself without having one of my people with him, and begged him that whilst with me he would not speak to the Indians. He did so, however, and I could not help showing my resentment, which made him hasten his departure. I accompanied him with seven or eight of my men for fear the Indians, who had left the previous day, might offer him any insult. I returned next morning, having learned that a band of Indians, our former allies, were to arrive; and, in fact, I found they had arrived, in order to make war on the English on the persuasion of the Indians whom I had seen the previous autumn and with whom I had renewed an alliance.

I thanked the Indians for the good will they had testified in wishing to make war on our enemies, but I showed them at the same time that I had no design to do them harm and that having put it out of their power to do me any I was satisfied. If they would oblige me they would say nothing more of it, they having promised me to leave in spring. If they returned, I would allow them to be destroyed. The Indians complained greatly of the English at the head of the bay, which I will not report here, wishing to speak only of what concerns myself, but I cannot conceal that among the reasons which they alleged to oblige me to consent to their making war on the English they told me this: "Thou hast made us presents to lead us to make thy enemies ours and ours thine; we would not be liars." This is a mark of the reliance we may place on the friendship of these people when they have once promised. I answered that I loved them as my brothers, the French, and would deal better with them than the English at the head of the bay; that if any one of my people did them the least wrong I would myself kill him, adding that I was annoyed that I was not better furnished with merchandise, so that I might give them greater marks of my friendship; that I had come on this voyage unprovided, doubting if I should meet them, but I promised to return to them richer and better furnished with everything necessary for them and in a condition to destroy their enemies. I sent them away well satisfied with me, the English being surprised to see with what freedom and familiarity I lived with these Indians.

This took place at the beginning of April of the year 1683, which was very fine. I made my nephew prepare to set out with three others to carry food and brandy to our Frenchmen and our Englishmen at the island fort. The ice was becoming dangerous

leur témoigné que j'estois fort esloigné dy consentir leur deffendant au contraire de leur faire aucun mal. Et le Sr Bridgar estant arrivé dans le mesme temps a notre habitation avec un de ses gens, je l'advertis, quil ne devoit plus sexposer, sans avoir quelqu'un des miens avec luy. Et je le prié que pendant qu'il seroit ches moy jl ne parlast point aux sauvages. jl le fict pourtant et je ne peus mempescher de luy en temoigner mon ressentiment, ce quj luy fit precipiter son despart. Je l'accompagné avec sept ou 8 de mes gens de crainte que les sauvages quj estoient partis le jour precedent ne luy fissent quelque Insulte. je retourné Le lendemain ayant appris qu'une troupe de sauvages nos anciens alliés devoit arriver et je les trouvé effectivement arrives dans le dessein de faire la guerre aux anglois, a la persuasion des sauvages que Javés veu l'automne precedente, et avec Lesquelz j'aves renouvelé alliance.

Je remercié les sauvages de la bonne volonte quilz nous temoignoient en voulant faire la guerre à nos ennemis, mais je leur fis cognoistre en mesme temps que je navois pas dessein de leur faire du mal, et que les ayant mis hors destat de men faire j'estois content, qu'ainsj, silz m'obligeroyent de ne leur rien dire, mayant promis quilz sen Iroient au printemps, mais que silz retournoient, je leur permettrois de les destruire. Les sauvages me firent beaucoup de plaintes des anglois du fondz de la baye, que je ne veux point raporter icy, ne voulant parler que de ce quj me regarde, mais je ne dois pas taire qu'entre les raisons quilz malleguerent pour mobliger a consantir quilz fissent la guerre aux anglois, ilz me dirent cecy, tu nous a fait faire des presens pour faire devenir tes ennemis les notres, et les notres les tiens, nous ne voulons pas estre menteurs. cest une marque du fondz quon peut faire sur l'amitié de ces peuples quand ilz lont une fois promise. Je leur respondis aussj que je les aimes comme mes freres les francois, et que jen useres mieux avec eux que les anglois du fondz de la baye, et que sj quelqu'un des miens leur faisoit le moindre tort je le tuerais moj mesmes, adjoutant que j'estois fashé de nestre pas mieux fournj de marchandises, pour leur pouvoir donner plus de marques de mon Amitié, que j'estois venu ce voiage au despourveu parceque je doutois sj je les rencontreres, mais que je leur promets de revenir vers eux plus riche, et mieux fourny de tout ce quj leur seroit necessaire, et en estat de les aider a destruire leurs Ennemis. Je les renvoyé aussj fort satisfaitz de moy Les anglois estans surpris de voir avec quelle liberté et familiarité je vives avec ces sauvages.

Cecy se passa au commencement davril de lannee 1688 quj estoit tres beau. Je fis preparer mon neveu a partir avec trois autres pour aller porter de la viande et de leau de vie a nos francois, et aux anglois du fort de l'Isle, les glaces commençoient a devenir dangereuses et je prevoies quj n'avoit plus daparence de se pouvoir risquer a passer pardessus, apres ce voiage, cest pourquoy je dis a mon neveu quil feroit bien, daller de la vers les sauvages, a quj jl avoit promis de donner advis de l'Etat, ou nous serions, et pour leur aprendre aussj comme quoy nous estions venus about de nos Ennemis.

Après le depart de mon neveu pour ce voiage, jl nous arriva la nuict du 22 au 23 avril un accident auquel nous pensions le moins, car ayans halé nos barques dans un petit ruisseau, le plus avant que nous avions peu dans le bois, et ou nous avions Eu beaucoup de peyne de les faire entrer deschargees, nous les croyions fort en seureté, a labry dun coteau de dix brasses de hauteur ou nos maisons estoient a une Esgale distence du bord de la Rivière. Cependant sur les dix heures de nuict, un bruiet affreux nous reveilla tous, et notre Sentinelle vint nous advertir que cestoit un desbaclement des glaces, et que leau enfloit dune force Extraordinaire. Nous courusmes au bord de L'eau, nous vismes ce que la sentinelle nous avoit dict, et en peu de temps des glaces de six a huit piedz d'espaisseur feurent portees par les Eaux Jusque sur notre coteau, mais le pis feut que Les glaces ayant bouché l'entré de la Riviere elles sarresterent sur les bature et refoulerent avec une rapidité surprenante et enterent avec tant dimpetuosité dans tous les ruisseaux quj se desgorgeoient dans la Riviere, quil estoit Impossible que nos barques peussent resister. elles furent aussj Brisees en pieces, et jl ne resta rien que le fond quj estoit enfoncé dans les glaces ou dans la vase. Et sj cela eust continué deux heures davantage nous aurions esté obliges de monter sur des arbres pour sauver nos vies, mais par bonheur le desbordement cessa, la riviere sestant desbouché par lescoulement des glaces, nous aperceusmes trois jours apres que les Eaux feurent baissées le desordre ou estoient nos barques, et le bonheur que nous avions eu de faire un sj grand voiage au travers les glaces sur ces mes-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

and I saw it would no longer be safe to risk travelling on it after this journey. I, therefore, told my nephew that he would do well to go from that toward the Indians, whom he had promised to notify of the state in which we might be and to inform them also how we had overcome our enemies.

After my nephew left on this journey, an accident happened on the night of the 22nd or 23rd April which we had little anticipated. We had hauled our vessels into a small stream as far as possible into the woods. We had great trouble in getting them in unloaded and believed them in safety under shelter of a hill ten fathoms high, where our houses were at an equal distance from the bank of the river. However, about ten o'clock at night a frightful noise awoke us all, and our sentinel came to warn us that it was a breaking up of the ice and that the water was rising with extraordinary force. We ran to the water side, saw what the sentinel had told us and in a short time ice of six to eight feet thick was carried by the water as far as our hill. But the worst was that the ice, having blocked up the mouth of the river, remained on the flats, drove back with surprising rapidity and entered with so much impetuosity into all the brooks that emptied into the river that our vessels could offer no resistance; they were broken to pieces, all that remained being the bottoms, which were sunk in the ice and mud, and had it continued for two hours longer we would have been obliged to climb the trees to save our lives, but fortunately the flood ceased and the river being freed by the ice flowing off we saw three days after that the waters had abated, and also the disorder in which our vessels were and our good fortune in making so great a voyage through the ice in these wretched vessels, for the one which had been mine was rotten and that of my brother-in-law not bolted. This accident put us in a state of consternation apprehending that a similar fate had befallen the New England vessel, the Indians having told us that the river was more dangerous than ours and they did not believe that the vessel could have escaped in the place where she was; but, Mr. Bridgar having formerly told me of a similar accident which had happened in the river Kechechewan at the head of the bay and that a vessel had been saved by the care taken to cut the ice all round her, I had taken the same precaution and given orders that the ice should be cut round the vessel down to the keel—an obligation which I owe to Mr. Bridgar for giving me this advice, for it saved the vessel. She was only pushed by the strength of the ice to the side, where she remained aground with little damage.

Whilst the water was falling, we consulted on which of the bottoms of our two vessels we could build one and it was at last determined it should be on mine. At this we worked without intermission day and night, intending this vessel for the passage of the English to the head of the bay, as I had offered to Mr. Bridgar. I went two or three times to the mouth of the river to see what the flood and ice had done and to see if I could round the point to get into the other river where were Mr. Bridgar and the English ship at the island fort, for it was impossible to go there through the woods, which were covered with water. I risked passing at last and fortunately doubled the point in a bark canoe, although amongst ice, which compelled us in several places to carry our canoe over it. After entering the river I kept along the south shore till I arrived at the island fort after having run many dangers. I found, as I have just said, the vessel aground in a pretty bad state, but easy to remedy, only the after part being broken. I gave orders to have it repaired and encouraged the English to work at it which they did and with more courage than the French.

Having given these orders I took the ship's boat to go to Mr. Bridgar's habitation to see in what state he was. I found that he had lost four of his men who had died from want besides two who had been poisoned some time before, from having rashly drank of a liquor they had found in the medicine chest, without knowing what it was; another of Mr. Bridgar's men had had his arm broken by a musket shot while hunting. Seeing this disorder I went in haste to the south shore to go to our houses whence I promised Mr. Bridgar I would send the English surgeon, who was with us, brandy, vinegar and linen and as many provisions as we could spare. Having landed, I sent back the boat to the island fort, with orders to tell my two men whom I had left there to bring back my canoe and to make use of it in hunting. Returning I went by land with one of Mr. Bridgar's Englishmen, whom I had taken with me to send him back

chans bastimens, car lune quj estoit la mienne estoit toute pourrie, et celle de mon beau frere point chevillé. Cet accident nous mist dans une grande consternation aprehendans quil en feust autant arrivé au navire de la nouvelle angré les sauvages nous ayant dict que La Riviere estoit plus dangereuse que la notre et quilz ne croioient pas que le vaisseau eust peu se sauver dans lendroit ou jl estoit. mais le Sr Bridgar mayant sy devans fait recit dun pareil accident quy estoit arrivé dans la Riviere de Kechechewanau fondz de la Baye, et qu'un vaisseau avoit été sauvé par le soing qu'on avoit pris de faire couper les Glaces tout autour, Javes pris la mesme precaution, et donné ordre quon coupast les glaces autour de ce vaisseau, jusques soulz la quille. Cest une obligation que jay au dt Sr Bridgar de mavoir donne cet advis, car il sauva le vaisseau, il feut seulement poussé par leffort des glaces a la coste ou il demeura eschoué avec peu de domage.

Pendant que les eaux dimiuoient nous tinsmes conseil entre nous pour Resoudre sur quel fondz de nos deux barques nous en pourrions bastir une et jl feut enfin resolu que ce seroit sur la miene, a quoj nous travaillames jour et nuict sans relache, destinant cette barque pour le passage des anglois dans le fondz de La Baye ainsy que je laves offert au Sr Bridgar, je descendis deux ou trois fois a lembouchure de la Riviere pour voir qu'avoit fait Le desbordement des Eaux, et les glaces, et voir sj je pourres passer la pointe pour aller dans lautre riviere ou estoit le Sr Bridgar et le navire anglois au fort de l'isle car jl estoit impossible dy aller au travers Les bois qui estoient tous couvertz d'eau. Je risqués à la fin de passer et je doublé heureusement la pointe dans un canot d'Escorce, quojque parmj les glaces, quj nous obligerent en plusieurs endroits de porter notre canot par dessus. Etant entré dans la Riviere, je costoyé du coste du sud et Jarrivé au fort de l'Isle apres avoir couru bier des dangers. Je trouvé comme je viens de le dire le navire eschoué sur la costé en asses mauvais estat, mais facile a remedier, ayant seulement le derriere brisé, je donné les ordres pour le faire reparer, et Jencouragé les anglois dy travailler ce quilz firent, et avec plus de courage que les françois.

Ayant donné ces ordres je pris le petit batteau du vaisseau pour descendre a l habitation du sieur Bridgar, et voir en quel estat, jl estoit. Je trouve quil avoit perdu quatre de ses hommes quj estoient morts de misere, outre deux quj se estoient empoisonnes quelque temps devant, pour avoir beu Inconsiderement d'une liqueur quilz avoient prise dans le coffre du chirurgien sans scavoir ce que cestoit, un autre des hommes du d. Sr Bridgar avoit eu le bras cassé dun coup de fusil estant a la chasse, voiant dans ce desordre je me fis passer en dilligence au costé du sud de la Riviere pour aller a nos maisons, dou je promis au Sr Bridgar que je luy enverres son chirurgien anglois quj estoit avec nous, de leau de vie, du vinaigre, et du Linge et des provisions autant que la necessité ou nous estions Lors me le pourroit permettre, estant arrivé a terre je renvoyé le batteau au fort de l'Isle, avec ordre de dire a mes deux hommes que Jy aves laissé, de ramener mon canot et de sen servir pour aller a la chasse. en revenant je men allé par terre avec un des anglois du Sr Bridgar, que je menes avec moy afin de luy renvoyer avec le secours de rafraichissemens, que je luy aves promis, quoj quil ne men temoignast guierres de recognoissee continuant toujours ses menaces, et se vantant quil attendoit des navires quj Luy devoient arriver de bonne heure, avec lesquelz il pretendoit nous prendre tous. cela ne mepouvanta pas, et je continué d'aller toujours mon chemin ne voiant plus le Sr Bridgar en estat de me pouvoir nuire, mais comme jl estoit Impossible que pendant quil seroit sur les lieux, jl me donnast de Lembarras, je disposé mes affaires pour pouvoir partir avec ce que nous avions de pelletterie et renvoyé le Sr Bridgar apres avoir assureé notre traite.

Je fis plusieurs voiajes au fort de l'Isle pour faire reparer le vaisseau, et Jallé aussj diverses fois a l habitation du Sr Bridgar pour luy faire porter des Rafrachissemens et lassister de tout ce quj estoit en mon pouvoir tant luy que ses gens. Ilz peuvent en rendre temoignage, et que sans moy jlz auroient fort mal passé leur temps. Je courus plusieurs fois risque de perir en faisant ces voiajes, car jl y avoit toujours des glaces, et le passage a lembouchure de la Riviere ou nous estions pour doubler la pointe, et entrer dans celle ou estoient le Sr Bridgar, et le navire, de la nouvelle angré, est toujours tres dangereux. Je nestendraj point icy ma Relation sur le recit des dangers auxquelz e mexposé, nj de toutes les fatigues que Jeus, dans ces allés, et venues pour nous

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

with the supplies I had promised, although he (Mr. Bridgar) testified little gratitude still continuing his threats and boasting that he expected ships which would soon arrive, with which he alleged he would take us all. That did not frighten me; I continued to take my own way, not seeing that Mr. Bridgar was in a state to do me any harm, but as it was impossible that whilst he was on the spot he should give me any trouble, I settled my affairs so as to leave with what furs we had and to send back Mr. Bridgar after having secured our trade.

I made several journeys to the island fort to have the vessel repaired and also went at different times to Mr. Bridgar's habitation to bring supplies and to assist him and his men as far as was in my power. They can bear testimony to this and that without me they would have fared very ill.

In making these journeys I ran the risk several times of perishing, for there was still ice and the passage to the mouth of the river where we had to double the point and enter the river where were Mr. Bridgar and the New England ship was still very dangerous. I will not here extend my relation by the narrative of the dangers to which I was exposed, nor of all the fatigues I had in coming and going to prepare for leaving when the sea should be open, but I must not forget that amidst the civilities I paid to Mr. Bridgar, I gave him material to caulk his boat, cordage and everything necessary for him to make use of it, but this he abused, for contrary to the word he had given me not to go the island fort, he undertook to go there in his boat with his men and approached within musket shot of the fort under pretext of asking for powder. The commandant not willing that he should come nearer obliged him to anchor in the stream. He sent his bateau for Mr. Bridgar who entered alone into the fort, notwithstanding his urgent request that one of his men should accompany him. The others were told to go to the north side of the river and shelter there, where food was sent them. The next day Mr. Bridgar went off. I had the previous day seen the boat going under sail to the fort to which I was myself going with an Englishman in whom I had great confidence, having no other of my men. I suspected that Mr. Bridgar would attempt a surprise but I made sure that the good order I had left would prevent it. However, I strongly apprehended that my suspicion was true when I arrived near the fort on seeing the bateau come for me without the commandant making the signal agreed on, which embarrassed me exceedingly, and I was in the condition of a man who is afraid of what is happening. One of our Frenchmen who was steering the bateau in which were four Englishmen seeing this, reassured me calling out all was going on well and making the signal to me. I blamed him and the commandant very much for having disturbed me by not making the signals. On arriving at the fort, I learned that Mr. Bridgar had gone there and the manner in which he was received as I have just said. I was also told he had a secret conversation with the carpenter of the New England ship; whom I had formerly engaged to be with him and serve him. This conversation had obliged the governor to watch Mr. Bridgar and be on his guard, the Scotchman having told him besides, that he was not there with any good intention, so that the commandant of the fort sent him off in the morning having given him pork and powder.

I gave my orders at the fort and set out to find Mr. Bridgar. Having arrived I reproached him for having broken his promise and declared to him that there would be no quarter if he returned there again and that he must lay his account to set out for the head of the bay in the vessel that remained to us so soon as the ice would permit, having so agreed with our Frenchmen, assuring him that he would have from me all that would be necessary for the voyage. He appeared astounded at the compliment I had paid him, and answered in so many words, that it was only one of three things that could oblige him to abandon the place—the order of his masters, force, or famine. He begged me then, that if the captain of the Indians of the river New Severn came, he might see him by my means, which I promised.

After having thus disposed Mr. Bridgar to prepare for leaving, I continued to assist him and his people in everything for their subsistence and to enable them to help to put us in a state to leave. I left Mr. Bridgar at his house and went to ours in which, after consulting with my brother-in-law, we agreed that the island fort must be burned and

preparer a partir quand la mer seroit ouverte, mais je ne dois pas oublier quentre les honnestetes que Javais faites au Sr Bridgar je luy aves donné de quoj faire radouber sa chaloupe quj estoit toute en desordre, des cordages et tout ce quj estoit necessaire pour quil sen peust servir. Mais jl en abusa, car contre la parolle quil mavait donné de naller point au fort de l'Isle jl entreprist dj aller, dans sa chaloupe avec son monde, et estant aproché du fort a la partie du fusilz soubz pretexte de demander de la poudre, le commandant ne voulant pas permettre quil aprochast plus pres et iobligea de mouiller au large. Jl envoya son batteau pour chercher le Sr Bridgar quj entra seul dans le fort quelque Instance quil eust faite qu'un de ses gens ly accompagnast. On fit dire aux autres quillassent du coste du nord de la Riviere a terre et de sj cabanner, et on leur Envoya des vivres. Le Sr Bridgar ayant passé la nuit dans le fort se retira le lendemain. Javes veu le jour precedent, la chaloupe allant a plaines voiles vers, Le fort ou jalles aussj moy mesmes par terre, avec un anglois, en quj javes beaucoup de confiance, nayant aucun autres de mes gens j'eus du soupçon que le Sr Bridgar ne vouleust entreprendre quelque coup de surprise, mais je masseures sur le bon ordre que Javes mis, pour la prevenir. cependant Japrehendé fort que mon soubçon ne fust veritable, quand je feus arrivé pres du fort en voiant venir a moy le batteau pour me prendre sans le commandant meust fait les signaux, dont nous estions convenus. Cela membarassa extremement, et je me mis en Estat d'un homme quj estoit effectivement dans la defiance. Un de nos françois quj conduisoit le batteau ou il y avoit quatre anglois sen aperceut, et jl me rassura en me criant que tout alloit bien, et me faisant le signal. Je le blasmé fort, et le commandant, de mavoir ainsj mis en peine pour avoir manqué a faire les signaux. Japris en arrivant au fort que le Sr Bridgar y estoit alle, et ce que je viens de dire de la maniere dont jl feut receu, on me dict encore, quil seestoit entretenu en secret avec le charpentier du navire de La nouvelle angre que javes engagé auparavant de bonne amitié de prendre partj avec luj et de le servir, que cet Entretien avoit obligé le Gouverneur doobserver de pres le d. Sr Bridgar et de se tenir sur ses gardes. Lescossois luy ayant dict, dailleurs quil nestoit pas allé là a bonne Intention, de sorte que le commandant du fort le renvoya le matin, apres luj avoir fait donner des poids, du Lard, et de la poudre.

Je donné mes ordres au fort et jen partis pour aller trouver le Sr Bridgar estant arrivé ches luj, je luj fis reproche de ce quil avoit manqué a ce quil mavoit promis, et je luj desclaré quil ny auroit plus de cartier sil y retournoit davantage, et que cependant jl fist son compte quil partiroit pour sen aller dans le fond de la Baye, aussj tost que les glaces le pourroient permettre dans la barque quj nous restoit, en estant ainsj convenu avec nos françois, Lasseurant quil auroit de moy tout ce quj luy seroit necessaire pour ce voiage. jl parut consterné du compliment que je luj fis, et il me repondit en propres termes quil ny avoit qu'une de ces trois choses quj peut lobliger a abandonner la place, lordre de ses maistres, la force, ou la faim. Il me pria ensuite, que sj le cap<sup>ne</sup> des sauvages de la riviere de neu saverne venoit, jl le peust voir par mon moyen, ce que je luj promis.

Après avoir ainsj disposé le d. Sr Bridgar a se preparer au despart, je continué de lassister, et ses gens de tous ce que je poves pour leur Subsistance a travailler pour nous mettre en estat de partir, Je laissé le Sr Bridgar a sa maison, et je men allé aux notres ou apres avoir conféré avec mon beau frere, nous resolessmes ensemble qui falloit brusler Le fort de lisle, et nous asseurer du d. Sr Bridgar pour retirer nos Gens aupres de nous, et nous descharger de la garde de ce fort, et de lembarras destre tousjours a prendre des precautions, pour nous Garantir des surprises du costé du d. Sr Bridgar, les Gens de nos deux Esquipages firent en ce temps la une cabale entre eux pour soposer au dessein, que nous avions de donner ma barque aux anglois pour leur passage, jl faleut ceder dabord par politique, sachant bien qu'avec le temps, nous viendriions a bout des mutins. cestoit le maistre de ma barque quj avoit suscité la mutinerie, la principale raison quj mobligea de faire semblant de ceder feust que je ne voules pas que nos divisions vissent a la cognoissance des anglois, quj auroient peu sen prevalloir, nous en avions quatre parmj nous a quj Javes donné la liberté sur leur parole. Mais pour nous asseurer de ceux de la nouvelle angre, nous avions fait bastir une loge dans une Isle vis a vis notre maison, ou jlz estoient separees de nous, nous les envoyions viziter de



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

Mr. Bridgar secured so that we could bring our people beside us and get rid of the task of guarding the fort and of the embarrassment of always taking precautions to guarantee us against surprises by Mr. Bridgar. The men of our two crews caballed at that time to oppose our design, of giving my vessel to the English for their passage. It was necessary to yield at first from policy, knowing that with time the mutiny would end. It was the master of my vessel who had excited the mutiny. The principal reason obliging me to make a semblance of yielding, was that I did not wish our divisions to come to the knowledge of the English, who might have taken advantage of it. We had four of them among us to whom I had given liberty on their parole, but to secure the New Englanders we had built a lodge on an island opposite our house where they were separated from us. We sent to visit them from time to time to observe what they were doing. We had left them a musket to amuse themselves with, but one day having used it to insult my nephew I had it taken from them.

Having gone afterwards to the island fort I sent a boat to Mr. Bridgar to inform him that the Indian captain, whom he had asked me to let him see, had arrived, and that he might come with one of his men, which he did. As soon as he had arrived, I made him understand that to secure our trade, I was obliged to secure him; that I would put him in the hands of my nephew, whom I had commanded to take great care of him and show him all sorts of civilities, notifying him that after I had shipped in the vessel all that was in the fort I would have it burned. I told him he could send with me his man to his house to carry such orders as he wished. I went there the same day. I declared to Mr. Bridgar's people that not being able longer to assist them, unless it might be with powder, and being on the point of leaving to return to Canada, it was necessary that those who wished to remain should declare so, offering a passage to those who would accept it. I asked their names, which they all gave me, except two. I recommended them to take care of all that was in the house and left a Frenchman to keep an eye on it and to go hunting, Mr. Bridgar's people not being trained.

After giving these orders I left Mr. Bridgar's house and crossed to the south shore, where I found two of our Frenchmen who were hunting. I sent them back with the game they had to the island fort where they were required to bring down the ship and anchor her opposite Mr. Bridgar's house to take on board his effects, which was done. I came to the other river by land and found at the mouth of it Indians who were waiting for me with impatience to settle how we should trade together. They had wished to oblige my brother-in-law to trade merchandise with them on the same footing as the English did at the head of the bay and they hoped for even greater favour from me, but that would have been the means of ruining our trade. For this reason I resolved to stand firm now since what we should determine then with the Indians for our trade would be a rule for the future. The Indians being assembled immediately after my arrival and having laid out in my presence their presents of beavers' tails, smoked Caribou tongues, and bladders of the fat of bears, elk and deer, one of the Indians spoke thus, addressing my brother-in-law and myself. "Men who pretend to give us life do "you wish to make us die; you know what beaver is worth and the trouble we have to "take it, you call yourselves our brothers and you will not give us what those give who "are not so. Accept our presents, or we will come no more to pay you a visit and will "go to the others."

I remained for some time without saying anything to the compliment of that Indian, which obliged one of his people to press me to answer, and as it was a critical time for us and that it was necessary to show firmness, I said to the Indian who was pressing me to speak: "Whom dost thou wish I shall answer? I have heard a dog bark; when a man shall speak, he will see that I know how to defend myself, that we love our brothers and that we deserve to be loved, having come here to save your lives;" on saying this, I rose and drawing my dagger, I took by the hair the chief of the Indians who had adopted me for his son and asked him: "Who art thou?" He answered "thy father," and I said to him: "If thou art my father speak for me, thou art the "master of my goods, that dog who has spoken, what is he doing here?; let him go to "his brothers, the English, at the head of the bay. But I am mistaken, he has not far "to go, he may see them on the island," meaning him to understand that I had made

temps en temps, pour observer se quilz faisoient. nous leur avions laissé un fuzil pour se divertir ; mais un jour ayant voulu se mettre en estat de faire Insulte à mon neveu on leur osta leur d. fusil.

Estant allé ensuite au fort de l'Isle jenvoyé un batteau au Sr Bridgar, luj mandant que le cap<sup>ne</sup> sauvage, quil mavoit prié de luj faire voir estoit arrivée, et quil pouvoit venir avec un de ses hommes, ce quil fist, et sj tost quil feut arrivé je luj fis entendre que pour nous asscuer notre traité j'estois obligé de masseruer de luj, que je le mettrois Entre les mains de mon neveu, auquel j'aves commandé d'avoit grand soing de luj, et de luj faire toutes sortes de civilites, Luj donnant advis qu'apres que Jaures faict Embarquer, dans le vaisseau tout ce quj estoit dans le fort, je descendres pour le faire brusler. je luj dis quil pouvoit envoyer avec moy son homme en sa maison porter les ordres quil luj plairait, et Je mj en alle le jour mesmes, je desclaré aux gens du Sr Bridgar que ne pouvant plus les assister sinon de poudre, et estant sur le point de partir pour men retourner en canada, jl falloit que ceux quj voudroient demeurer se desclarassent, offrant le passage a ceux quj voudroient l'accepter, je leur demandé Leurs noms quilz me donnerent tous a la rezerve de deux. je leur recommandé d'avoit soin de tout ce quj estoit dans La maison et Jy Laissé un francois pour y avoir loeil et aller a la chasse, Les gens du Sr Bridgar ni estans pas Exerces.

Après ces ordres donnez je partis de la maison du Sr Bridgar, et me fis passer du costé du sud ou je trouvé deux de nos francois quj estoient a la chasse. Je les Renvoyé avec le gibier quilz avoient au fort de lisle ou ilz estoient necessaires pour ayder aux autres a faire descendre le navire et venir mouiller vis a vis de la maison du Sr Bridgar pour y faire embarquer ses effetz ce quj fust Executé. Je viens a lautre riviere par terre et je trouvé a lembouchure, des sauvages quj mj attendoient avec Impatience afin de regler comme nous ferions Ensemble nostre traite.

Ilz avoient voulu obliger mon beau frere de leur traiter les marchandises sur le mesme pied que faisoient les anglois au fondz de la baye, et jlz esperoient mesmes plus de faveur de moy, mais ceust esté le moyen de ruiner nostre traite, cest pourquoj je me resolut de tenir ferme en cette occasion, parce que, ce que nous resoudrions lors avec les sauvages pour notre commerce Devoit estre une regle pour ladvenir. Les sauvages sestans donc assembles sj tost apres mon arrivée, et ayans Estalé en ma présence leurs presens de queûes de castorz ; de langues de caribou boucanées de vessies, de Graisses Dours, d'origneaux, et cerfz, un des sauvages prit la parosle, et sadressant a mon beau frere et a moy, nous parla ainsj : Hommes quj pretendes nous donner la vie vous voules nous faire mourir, vous scaves ce que vault Le castor, et les peines que nous avons a le prendre, vous vous dites nos freres, et vous ne voules pas nous donner ce que ceux quj ne le sont pas nous donnent acceptes nos presens, ou nous ne viendrons plus vous rendre visite, et nous Irons vers les autres.

Je demeuré quelque temps sans rien dire au compliment de ce sauvage ce quj obligea un des siens de me presser de respondre et comme c'estoit un coup de partie pour nous, et quil falloit temoigner de la fermetté, je dis au sauvage quj me pressoit de parler, a quj veus tu que je responde, j'ai ouy un chien abayer, quand un homme parlera, jl verra que je me scay deffandre, que nous aymons nos freres et que nous merittons destre aimes, estant venus icy pour vous sauver la vie, disant cela je me levé tirant mon poignard, je pris par les cheveux le chef de ses sauvages, qui mavoit adopté pour son filz, et je lui demandé quj es tu, jl me respondit ton pere, et bien luj dis-je, sj tu es mon pere, sj tu m'aimme, et sj tu es le chef parle pour moy, tu es le maistre de mes marchandises. ce chien quj vient de parler, que vient jl faire icy quil sen aille vers ses freres, les anglois au fondz de la Baye, mais je me trompe, jl na pas Loin a aller pouvant les voir dans l'Isle voulant luj faire entendre que je mestois randu Le maistre des anglois, je scay dis je en continuant de parler a mon pere sauvage ce que cest que des bois, dabandonner sa femme, de courir risque de mourir de faim, ou destre tué par ses ennemis, vous evites tous ces malheurs en venant vers nous, ainsj je vois bien quil vous est plus avantageux de traiter avec nous, quavec les autres, mais je veux pourtant prendre pitié de ce malheureux et quil vive encores, quoiquil veuille aller vers nos ennemis, je me fis apporter une lame despéé, et je dis en la presentant a l'harangueux tiens va ten vers tes freres les anglois dis leur

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

myself master of the English. "I know," I continued, "how to speak to my Indian father of what are the woods, of what it is to abandon his wife, to run the risk of dying from hunger, or of being killed by enemies. You avoid all these misfortunes by coming to us, thus I see it is of more advantage to trade with us than with the others. But I will take pity on this wretch and let him still live although he wishes to go to our enemies." I had the blade of a sword brought me and said to the speechifier on presenting it to him: "Look here, be off to your brothers, the English, tell them my name and that I will go and take them." It was necessary to speak thus at this meeting or our trade would have been lost for when once a thing has been yielded to the Indians it is never recovered.

Having said to the Indians all I desired, I wished to withdraw with my brother-in-law, but we were both stopped by the chief, who encouraged us, telling us that we were men, that we did not constrain any one, that each one had his liberty, and that he and his nation would remain united to us,—that he would go to invite the nations to come to see us, as he had already done so by the presents which we had sent him, praying us to accept of his and to trade at our will. Upon that the Indian speaker, to whom I had just given the sword and who was indignant, said that he would kill the Assempoils if they came towards us. I answered him: "I will go into thy country and eat sagamite in thy grandmother's skull."\* This is a great threat among the Indians, and the most shocking that can be made. At the same time I had the presents lifted and distributed, three fathoms of black tobacco to the Indians who wished to be our friends, saying contemptuously to him who opposed us, that he was going to smoke women's tobacco in the country of the lynxes. I invited the others to a feast, after which the Indians traded their beavers with us and we sent them off well satisfied.

Having done my business with the Indians, I embarked without loss of time to return. I found the New England ship anchored opposite Mr. Bridgar's house as I had ordered. I then went into the house where I had an inventory made of all I found in it. I went after that to the Island fort, which I had ordered my nephew to set fire to. I found him there with Mr. Bridgar, who wished to be the first to set it on fire, at which I was pleased. Having nothing more to do there, I went towards the ship, where I found that everything had been put on board. On leaving I had given orders to my nephew to bring Mr. Bridgar next day to our house, where being arrived, my brother-in-law, who did not know him so well as I did, put him with the New England captain and his men on the island, of which Mr. Bridgar complained next day, begging me to take him away, saying that he could not look at those people favourably. I promised, and did so a few days after, bringing him with his men, whom he found in very good condition in the post into which I had put them, to the north of our river.

As I had not been able to subdue the obstinacy of our men on the subject of the vessel, which they would not consent should be given to the English, Mr. Bridgar proposed a plan to me of putting a deck on his boat, if I would assist him with what was necessary, telling me that his boat being well repaired and decked, he would willingly risk embarking to go to the head of the bay rather than accept a passage for France upon one of our vessels. I promised what he asked thereupon and remained with him until the ship that I had ordered to be sent down should arrive.

When she arrived I saw smoke on the other shore and had myself put across. I found that it was my father, the Indian; testified my joy at seeing him, and invited him to go on board, telling him that going on my invitation he would be well received by my nephew, so much so that a gun would be fired on his arrival, that he would be given something to eat, would be presented with biscuits and be given two fathoms of tobacco. He told me he could not believe that our men would do all that without being told. I wrote with charcoal on a piece of bark which he carried with him, and having seen that all that I told him had been executed exactly, he was very much surprised and said that we were devils, as they call those who do anything that surprises them. I returned to our house, having nothing more to do with Mr. Bridgar.

I tried to ascertain from the captain of the ship, who was on the island opposite us, if he would give me written authority to put Mr. Bridgar in possession of his vessel

---

\*Shell of the head.

mon nom et que je veux les aller prendre. Il falloit que je parlasse ainsi, dans cette rencontre, ou nostre traite estoit perdue, car quand on a une fois ceddé aux sauvages Jamais jlz ne reviennent.

Ayant dict tout ce que voules dire au sauvage je vouleus me retirer avec mon beau frere, mais nous feusmes arrestes tous deux par Le chef quj nous encouragea, en nous disant que nous estions des hommes, que nous ne contraignons personne, que chacun avoit sa liberté, et que luj et sa nation vouloient demeurer unis avec nous, qu'il vouloit aller Inviter les nations a nous venir voir, comme jl lavoit desja faict par les presens, que nous luj avions envoyes, nous priant daccepter les siens, et de traiter a notre fantaizie, sur cela le sauvage Harangueur a quj je venois de donner Lespée, et quj estoit Indigné dict qu'il tueroit les assemptoits silz descendoient vers nous, et moy luj repondis Jirai dans ton pays manger de la Sagamite dans le test de la teste de ta grande mere. cest une grande menace entre ces Sauvages, et la plus choquante quon leur puisse faire a mesme temps je fis enlever les presens, et je distribué, trois brasses de tabac noir aux sauvages quj vouloient estre de nos amis, disant par mespris a celluj quj nous estoit opposé, qu'il allast fumer au pays des loups cerviers, du tabac de femme. Jinvitté les autres au festin, apres lequel les sauvages traiterent avec nous leurs castorz, et nous le renvoyasmes tous fortz contens de nous.

Ayant faict mes affaires avec les sauvages je embarqué sans perdre de temps pour men retourner, je trouvé Le navire de la nouvelle angré mouillé vis a vis de la maison du Sr Bridgar comme j'en aves donné l'ordre. Jallé Ensuite dans la maison ou je fis faire Inventaire de tout ce quj sj trouva. Je monté apres cela au fort de l'Isle ou Javes mandé a mon neveu de faire mettre le feu. Je ly trouvé avec le Sr Bridgar quj avoit voulu mettre luy mesme Le premier feu a ce fort, dont je feus bien ayse, nayant plus rien a faire la, Je descendis vers le navire ou je trouvé qu'on avoit tout embarqué. Javes donné ordre a mon neveu, en partant qu'il amenast le Sr Bridgar a nos maisons, ou estant arrivé mon beau frère quj ne le cognoissoit pas sj particulièrement que moy Le fit mettre avec le capitaine de la nouvelle Angre et ses gens sur l'Isle, dont le d Sr Bridgar se plaignit a moy le lendemain me priant de len retirer, en me disant qu'il ne pouvoit voir ces gens la de bon œil. je luj promis et je le fis en peu de jours apres le ramenant avec ses gens quil trouva en fort bon estat dans le poste ou je les avés mis au nord de nostre rivière.

Et comme je naves peu encore vaincre l'opiniastreté de nos gens sur le sujet de La barque, quils ne vouloient pas consentir que je donnasse aux anglois, le Sr Bridgar me proposa quil auroit dessein de faire un pont sur sa chaloupe, sj je voules Lassister de tout ce quj luj seroit necessaire pour cela, me disant que sa chaloupe étant bien racommodé et ponté, a une pointe jl risqueroit volontiers de sj embarquer pour sen aller au fondz de la Baye plustost que daccepter le passage pour France sur lun de nos bastiments. je luj promis ce quil me demanda la dessus, et demeuré avec luj en attendant que le navire que je faisois avancerfust arrivé.

Quand jl feut venu Japerceus de la fumé a lautre bord je me fis passer, et je trouve que cestoit mon pere le sauvage. je luj temoigné ma Joye de le voir, et L Invité daller a bord, luj disant quj allant de ma part, jl seroit bien receu par mon neveu, tellement quon tireroit un coup de canon a son arrivé, quon luj donneroit a manger, et quon luj feroit present de biscuitz, et de deux brasses de tabac. jl me dict, que je naves point desprit de croire que nos gens fissent tout cela sans lentendre. Jescrivis avec du charbon sur un morceau descorse quil porta abord, et ayant vu quon avoit Exécuté ponctuellement tout ce que je luj aves dict jl en fust fort surpris, et dict que nous estions des diables. jl appellent ainsj tous ceux quj font quelque chose quj les surprenent. je retourné a nos maisons, nayant plus rien a faire avec le Sr Bridgar.

Javes fait pressentir le capne du navire quj estoit sur lisle vis a vis de nous, pour scavoir de luj s'y estant anglois, jl voudroit me donner un escrit de sa main, par lequel jl consentiroit que je mise le Sr Bridgar en possession de son navire ou sil aymeroit mieux que je le menasse a quebek, mais luy et ses gens me prierent avec ses Grandes Instances de ne point les Livrer au Sr Bridgar, esperans quilz auroient meilleure composition des francois que des anglois, J advertis mon beau frere de sa resolution, et comme quoj jl vouloit sabandonner entierement a notre volonté.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

or if he would prefer that I should take her to Quebec. He and his men begged me earnestly not to give them up to Mr. Bridgar, hoping that they could make a better agreement with the French than with the English. I notified my brother-in-law of this resolution, and that he (the captain) would yield entirely to our will.

Whilst we were most busily occupied in preparing for our departure, I was obliged to endeavour to bring about the settlement of a quarrel between the family of my adopted father and that of another nation. I learned it first through the infant son of my Indian father, who was playing with his comrades. They, getting irritated against him, one of them told him that he would be killed with the whole of his family to avenge the killing by his father of one of the family of the Marten, for Indian families are distinguished by the names of animals. As death greatly frightens these people, the child came to me shedding tears, and told me, after I had taken a great deal of trouble to make him speak, the threat his comrade had used. At first I was afraid there might be something else, and that the Indians had come to blows. Desirous to keep peace among them I quickly sent for the Indian chief, my adopted father. Having come on my order, I told him the cause of my uneasiness and what his child had told me. I had no sooner finished, than leaning on a post and putting his hands to his face, he began to cry more bitterly than his son had done and having questioned him after he had wiped away his tears, he told me that an Indian of another family having tried to carry off his wife, whom he loved very much, he had killed him and that the nations who wished to take vengeance for the death of the Indian having pursued him he had abandoned every thing and fled; it was this which brought him to find me at the meeting of the previous autumn, that he still apprehended the resentment of his enemies, and that they would kill him. I told him he had nothing to fear, the French being his fathers and I his son, that our King who had sent me covered him with his hand, wishing all to be at peace, that I was there to establish it, that I would do so or die, that I would call all the nations to have myself acknowledged, and that he would see my heart. After having said that, I obtained from the store a musket, two large kettles, three coats, four sword blades, four chisels, six graters, six dozen knives, ten axes, ten fathoms of tobacco, two blankets for the women, three caps, powder and lead, and I told the Indian, my adopted father, in presence of his allies, who had come, here is what will close the wound and wipe off the tears and which will make men live. I wish that my brothers would make haste, that two men from among you should embark immediately to invite the family of the Marten to the feast of union and to accept my presents. If it refuse them and wishes for blood, it is reasonable that I should give my life for my father, whom I love as I do all the other Indians, our allies, more than myself. Thus I was ready to expose my head to receive the blow, in case my presents were not satisfactory, but that I would incite all the Frenchmen, my brothers, to bring muskets to help me to make war on this family. The Indians set out to go to the family, the enemies of my adopted father, to propose to them to accept the presents and to invite them on my behalf to a feast of union. I remained so short a time in the country after that that I was not able to finish the business. I will tell in its place what I learned on my last voyage, having inquired about it.

This difference being as it were ended, I was warned that Mr. Bridgar, in violation of his word not to appeal to the Indians, had not ceased to call some of them, who had come to him, whom he had endeavoured to impress with the belief that we were rascals, telling them that he would come to kill us, that he would trade with them to better advantage than we—that he would give them six axes for a beaver, and a musket for five. I reproached Mr. Bridgar. I also sharply reprimanded the Indians, who promised that they would no longer go to him and that I had nothing to be afraid of.

Desirous to prepare for leaving I again crossed the dangerous river to burn Mr. Bridgar's house, in which nothing was left, having taken out and shipped everything in it on board the New England vessel, after having made an inventory of it. I had with me three Englishmen and a Frenchman, trusting them more than my own men, because they loved me for treating them well. What I did on this occasion is an evidence of the confidence I had in the English, for if I had distrusted them ever so little I would not have exposed myself with three Englishmen and only one of my own men to go, as

Pendant que nous estions le plus occupés à mettre ordre à notre départ, je me trouvai obligé de travailler à l'accommodement d'une Grande querelle entre la famille de mon père adoptif, et celle d'une autre nation. J'en eus d'abord connaissance par un Jeune enfant fils de mon père sauvage lequel Jouant avec ses camarades, qui saignèrent contre lui, un d'eux lui dit qu'il seroit tué avec toute sa famille pour venger la mort de celui qui son père avoit tué de la famille de la marthe, car les familles des sauvages sont distinguées par des noms d'animaux, et comme la mort espouvante fort ces peuples cet enfant vint chez moi fondant en larmes et me dit après beaucoup de peine que je prie à le faire parler, la menace que son camarade lui avoit faite. Je craignis d'abord qu'il n'eût quelque autre chose, et que les sauvages ne fussent venus aux mains entre eux. voulant donc m'intéresser pour entretenir la paix parmi eux j'envoyai promptement chercher le chef des sauvages mon père adoptif, étant venu à mon ordre je lui dis le sujet de mon inquiétude et ce que m'avoit dit son enfant je neus pas plus tôt achevé de lui parler que sapuyant contre un poteau et mettant les mains sur son visage il se mit à pleurer plus que son fils n'avoit fait et ayant Interrogé après qu'il eût essuyé ses larmes, il me dit qu'un sauvage d'une autre famille ayant voulu lui enlever sa femme qu'il aimoit fort il l'avoit tué et que les nations qui vouloient prendre la vengeance de la mort de ce sauvage ayant poursuivi, il avoit abandonné et son estoit fuy, et que c'estoit ce qui l'avoit fait trouver à ma rencontre l'automne précédente, qu'il appréhendoit toujours le ressentiment de ses Ennemis, et qu'ilz ne vinssent le tuer. Je lui dis qu'il n'avoit rien à craindre Les françois estans ses Peres, et moi son filz, que notre Roy qui m'avoit Envoyé là, le couvroit de sa main, voulant qu'ilz vecussent tous en Paix, que j'estois là Pour l'establir, que je voules Le faire, ou mourir, que J'appelleres toutes les nations Pour me faire cognoistre, et qu'il verroit mon cœur. Après Lui avoir dict cela, je fis tirer de nostre magazin un fusil, deux grandes chaudières, trois Justaucorps quatre lames d'Espée quatre tranchés, six gratoirs, six douzaines de couteau, dix Haches, dix Brasses de Tabac, deux couvertures, pour femme, trois Bonnets, de la poudre et du Plomb, et je dis au sauvage mon Père adoptif en presence de ses allies qui Estoient venus : voicy qui fermera la Playe, et essuyera les Pleurs, et qui fera vivre les hommes. je veux que mes freres sentraiment, que deux Hommes dentre vous sembarquent incessamment pour Inviter la famille des marthes au festin d'union, et lui faire accepter mes Presens si elle les refuse et quelle veuille du sang, il est raisonnable que je donne ma vie pour mon Père que J'aime comme tous les autres sauvages nos alliés, plus que moi mesme, quainsi j'estois Prest d'exposer ma teste à recevoir Le coup, en cas que mes presens ne Peussent satisfaire, mais que J'inciteres tous les françois mes freres à apporter des fusils pour maider à faire laguerre à cette famille. Les sauvages partirent pour aller vers la famille ennemie de mon Père adoptif leur faire la proposition D'accepter les presens et les Inviter de ma part au festin d'union. Je resté si peu de temps dans le Pays après cela, que je ne peus achever de terminer cette affaire. Je dirai en son lieu, ce que Jen appris à mon dernier voiage, men étant Enquis.

Ce Differant étant comme terminé on madvertit que le sieur Bridgar contre la Parolle qu'il m'avoit donné qu'il n'appelleroit point les sauvages n'avoit pas laissé d'en appeler quelques uns qui estoient passés auprès de lui, auxquels il avoit tasché de faire Entendre que nous Estions des meschans, leur Disant qu'il nous viendroit tuer, qu'il traiteroit avec eux bien plus advantageusement que nous et qu'il leur Donneroit six haches pour castor, et un fusil pour cinq. J'en fis Reproche au d. Sieur Bridgar, et j'en Tensé aussi rudement les sauvages qui me promirent qu'ilz niroient plus vers Lui et que je n'aves rien à craindre.

Voulant me disposer à partir je traversé Encore la meschante Riviere pour aller Brusler la maison du sr Bridgar, ou il ny avoit plus rien, ayant retiré et fait Embarquer ce qui y estoit dans le navire de la nouvelle angre, après en avoir fait l'Inventaire. J'aves avec moi trois anglois et un françois, me fiant plus au anglois, qui majmoient, parce que je les traites bien qua mes propres gens, ce que je fis en cette occasion est une marque de la confiance que j'aves aux anglois, car si je men estes tant soit peu défié, je ne me serais pas exposé avec Trois anglois, et un seul de mes hommes pour aller faire brusler comme je fis La maison du Sr Bridgar à onze lieues de nos maisons. Nous cou-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

I did, to burn Mr. Bridgar's house, eleven leagues from our houses. We ran a great risk of perishing on our return. I never saw myself in such danger in my life, having been surprised by a squall near the flats, the fog being so thick that we could not tell where we were.

Having returned to our habitation, I found that our men had brought the ship up opposite our houses and seeing that the weather was becoming fine, I gave orders to my nephew to continue the trade after we left until our return. I left him seven men, whom he was to command, and to take charge of everything.

That done I had the peltry shipped and brought the vessel to the mouth of the river to put to sea with the first fair wind. It was there I had left Mr. Bridgar. I found him ready to set sail on his boat, being well supplied with all things which I had furnished him, but after having made several trips from one river to the other, the sight of the ice had made him afraid to go in that small boat to the head of the bay so that we being prepared to sail on the 20th July, and having sent for Mr. Bridgar to come for his provisions, he told me he thought it would be rash to risk himself in the boat for the voyage he had to make, and begged me to give him a passage in our vessel. Having always believed that I wished to force him to embark for France, I told him that he would be welcome, and that I wished to force him to nothing but to leave the place. It was settled that he should go with my brother-in-law in the barque. He would have preferred the ship, but it was not proper that the captain should remain and we could not without imprudence put Mr. Bridgar on board, having already more Englishmen to guard than we had Frenchmen.

On the 27th of July we raised anchor and fortunately passed the flats, but next day being yet only eight or nine leagues from the port, we were obliged to enter the ice, and as we were doing our best not to separate, the barque having tacked to enable her to throw her grapnel on the same ice to which we were moored she split, so that it was necessary to send help at once to discharge her cargo on the ice, in order to careen her, which we did with much trouble.

We remained in this danger in the middle of the ice to the 24th August, visiting each other with all freedom, keeping, however, on our guard, for the Englishmen whom we had taken at the beginning of winter from the snow. They remembering the good treatment they had received from me, gave me notice of a plot formed among the English who were in the barque to slaughter the French and that they were only waiting for an opportunity. This notice obliged us to observe them narrowly. We locked them up at night, during the day they had entire liberty.

When we were to the southward, below the 56°, Mr. Bridgar begged me to give him the barque to go to the head of the bay with his men. I promised to speak about it to my brother-in-law who was not much averse to it. It was only the master and a few self-willed men who were opposed to it, but at last I got every one to consent and we gave up the barque to Mr. Bridgar after having unloaded her and he gave me his receipt.

I had managed this matter for Mr. Bridgar in good faith and believed that he would go in the barque, for he knew that I had offered it to him, but having solicited the Englishman of his people who had attached himself to us and in whom we had much confidence, to ask that he might be allowed to go with Mr. Bridgar, we considered at first and were not mistaken that it was at his instigation that this sailor had taken this step and we had some suspicion that Mr. Bridgar might intend to anticipate us by returning first to Port Nelson to surprise our people and the English sailor who knew our business, might have been of much use in this. Having consulted on this proposition, we resolved to detain Mr. Bridgar and take him with us to Quebec. We made him leave the barque and told him our resolution, which put him into a great passion, especially against me, who was not much affected by it. We transferred him to our vessel and made him tell his men that they had only to go on without him and that he was coming with us, after which we lifted our grapnel from the ice, seeing the water open to the west and an open passage that way. We were about 120 leagues from the head of the bay when we parted from the barque, which might arrive there in eight days and there were provisions on board for more than a month, namely, a barrel of oatmeal, 42 double pieces of beef, eight or ten salted geese, two pieces of pork, a barrel full of bis-

rusmes grand Risque de Perir, en Retournant, et de ma vie je ne me suis veu en tel danger, ayant esté surpris dun rude coup de vent, pres Les Battures, les Brumes estans espaises que nous ne pouvions nous reconnoistre.

Estant retourné a notre Habitation je trouve nos gens avoient fait monter Le navire vis a vis nos maisons, et voiant que le temps commençoit a se mettre au beau, je donné mes ordres a mon neveu pour continuer la traite apres notre depart en attendant notre retour. je luy laissé sept Hommes quil devoit commander avec lentiére disposition de toutes choses. Cela fait je fis embarquer nos Pelleteries, et avancer le navire Jusqua leinhouchure de la riviere pour mettre en mer au premier bon vent, cestoit lendroit ou javes laissé Le sr Bridgar. Je le trouvé prest a faire voile sa chaloupe estant bien esquipéé de toutes choses, que je luy aves fournies, mais apres avoir faict quelques voiajes de lune a lautre Riviere, la veu des glaces Luy fist aprehender de sexposer daller dans ce Petit bastiment au fondz de la Baye de sorte que nous disposons a partir le 20 Juillet, et ayant faict appeller le Sieur Bridgar pour venir prendre ses Provisions, Il me dict quil se croiroit temeraire de se risquer dans sa chaloupe pour le voiage quil avoit a faire, et me pria de Luj donner Passage dans nos vaisseaux, ayant bien Tousjours creu que je voudres Le forcer de sembarquer pour france. je luy dis quil seroit le bien venu, et que je ne pretendes le forcer a rien sinon dabandonner la place. jl fut arresté quil sembarqueroit avec mon beau frere, sur la barque. jl eut bien mieux aymé entrer dans le vaisseau, mais jl estoit juste que le Capitaine y demeurast, et nous ne pouvions pas sans Imprudence y mettre le d. Sieur Bridgar ayant desja, plus danglois a garder que nous navions de francois.

Le 27 du d. mois de juillet nous levasime Lancre, et passasmes heureusement Les battures, mais le lendemain nestans encore qua Huict ou neuf lieues du port nous feusmes obligés d'entrer dans les glaces, et comme nous faisons tout nostre possible pour ne nous pas escarter les uns des autres, la barque ayant revire de bord pour venir jetter ses Grapins sur la meme Glace ou nous estions Amarres se creva. jl fallut aussj tost y envoyer du secours, et desbarquer ce quil y avoit dedans sur la glace pour la caraner, ce que nous fisme avec beaucoup de Peyne.

Nous demeurasmes dans ce danger au milieu des glaces Jusquau 24 aoust, nous visitans les uns les autres avec toute Liberté, nous tenans pourtant sur nos gardes, car l'anglois que nous avions pris au commencement de l'hiver sur les neiges, se souvenant des bons traitemens qu'il avoit receus de moy, mavoit donné advis d'un complot formé parmj les Anglois quj estoient dans la Barque desgorgé les francois, et qu'ilz n'attendoient que loccasion, cest advis nous obliger de les observer de plus pres, nous les enfermions la nuit soubz clef, et le jour jlz avoient Plaine liberté.

Quand nous fusmes vers le sud au dessous du 56 degré, le d. Sr Bridgar me pria de luj donner la barque pour passer au fondz de la Baye avec ses gens, je luy promis d'en parler a mon Beau frere quj ne sen estoit Pas Esloigné, jl nj avoit que le maistre et quelques opiniastres quj sy estoient opposes, mais enfin Jy fis consentir tout le monde, et nous abandonnasmes La Barque au d. Sieur Bridgar apres lavoit deschargéé et jl men donna son Receu.

C'estoit de Bonne foy que javes menagé cela pour le d. Sr Bridgar, et je croiois quil sen Iroit sur la Barque, car jl scait bien que je luy aves offerte mais ayant sollicité l'Anglois de ses gens quj sestoit donné a nouset auquel nous avions beaucoup de confiance, de me demander son congé pour le laisser aller avec le d. Sr Bridgar, nous Jugeames d'abord et nous ne nous trompions pas, que cestoit a son Instigation que ce matelot avoit faict cette desmarche, et nous eusmes quelque Soupçon que le Sr Bridgar pouvoit avoir dessein de nous prevenir en retournant avant nous au port de nelson pour y surprendre nos gens a quoy le matelot anglois quj scavoit nos affaires, luj eust peu beaucoup servir, ayant donc raisonné entre nous sur sa proposition nous resolumes de retenir Le Sr Bridgar et de lemmener avec nous a quebek, nous le fismes descendre de la barque, et nous luj dismes notre resolution quj le mit en de grandz Emportemens, particulièrement contre moy, quj n en fus pas plus emeu, nous le fismes donc Passer dans nostre vaisseau, et nous fismes dire a ses gens quilz navoient qu'a continuer Leur route sans luj, et qu'il venoit avec nous, apres quoy nous levasmes nos Grapins de dessus la glace voiant la mer ouverte au ouest et passage pour y gagner.



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

cuits, in which there had been about 100 pounds of powder, eight or ten pounds of powder, and 50 pounds of lead. I gave besides, unknown to my brother, two horns full of powder and a bottle of brandy and a barrel they had drank on the eve of our separation. I made one of the New England sailors go on board the barque to strengthen the crew, which was weak, several being ill. Having left the ice with a favourable wind, we soon arrived at the strait, where by the carelessness and ignorance of our masters and French sailors, the Englishmen not being at liberty during the night, a gale of wind and snow drove us into a bay from which we could not clear ourselves. We drifted towards the coast without any appearance of being able to escape, but, whilst we expected every moment to perish, God mercifully delivered us from this danger, as we found amongst the rocks in which we were, the most favourable harbour in the world, in which 50 ships could have remained in safety without either cables or anchors during the strongest gales. We remained there two days and after taking some water on board we set sail and had fairly good weather until we arrived at Quebec about the end of October.

Immediately on our arrival, we went to report to M. de la Barre, Governor of Canada, what we had done. He thought proper to return the vessel to the New England merchants, warning them not to send again to the place from which she had come. Mr. Bridgar went on board with young Guilliem to go to New England against my opinion, for I advised him in friendship to go on board the French ships which were ready to sail, predicting, what happened, that he would be kept a long time in New England. We parted on friendly terms and he could testify that I let him know at the time my attachment and yet that I wished still to act as heartily in the service of the King and the nation as I wished to do for France.

Eight or ten days after my arrival, M. de la Barre sent for me to communicate a letter he had received from M. Colbert, by a frigate which had brought troops, by which he informed him that those who had left the previous year to make discoveries in the northern countries of America might have arrived or would arrive soon. He wished that one of them should be sent to him to give an account to the court of what they had done and of the establishments which might be made in those countries and M. de la Barre after having communicated to me the letter, told me that I must set out immediately to satisfy M. Colbert thereon. I determined on this without difficulty and to leave my affairs in the hands of M. de la Chesnaye, although I was not satisfied with him, he having acted dishonourably with me, but reflecting that I could pay my court to the prime minister of France by neglecting my own interests for his satisfaction, I took leave of M. de la Barre and embarked for France with my brother-in-law, the 11th November, 1683, on the frigate which had brought the troops and we arrived at La Rochelle on the 18th December, where I learned of the death of M. Colbert, but I did not fail to go to Paris to present myself at court and give an account of my actions.

I arrived in Paris with my brother-in-law on the 15th January, where I learned that great complaints had been made against me to the council of France, by Lord Preston, envoy extraordinary, in the name of His Majesty, touching what had passed in Nelson river and port, and that I was accused of having cruelly ill treated the English, robbed, pillaged and burned their habitation, for which Lord Preston demanded reparation, even to giving an exemplary punishment to the guilty for the satisfaction of His Majesty. This notice did not prevent me from presenting myself to the Marquis de Seignelay to inform him of all that had passed between the English and me during my voyage. He found nothing to find fault with in my whole conduct, of which I gave him a true account, and far from being blamed in the court of France, I may say without vanity that I received applause. I will not say that I deserved it, but only that I endeavoured in all my actions to do my duty as an honourable man, and that I did not believe in going astray, I leave to be judged by the contents of this relation, which I maintain to be faithful and sincere, whether I have deserved the charges which have given rise to accusations made against me to the court of France; and do not think it my duty to say anything else for my justification than will be found in the relation of the voyage made by His Majesty's order last year, 1684, for the royal Hudson's Bay Company whose success and advantageous return have destroyed, to the confusion of my enemies, all the bad impressions they tried to give of my conduct.

Nous estions a environ 120 Lieues du fondz de la Baye quand nous nous separasmes de la Barque quj pouvoit y arriver en Huict jours suivant la disposition, et jl y avoit des vivres pour plus dun mois, scavoir, un Barril d'avoine moudée, 42 pieces de Bœuf doubles huict a Dix oyes sallées, deux Pieces de Lard, un Barril ou jl y avoit eu 100 livres de poudre, plain de Biscuitz, Huict a dix livres de Poudre, et cinquante livres de Plomb je donné encores a l'Insecu de mon frere deux cornés pleins de poudre et une bouteille d'eau de vie, outre un barril quilz avoient veu la veille, de nostre separation, J obligé un des matelotz de la nouvelle angre d'Entrer dans la barque Pour fortifier l'esquipage quj estoit faible Plusieurs estans malades.

Estans sortis des glaces avec un vent favorable nous arrivasmes bientost dans le destroit, ou par le peu de soing et l'ignorance de nos maistres, et matelotz francois les anglois nayans pas de liberté Pendant la nuict, un orage de vent et de neige nous jetta dans une Baye d'ou nous ne pouvions nous relever, nous donnasmes a la coste sans voir aucune aparence de nous pouvoir sauver, mais dans le temps que nous attendions a tous momens de Perir Dieu nous fit encores La grace de nous deslivrer de ce danger en trouvant entre les Roches ou nous estions un havre le plus favorable du monde, dans lequel 50 navires auroient peu demeurer en seurté sans cables nj ancrés dans la plus rude tempeste. Nous y demeurasmes deux jours, et apres avoir faict quelque Peu deau, nous mismes a la voile, et eusmes asses bon temps jusqua quebek ou nous arrivasmes sur la fin d'octobre.

Si tost notre arrivéé nous allasmes rendre compte a mons<sup>r</sup> de la Barre Gouverneur du Canada de ce que nous avions faict, jl trouva a propos de faire Prendre le vaisseau aux marchandz de La nouvelle angre, en les faisant advertir de n'en envoyer plus au lieu dou celui la venoit, le Sr Bridgard sembarqua dessus avec le Jeune Guilliem pour Passer a la nouvelle angre contre mon sentiment car je luj conseilles de bonne amitié de sembarquer sur les vaisseaux de france quj estoient prestz a partir je luj Predis ce quj luj est arrivé qu'il attendroit longtems a la nouvelle angre, nous nous separasmes asses bons amis, et jl pourroit me rendre temoignage que je lui fis cognoistre des lors mon attachement pour L'angre et que J'estes encores dans les sentimens de faire de bon cœur pour le service du Roy, et de La nation ce que je venes de faire pour La france.

Huict ou dix jours apres mon arrivéé monsieur de la Barre Gouverneur m'envoya chercher pour me communiquer une letre quil avoit receue de mons<sup>r</sup> Colbert par une fregate quj avoit aporte des Troupes, par laquelle jl luj mandoit que ceux quj estois partis l'année precedente pour aller descouvrir dans les Pays Septentrionaux de lamerique pouvant estre arrives ou arriver bien tost, je souhaitoit qu'on luy en envoyast un pour Rendre Compte a la cour de ce quilz auroient faict, et des establissemens qu'on pourroit faire en ce Pays la, et le d. Sr de la Barre apres mavoir communiqué la d. letre me dict quil falloit partir Incessamment pour satisfaire Mr Colbert la dessus, Je mj resolut sans Paine, et de laisser mes affaires aux soins du Sr de la Chesnaye, quoj que je ne fusse pas satisfait de luj, en ayant usé fort mal Honnestemens avec moy, mais faisant reflection que je pouves bien faire ma cour aupres du principal ministre de France en negligean mes propres Interestz pour sa satisfaction, je pris un conge de monsieur De la Barre, et je m'embarqué pour france avec mon beau frere le ii 9<sup>bre</sup> 1683 sur la fregate quj avoit porté les troupes, et nous arrivasmes a la rochelle le 18<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>bre</sup>, ou J'apris La mort de mons<sup>r</sup> Colbert, mais je ne Laissé pas de venir a Paris pour me presenter a la cour et rendre compte de mes actions.

J'arrivé a Paris avec mon beaufrere le 15 janvier, ou j'apris quil avoit esté faict de grandes Plaintes contre moy au conseil de france par Millord Vicomte de Preston Envoyé Extraordinaire du Roy en la d. cour au nom de sa majesté, touchant ce quj sestoit passé en la Riviere et Port de Nelson. Et quon m'accusait dy avoir cruellement mal traité les anglois, volé, Pillé et Bruslé leur Habitation, dont Millord Preston demandoit reparation, mesmes quil fust faict un chastiment Exempleire des coupables. Pour la satisfaction de sa majesté, cest advis ne m'empecha pas de me Presenter devant M. Le Marquis de seignelay, et de luj apprendre tout ce quj sestoit passé entre les anglois, et moy pendant mon voiage, jl ne trouva rien a redire dans toute ma conduite dont je lui fis un recit veritable et bien loing quelle ayt esté blasmé en la cour de france, je Puis dire sans me flatter, qu'on m'y a donné Des Applaudissemens, je ne veux pas dire que

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

### RELATION

Of the voyage of the year 1684.

I have continued the relation of my voyage in the year 1682 and 1683 into Hudson's Bay to the north of Canada up till my arrival in the city of Paris, in which preparations were making for the fitting out of ships in which I was to make my return to the north of Canada. In the meantime I was negotiating at the court for the remission of every fourth beaver, taken by the Most Christian King for customs duty, and which had been promised me in consideration of my discoveries, voyages and services, and of which I had hoped to profit over and above my private interests during the first years of that establishment. It was at the same time that Lord Preston, envoy extraordinary of the King at the court of France, continued urgently to pursue me respecting the things of which I was accused by the memorials of the Royal Hudson's Bay Company. My enemies had taken care to publish the enormous crimes of which I was accused, and my friends supported me, giving me notice of all that was taking place. At last, being no longer able to suffer the attacks on my conduct, I felt obliged to disabuse the minds of both friends and enemies. I resolved therefore to let it be known how affairs had taken place. For this purpose I made choice of persons who did me the honour to love me, and it was in conversations that I had with them on the subject that my heart, little inclined to dissimulation, acknowledged to them at different times the disappointment I felt at being obliged to leave the English service on account of the ill treatment I had received, and that I would not be sorry to return, being in a better position than before to render service to the King and the nation, if justice were done me and my services were recognized. I also spoke several times of the condition in which I had left my nephew, son of Mr. de Groseilliers, my brother-in-law, with other French near Port Nelson, that they were sole masters of the beaver trade, which was there considerable and that it depended on me to make the English profit by it.

All these things having been reported by one of my particular friends to persons who were in the interests of the nation, it was thought well that a man who spoke in this manner and had no difficulty in speaking his sentiments could be easily brought back by justice being done him by a party whom he had abandoned only through dissatisfaction, I was requested to have a conference with these same persons. I did so, taking the first step without repugnance and on the report made to Lord Preston of things spoken of in these interviews and of what I might be capable of, I was exhorted on his behalf to return to my first engagements with the English, assuring me that if I could execute what I had proposed I would receive in England from His Majesty, from His Royal Highness, from the Hudson's Bay Company and from the Nation, every sort of good treatment and entire satisfaction, that further I need have no trouble about my interests, the minister intending himself to take charge of them and to obtain for me other advantages. It was also represented to me that His Royal Highness, honouring the Hudson's Bay Company with his protection, would extend it to me, if I would employ my credit, my care and the knowledge I had acquired in the northern countries, for the utility and advantage of the company, in which His Royal Highness took great interest.

At the same time I received letters from Mr. Yonge, one of those interested in the company, asking me to return to England, giving me assurances of a good reception and that I would have reason to be satisfied on the subject of my private interests as well as of the advantages given me.

These letters, added to the continuance of Lord Preston's urgency against me with the Most Christian King, ended by my coming to a determination and by my own feeling and the counsel of one of my friends I yielded to these solicitations and determined to go to England for ever, and so strongly to bind myself to His Majesty's service and to that of those interested in the nation that no other consideration could ever detach me from it.

It was only Lord Preston, one of his servants and the friend who had advised me to go to England, who knew of my design. I took care to avoid suspicion from the danger

je les aye merittes, mais seulement que Jaj tasché en toutes mes desmarches de faire mon devoir en honneste homme, et que je ne crois Pas men Escarté, je laisse a Juger sur ce quj est contenu en cette relation, que je Proteste fidelle et sincere sj Jaj meritté les accusations quj ont donné lieu aux Plaintes faites contre moy a la cour De france, et ne croy pas devoir dire autre chose pour ma Justification quj se trouvera toute entiere dans la Relation du voiage que jay fait, par ordre de Sa Majesté l'année derniere 1684. Pour La compagnie Royale de la Baye de Hudson, dont le succes et le retour avantageux ont destruit a la confusion de mes Ennemis toutes les mauvaises Impressions quils avaiet voulu donner de ma conduite.

#### RELATION DUVOIAGE DE LANNÉE 1684.

J'ay estendu la relation de mon voiage des années 1682 1683 dans la Baye de hudson au nord du Canada jusque mon Arrivée en la ville de paris ou on dispoit toutes choses pour l'equipement des vaisseaux avec lesquelz je devois faire mon retour au nord du canada cependant que je negotiois à la cour la remise des quatre castor que le Roy tres chrestien prenoit pour le droit de coutumes laquelle m'avoit esté promise en consideration de mes descouvertes voiajes et services et duquel j'espérois profiter au par dessus de me Interestz particuliers pendant Les premieres Années de cet Etablissement c'estoit aussy en ce mesme temps que Milord Vicomte de Preston escuyer extraordinaire du Roy En la cour de france continuoit par ses Instances de me poursuivre sur les choses dont j'estois accusé par les memoires de messieurs de la compagnie royale de la Baye de hudson mes ennemis avoient pris soin de publier les Crimes Enormes dont j'estois chargé Et mes amis prenoient celuy de men entretenir En me donnant avis de ce quj se passoit quand Enfin ne pouvant souffrir qu'on imposast plus longtems à ma conduite je me creus obligé de desabuser les uns et les autres. Je me resolut donc de parler afin de faire cognoistre comme les choses s'estoient passées pour cet effet je fis chois de personnes quy me faisoient l'honneur de m'aimer, et ce fut dans les entretiens que j'eus avec elles sur ce sujet, que mon coeur peu porté a la dissimulation leur avoua en differentes occasions le desplaisir que j'avois d'avoir esté obligé d'abandonner Le service Dangre A cause des mauvais traitemens que j'en avois receu Et que je ne serois pas fâché d'y reantrer estant plus en estat que je ne l'avois esté de rendre service au Roy et à la nation sy on estoit disposé a me rendre justice Et a recognoistre mes services je parley aussy plusieurs fois de l'estat ou j'avois laisse mon nepveu filz du sieur des grosilliers mon beaufreere avec d'autres francois proche le port de nelson qu'ilz y estoient seulz maistres de La traite du castor qu'elle y devoit estre considerable et qu'il dependoit de moy d'en faire profiter Mrs Les Anglois.

Touttes ces choses ayant esté raportées par un de mes particuliers amis a des personnes quy sont dans les Interestz de la nation on jugea bien qu'un homme quy parloit de cette maniere Et quj ne faisoit pas difficulté de dire le sentimens dans Les quelz il estoit, pouvoit estre facilement ramené en luy faisant justice dans un, party qu'il n'avoit abandonné que par mécontentement, je fus prié d'avoir quelques conferances avec ces mesmes personnes, J'en fis sans repugnance la premiere demarche et sur le rapport quj fut fait a Milord Preston des choses que nous avions traitées dans ces entrevues Et de ce dont je pouvois estre capable je fus exhorté de sa part de rentrer dans mes premieres engagements avec Mrs Les Anglois m'assurant que si je pouvois executer ce que j'avois proposé je recevrois en Angre de sa majesté et de son Altesse Royale de la compagnie de la Baye de hudson et de la nation toute sorte de bon traitement Et une Entiere satisfaction, qu'au surplus je ne devois pas me mettre en peine de ce quy regardoit mes Interestz, ce ministre voulant luy mesme se charger du soin de mes Les conserver Et de me procurer d'autres avantages apres que je me serois mis en estat de rendre service au Roy son maistre, on me representa encore que son altesse Royale honorant la compagnie de la Baye de hudson de sa protection elle passeroit jusques a moy sy j'employois mon credit Et mes soins Et les habitudes que j'avois dans le pays du nord pour L'utilité et avantage des affaires de cette Compagnie ausquelles son altesse Royale prenoit grand part.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

to which I exposed myself, and up to the eve of my departure I held conferences with the ministers of the Court of France and the persons of the department of marine and commerce, on propositions for fitting out and equipping vessels for the same voyage which I had just made and which were the subject of conferences between the two nations.

The day of my departure was fixed for the 24th April, 1684, but, in order that those with whom I was obliged to have daily conferences, by order of the ministers, should not suspect anything from not seeing me, I told them I was obliged to take a short trip into the country on family business, and I made good use of the time to go to London, where I arrived on the 10th of May.

Immediately on my arrival I had the honour of waiting on Messrs. Yonge and Hayes, both interested in the Hudson's Bay Company, who gave me a good reception, testifying the joy they had at my return and giving me assurances that I would have from them and their company every sort of satisfaction. I then entered into an explanation with them as to the services I alleged I could render to His Majesty, to the company and to the nation by establishing the beaver trade and by securing to those interested the profit from 15,000 or 20,000 beavers which I hoped to find in the hands of those I had left there, which would cost them only the interest I had in the business and the just satisfaction which was due to the Frenchmen who had made the trade.

These gentlemen received me agreeably to my proposition and, wishing to give me marks of their satisfaction, they did me the honour of presenting me to His Majesty and His Royal Highness, to whom I made my submission, the offer of my humble services, a sincere protestation that I would do my duty and that at the danger of my life I would use all my cares for the advantage of the company's business, that I would seek every means to give marks of my zeal and of an inviolable fidelity. His Majesty and His Royal Highness did me the favour to honour me with testimonies of their satisfaction at my return and assurances of their protection.

After that I had conferences at general meetings, and especially with the partners of the Hudson's Bay Company, in which I showed them the necessary methods to establish advantageously the beaver trade in the northern country, the means of maintaining it, and how to ruin in a short time the trade of strangers. That for this purpose I would begin by rendering them masters of the fort and habitation of the French, as well as of all the peltry they might have gained by trading since my departure, on condition that those interested with me should be protected and that my nephew, whom I had left in command of the fort, and the other Frenchmen, should be paid what was legitimately due them. These gentlemen appeared satisfied with what I told them and believed, justly, that they might have entire confidence in me; and, therefore, when I had resolved to undertake to carry out their orders to go with their ships fitted out and furnished with everything to form this establishment according to my plans, they gave me power to settle, on soul and conscience, the claims of my nephew and the other Frenchmen, assuring me that they would be satisfied as to the statement I might present to them.

I accepted this commission with the greatest pleasure in the world, and urged with so much diligence the things necessary for my departure, that in less than a week I was ready to embark. I took no precautions with respect to my interests, for I did not wish to make an agreement with these gentlemen. I told them that since they had confidence in me I would, on my side, act generously with them and put off everything till the result of the voyage was known; and on my return, in the hope that they would reciprocate my civilities and that after having giving them marks of my sincerity in executing what I had engaged to do in their service, they would render me all the justice I had reason to hope for from people of honour and probity. The ships intended for Hudson's Bay and for the execution of my design being ready to set sail and everything arranged for my departure, I took leave of the partners of the company, giving them new assurances of the fortunate result of my voyage, if I was guaranteed against the dangers to which I was about to be exposed, with which they appeared so satisfied that Sir James Haynes (Hayes), not daring to flatter himself with the advantage I promised that they would derive from the 15,000 or 20,000 beavers which I hoped to

En ce mesme temps je receus a Paris des lettres du sr escuyer yonge l'un des interressez en La compagnie de retourner an Angre me donnant des assurance d'une bonne reception Et que j'aurois lieu d'estre content du costé de mes jnterestz particuliers aussy bien que des avantages qu'on me feroit.

Ces lettres jointes a ce que my lord [Preston] continuoit ses jnstances contre moy au pres du Roy tres chrestien acheverent de me determiner Et je me rendis En fin de moy mesme Et par le conseil d'un de mes amis A toutes ces sollicitations resolu de passer En Angre pour toujours et de m'engager sy fortement au service de sa majesté Et aux Intherestz de la nation qu'aucune autre Consideration ne fust jamais capable de m'en Detacher.

Il n'y eut que milord Preston, quelques uns de ses domestiques et se mien amj qui m'avoit conseillé de venir en Angre qui sceussent mon dessein je pris soin de sauver les apparences du soubçon par le danger ou je m'exposois Et jusqu'a la veille de mon depart j'eus des conferences avec les ministres de la cour de France et les personnes qui y ont le departement de la marine et du commerce sur des propositions d'armement et équipement de vaisseaux pour le meme voiage que je venois de faire et qui faisoit l'entretien des deux nations.

Le jour de mon depart fut fixé au 24 avril 1684 mais afin que ceux avec les-quelz j'estois obligé de conférer journallement par ordre des ministres de France, ne se doutassent de rien discontinuans de me voir je leur dis que j'estois obligé de faire un petit voiage à la campagne pour des affaires de famille, et je me servis utilement de ce temps là pour me rendre a Londres ou j'arrivaj le 10 maj.

A moment de mon arrivée j'eus l'honneur d'aller voir Messieurs l'Ecuyer yonge et le chevalier hayes interessés en la compagnie de la Baye de hudson, les-quelz me firent une bonne reception, En me temoignant la ioye qu'ilz avoient de mon retour et en me donnant des assurances que j'aurois de leur part et de celle de leur Compagnie toute sorte de satisfaction je m'expliquay ensuite avec eux sur le service que je pretendois rendre a sa majesté, a la compagnie et a la nation, en establiissant la traite du castor et en faisant profiter les Interesses de 15 ou 20 mille castors que j'esperois trouver par de là entre les mains des gens que j'y avois laissés ce qui ne leur couteroit l'interest que j'avois en la chose Et la juste satisfaction qui estoit due aux francois qui en avoient faict la traite.

Ces messieurs receurent agreablement ma proposition, et me voulans donner des marques de leur satisfaction, jlz me firent l'honneur de me presenter a sa majesté Et à son altesse Royale a qui je fis les actes de ma soumission, l'offre de mes tres humbles services, une sincere protestation que je ferois mon devoir, Et qu'au peril mesme de ma vie j'emploierois tous mes soins pour l'avantage des affaires de la compagnie, que je chercherois toutes les occasions de donner des marques de mon zele Et d'une fidelité Inviolable a sa majesté et son altesse Royale me firent la grace de m'honorer des temoignage de leur satisfaction sur mon retour. Et de me donner des assurances de leur protection.

Après cela j'eus plusieurs conferences en corps d'assemblée et en particulier avec messieurs les interessez en la compagnie de la Baye de hudson, dans lesquelles je leur fis cognoistre de quelle maniere il estoit Necessaire de s'y prendre pour etablir avantageusement la traite du castor au pays du nord, les moyens de la bien soutenir, Et d'y ruiner en peu de temps les traittes des estrangers que pour cet effet je commencerois par les rendre maistres du fort et l'habitation des francois aussy bien que de toutes les pelletteries qu'ilz auroient traitées depuis mon depart aux conditions que mes Interestz seroient a couvert et que mon neveu que j'avois laissé commandant dans le fort, et les autres francois seroient payes de ce qui leur seroit Legitimement deub ces messieurs parurent contens de ce que je leur disois. Et jlz creurent avec justice qu'ilz pouvoient avoir une Entière confiance en moy c'est pour cela qu'ayant resolu de me charger de leur ordres pour aller avec leurs vaisseaux Esquipes et munis de toutes choses faire cet establiissement en mettant a execution mes projetz, jlz me les donnerent avec pouvoir de regler en mon ame et conscience les pretensions de mon neveu et des autres francois m'assurant qu'ilz les satisferoient sur l'Etat que je leur en presenterois.

J'acceptay cette commission avec la plus grande joye du monde et je pressaj avec tant de dilligeance les choses necessaires a mon despart qu'en moins de huit jours je

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

find in the hands of the Frenchmen, said, on embracing me, that the company would be satisfied if there were only 5,000. The event justified what I had stated, and these gentlemen were not deceived in the hopes I had given them.

I left Gravesin (Gravesend) on the 17th of the same month of May in the ship named the "Happy Return," in company with two others which these gentlemen were sending also to Port Nelson, with the same object. The winds being favourable, we arrived in a few days on the western coast of Button's Bay, in which time nothing happened worthy of notice; but the winds and currents having drifted us about 40 leagues to the south of Port Nelson, and the ice having separated the vessel in which I was from the other two in Hudson's Straits, I began to doubt the success of my enterprise from the apprehension I felt that these two vessels having arrived before ours, the men on board would not hazard taking any step, which would have spoiled everything. In this uneasiness and knowing the necessity that I should arrive first, I determined to embark in a boat which we had carried to be employed as required. I asked it from the captain, who had it equipped, and, although more than twenty leagues from Port Nelson, I went on board of it with seven men; and after forty-eight hours' fatigue, without being able to take any rest on account of the dangers, we found ourselves close by the river, which having recognized, we at last got to land at the north point of the river, where I landed with an Englishman who spoke good French, whom I wished to accompany me as a witness of all I would do.

After having landed, I knew by certain marks that my nephew having heard the report from the guns of the English ships, had come to the place where we were to know if his father or I had arrived and that he had returned after having ascertained that the ships were English. These same marks showed me also that he had left further on those which I had given him when I had settled him as governor during my absence, which would inform me of his condition and the place where he was with his people. But I did not think it proper to go to that place until I had learned exactly the state of the English who had arrived in the country after I had left. I resolved then to embark again in the boat, so as to obtain information. For this purpose I encouraged the seven men who were with me, who made so much diligence that in spite of the contrary winds and tide we arrived in a very short time at the mouth of that great and terrible river at which I had wished, with so much impatience to see myself, that I had not dreamed for a moment of the dangers to which we had exposed ourselves.

This joy was soon followed by another, for I saw at anchor in that place two ships of which one had His Majesty's glorious flag displayed on the mainmast, and which I recognized to be that which the Captain Outlaw commanded, when that in which I had crossed had been separated from the others. At the same time I took the boat close and saw the new governor with all his people in arms on the quarter deck. He asked where the boat came from and who we were. On that I made myself known and went on board the ship and learned that the vessel on the coast was an English frigate which had wintered at Port Nelson with this governor, whom they had abandoned in order to return for fear of insults from the French and Indians, but having been met by Captain Outlaw on leaving the bay, they had returned and learned that I was in the English service and that I was coming into the country to establish everything to the advantage of the nation.

My first care after that was to inform myself of what had taken place between the English and French since my departure and their arrival, and from what the English told me, I considered it proper to risk everything to try to join my nephew and the people whom I had left with him as soon as possible, in order to try to gain them over either by gentleness or craft, before they knew with what design I came, a matter of extreme consequence, so without waiting for the arrival of the ship in which I had come, I resolved to embark in the same boat which was named the "Little Adventure," but I did not do so the same day, because the governor thought fit to put off the trip till the next day and to give me other men instead of the seven whom I had brought and who were tired out. I embarked next day with Capt. Gazer, but the wind being contrary I landed on the coast with him and the Englishman who spoke French

fus en estat de m'embarquer, ce fut sans aucune precaution a l'égard de mes interetz car je ne voulus point faire de composition avec messieurs et je leur dis que puis qu'ilz avoient de la confiance en moy je voulois aussy de ma part en user genereusement avec eux Et remettre toutes choses au succes de mon voiage. Et a mon retour dans l'esperance que j'avois qu'ilz repondroient à mon honnesteté Et qu'apres leur avoir donné des marques de ma sincerité en Executant les choses auxquelles je m'engageois pour leur service ilz me rendoient toute la justice que j'avois Lieu d'esperer de gens d'honneur et de probité. Les vaisseaux destines pour la Baye de hudson Et à l'execution de mon dessein Estans prêts à faire voile et moy tout disposé a m'embarquer je pris congé de Mrs de la compagnie en leur donnant de nouvelles asseurances du bon succes de mon voiage, si dieu me faisoit la grace de me garantir des dangers auxquelz je m'alois exposer de quoy ilz parurent sj contens que Mr le chev haynes n'osant se flatter de l'avantage que je leur promettois qu'ilz tiroient des 15 ou 20 mille castors que j'esperois trouver entre les mains des francois me dit en m'embarassant que la compagnie seroit satisfaite s'il y en avoit seulement Cinq mille, l'evenement a justifié ce que j'avois avancé, et ces Mrs n'ont point esté trompes dans les esperances que je leur avois données.

Je partis du port de Gravesin le 17<sup>e</sup> du mesme mois de maj dans le navire nommé l'heureux retour en compagnie de dix autres que ces Mrs envoyoiert aussy au port de Nelson pour le mesme sujet les vents nous ayant esté favorables. Nous arrivames en peu de jours sur les costes du ouest de la Baye de Button sans qu'il nous fut arrivé aucune chose quj merite d'estre remarqué, mais les vents et les courans nous ayant fait deriver au sud du port de Nelson environ quarante lieues Et les glaces ayant separé le vaisseau dans lequel j'estois des deux autres dans le destroit de hudson je commenceay a douter de la reussité de mon enterprise par l'apprehension que j'avois que ces deux vaisseaux estans arrivés plustost que les nostres les hommes quy estoient dedans ne se hazardassent a faire quelque demarche quy auroit tout gasté dans cette inquietude Et cognoissant la necessité qu'il y avoit que j'arrivasse le premier je me resolut de m'embarquer dans une chaloupe que nous avions portée pour estre Employée a ce quy seroit Necessaire, je la demanday au capne quj la fit équiper et quoy qu'a plus de vingt Lieues du port de Nelson je me mis dessus avec sept hommes, et apres quarante huit heures de fatigue sans avoir pû prendre aucun repos a cause des dangers qu'il y avoit nous nous trouvames par le travers de la riviere, ce qu'ayans reconnu nous abordames enfin la terre a la pointe du nord de la riviere ou je descendis avec un Anglois quj parloit bon francois duquel je me voulus faire accompagner affin qu'il fut temoin de tout ce que je ferois.

Après avoir descendu a terre je cognus a de certaines marques que mon nepveu ayant Entendu le bruit du canon des vaisseaux anglois estoit venu a l'endroit ou nous Etions pour scavoir sy son Pere ou moy estions arrivés et qu'il s'en estoit retournés apres avoir reconnu que les navires estoient Anglois ces mesmes marques me donnerent aussy a cognoistre qu'il m'avoit laissé plus loin celles que je luy avois données lorsque je l'avois estably pour gouverneur en mon absence, lesquelles me devoient apprendre son estat et le lui ou jl estoit avec son monde, mais je ne trovaj point a propos d'aller jusqu'a cet endroit la que je n'eusse appris au vray l'estat des anglois quj estoient arrivés dans le pays depuis que j'en estois party, je resolut donc de m'embarquer de nouveau dans la chaloupe pour en aller apprendre des nouvelles j'encourageay pour cet effet les sept hommes quj estoient avec moy lesquelz firent tant de diligence que malgre le vent contraire et la maré nous arrivames en fort peu de temps a l'embouchure de cette grande et effroyable riviere ou j'avois souhaitté de me voir avec tant d'impatience que je n'avois point songé un moment aux dangers ou nous nous Exposions.

Cette joye fut bien tost suivie d'une autre car je vis a l'encre en ce mesme endroit deux navires dont l'un avoit le glorieux pavillon de sa Majesté arboré sur son grand mast et que je recognus pour estre celuy quj commandoit le capitaine Outlaw, que celuy dans lequel j'estois passe avoit esté separé des deux autres, a mesme temps je fis approcher la chaloupe Et j'apperceus le nouveau gouverneur avec tous ses gens En armes sur le tillac quj nous demenderent d'ou étoit la chaloupe et quj nous estions sur cela je me fis cognoistre Et j'entraj dans ce navire ou j'appris que celuy quj estoit a costé estoit une fregatte angloise quj avoit hiverné au port de nelson avec ce gouverneur lequel ilz avoient abandonné pour s'en retourner dans la crainte d'y estre Insultes



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

and after sending back the boat with the other men, I resolved to go by land to the place where I was to find the marks my nephew left to guide me to the place where he was.

We then marched, all three, until next morning having arrived at the place where I had told my nephew to leave marks and having seen them I learned that he and his men had left our old houses and built one on an island above the rapid on the Hayes River. After that we continued our road until opposite the abandoned houses, whence I hoped that we should discover something or, at least, that I should make some one hear or see by firing some musket shots and making a smoke. This attempt was not altogether vain, for after remaining some time we perceived ten canoes with Indians coming down the river. I thought at first that some Frenchmen might be with them, whom my nephew might have sent to discover who were the new arrivals. This led me to tell Capt. Gazer that I would go to the riverside to speak to them, asking him to wait above without apprehension and that in a short time he would have evidence of my faithfulness in the service of the company.

On going to meet the Indians at the river side I made them the usual signals to bring them to me, but noticing that they did not incline to do so I spoke to them in their own language to make myself known, on which they approached the bank. Not knowing me they asked me to make the marks I had, which having done, they testified by shouts and playful postures their joy at my arrival. I then learned from them that my nephew and the other Frenchmen were above the rapid four leagues from the place we were at and that they had told them that my brother-in-law, des Groseillers, was to come with me, which made me tell them that he had arrived and they would see him again in a few days. Then I told them that we had always loved them like our brothers and that I would give them marks of my friendship, for which they thanked me and begged me not to be angry that they had been to trade with the English and that I had found them going to meet their captain, who had gone through the woods with twenty men to the English ships to obtain powder and muskets, to which the hunger they had endured for a month whilst waiting for me had constrained them, but that since I had arrived they would not go further and that their chief, whom they were going to notify of my coming, would tell me further of the matter.

However, I had to make some among them warn my nephew of my arrival. I asked them all if they liked the son of des Groseillers and if he had not relations among them, on which one of them said: he is my son and I am ready to do what you wish, and at that moment having landed I made him put his beaver on shore and, after calling Capt. Gazer, I spoke in these terms to this Indian in the presence of the others: "I have made peace for the love of you with the English; you, they and I are to be henceforth only one, embrace this captain and me in sign of peace—this is thy new brother and that is thy son; go immediately and carry him this news and the marks of peace and tell him to come to see me at this place, whilst the Indians of the company will go to wait for me at the mouth of the river."

This Indian did not fail to go to notify his son, my nephew, of my arrival and to carry him news of the peace between the French and the English, whilst we waited with impatience for his coming down to the place where we were, which did not, however, happen till next day about nine o'clock in the morning. I saw my nephew first appear in a canoe with three other Frenchmen, accompanied by the other Indian canoe which I had sent and which was coming to warn me of the arrival of my nephew. I promised a coat each to this Indian and his comrade, and returned their beaver with order to them to go and wait for me with the others at the mouth of the river.

After that Capt. Gazer, the Englishman who spoke French and I, went into the water half-leg deep to go to a little island where my nephew was to land. He arrived there before us and he came to meet and salute us, very much surprised at the union I had made with the English. We then went altogether in his canoe to our old houses, into which I made the English and French enter, and whilst they conversed on the fatigues they had shared, I spoke in private to my nephew in these terms:—

"You will, no doubt, remember having heard the relation by your father of the pains and fatigues we had in serving France for several years. You also learned

par les françois Et les sauvages mais qu'ayant esté rencontré par le capne Outlaw au sortir de la Baye jlz Estoient revenus ayans appris que j'estois au service d'angre et que je venois dans le pays pour y retablir toutes choses a L'avantage de la nation.

Mon premier soin fut apres cela de me faire instruire de ce qui s'estoit passé Entre les anglois et les françois depuis mon depart Et leur arrivéé, Et par ce que les anglois me dirent je jugeaj qu'il estoit a propos de risquer toutes choses pour tacher de joindre au plus tost mon neveu et les gens que je luy avois laissé afin de tacher de les gagner par la douceur ou de les surprendre par finesse auparavant qu'ilz sceussent a quel dessein je venois, car cela Etoit d'une extreme consequence, ainsy sans attendre l'arrivéé du navire dans lequel j'estois venu je resolut de embarquer sur La mesme chaloupe qui fut nommée la petite aventure, ce que je ne fis pourtant pas le mesme jour par ce que le gouverneur trouva a propos de remettre la partie au lendemain et de me donner d'autres hommes a la place des sept que j'avois amené et lesquels se trouverent fatigues je m'embarquay le lendemain de bon matin avec le capne Gazer mais le vent s'estant trouvé contraire je me fis mettre à la coste avec le capne Gazer et l'anglois qui parloit françois Et apres avoir renvoyé la chaloupe avec Les autres hommes je resolut d'aller par terre jusqu'au lieu je devois trouver les marques de mon neveu qui me devoit faire cognoistre le lieu ou il estoit.

Nous marchames ensuite tous trois jusqu'au lendemain matin questans arrivés au lieu ou j'avois dit a mon neveu de me laisser des marques et les ayant levés j'appris que luy et ses gens avoient quitté nos anciennes maisons et s'en estoient basties une dans une isle au dessus du rapide de la riviere Hayes, apres cela nous continuames nostre route jusques vis a vis des maisons qui avoient esté abandonnés d'ou j'esperois que nous découvririons quelque chose ou du moins que nous nous ferions voir ou entendre en tirant quelques coups de fusilz et faisant de la fumée En quoy mon attente ne fut point tout a fait vaine car apres avoir resté quelque temps en cet endroit nous apperceumes dix canots de sauvages qui descendoient la riviere je creus d'abord qu'il y pourroit avoir quelque françois avec eux que mon neveu auroit pu Envoyer pour decouvrir qui estoient les gens nouvellement arrivés ce qui mobligea de dire au Capne Gazer que j'allois descendre au bord de la Riviere pour leur parler, que le je priois de m'attendre sur la hauteur sans aucune apprehension, et que dans peu jl pourroit rendre des temoignages de ma fidelité pour Le service de la compagnie.

Je fus dans ce mesme moment a la rencontre des sauvages Et du Bord de la riviere je leur fis Les signaux accoutumes afin de les obliger a venir vers moy, mais m'estant apperceu qu'ilz ne se mettoient point en devoir de le faire je leur parlaj en leur langue pour me faire cognoistre ce qui fit qu'ilz s'approcherent du bord Et ne me cognoissant point jlz me demanderent avoir les marques que j'avois ce qu'ayant fait jlz temoignerent par des cris d'allegresse et de postures de divertissement La joye qu'ilz avoient de mon arrivéé j'appris ensuite deux que mon neveu et les autres françois estoient au dessus du rapide Eloignes de quatre lieues du lieu ou j'estois, et qu'ilz leur avoient dit que mon beau frere des groisillié devoit aussy venir avec moy ce qui m'obligea de leur dire qu'il estoit arrivé Et qu'ilz le verroient dans quelques jours, Ensuite je leur dis que nous les'avions toujours aimes comme nos freres et que je leur voulois donner des marques de mon amitié de quoy jlz me remercierent en me priant de n'estre point en colere de ce que par (lacune) avoient esté traiter avec les anglois et de ce que je les trouvois allans a la rencontre de leur capne qui estoit allé au travers des bois avec 20 hommes aux navires anglois pour avoir de la poudre Et des fuzilz a quoy la faim qu'ilz avoient Endurée depuis un mois en m'attendant les avoit contrains mais que puis-que j'estois arrivé ilz ne passeroient pas plus outre Et que leur chef qu'ilz alloient a l'avertir de ma venue m'en diroit davantage.

Pendant j'avois a faire de quelques uns d'entreux pour faire advertir mon neveu de mon arrivéé, je leur demandaj a tous s'ilz aymoient le filz de des grossillié, et s'il n'avoit point de parants parmj eux sur quoy je y en eut un qui me dit cest mon filz et je suis prest a faire ce que tu voudras et dans ce moment s'estant desbarqué je lui fis mettre son castor a terre et apres avoir appellé le capne Gazer je parlaj en ses termes a ce sauvage En la presence des autres j'ay fait la paix pour l'amour de vous avec les anglois, vous Eux et moy ne devons estre desormais qu'un embrassé ce capne Et moy en

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

from him that the reward we had reason to hope for was met by black ingratitude, "by the court as well as by the company of Canada, and that having reduced us to the necessity of seeking to serve elsewhere, England received us with testimonies of joy and satisfaction.

"You know also the motives which obliged your father and me, after thirteen years' service, to leave the English, the necessity to provide for ourselves and the refusal which the ill-intentioned of the Hudson's Bay Company to satisfy us, gave rise to our separation and to the establishment we made, and of which I left you in possession on sailing for France. But you are, no doubt, unaware that the Prince who reigns in England has disavowed the proceedings of the company towards us, and that he has had us recalled to his service to receive there the benefits of his royal protection and entire satisfaction for our discontent. I have left your father in England, happier than we, as he is assured of subsistence and begins to taste the pleasures of rest, whilst I am come to inform you that we are now English and have preferred the goodness of a clement and kindly King in following our inclinations, which is to serve with people of heart and honour, to the offers which he of France had made to us through his ministers—to oblige us to labour indirectly for his glory.

"I received orders before leaving London to care for you and to oblige you to serve the English nation. You are young and in a condition to work usefully for your fortune. If you are resolved to follow my sentiments I will not abandon you to receive the same treatment as I have done, and I will share, even at the expense of my interests, your satisfaction. I will also take care of those who remained here with you on my word, and will omit nothing for your advancement. You are of my blood. I know that you have courage and resolution. Determine promptly, and show me, by the answer I expect, that you are worthy of the goodness of the gracious prince whom I serve. But above all, do not forget the injuries the French have done to him who has given you life, and that you are in my power."

When my nephew had heard all that I had just said, he protested to me that he had no other sentiments than mine and that he would do all that I wished, but begged me that I would take care of his mother; to which I answered that I had not forgotten she was my sister, and that the confidence he showed on that occasion was a double engagement obliging me to take care of her and of him. Having been satisfied he transferred to me the command and I told him he should appear in the meeting of the English and French as satisfied as he should be and to leave the rest to my management. After this we returned to the house and I ordered one of my Frenchmen immediately to notify his comrades that everything was going well, that they should have entire confidence in me and obey my orders in which case they would want for nothing.

I also ordered the same Frenchman to warn the Indians to come down and set to work immediately to bring the beavers which they had concealed in the woods [*gap in the original*] the newly-built house. To induce them to make more speed I told them I would double the daily allowance and provisions. Then I told my nephew to cross to the north shore with the Frenchman who would act as interpreter and to go by land to the place I had appointed to meet the Indians, whilst I went there by water with Capt. Gazer, and the two other men who remained with me. Having embarked with these in my nephew's canoe, I went down as far as the mouth of the river, where I found the Indians who were impatiently waiting for me, who having been joined next day by thirty other canoes of Indians whom I had notified to come down by their captain, who had come to me by land, we were altogether in the Indian canoes, which were close to the vessels aground in the Nelson river.

It was in this place that the chief of the Indians spoke to me of many things and after having received from me presents for the chiefs of his nations, he told me that he and his people would speak of my name to all the nations to invite them to come to me to smoke the pipe of peace, but he strongly blamed the English governor for having told him that my brother was killed, that I was a prisoner, and that he had come to destroy the rest of the French. This Indian chief added complaint to blame, and said loudly that that person was unworthy of his friendship and of that of their former brothers who had begun to settle among them, telling them lies. Their grumbling and fits of-

signe de paix c'est ton nouveau frere et celuj de ton filz va-t-en incessamment luj porter cette nouvelle Et les marques de la paix, Et dis luj qu'il me vienne voir en ce lieu pendant que les sauvages de la compagnie Jront m'attendre a l'embouchure de la riviere.

Ce Sauvage ne manqua point d'aller advertir son filz mon neveu de mon arrivé Et de luj porter la nouvelle de la paix entre Les francois Et les anglois pendant que nous attendions sa descente vers le lieu ou nous estions avec jmpatience ce quy n'arriva neantmoins que le lendemain sur Les neuf heures du matin je vis d'abord parroistre mon neveu dans un canot avec trois autres francois accompagné de L'autre canot sauvage que j'avois envoyé Et quj s'estoient advences pour m'advertir de l'arrivée de mon neveu, je promis a ce sauvage et a son camarade chacun un Capot et leur retournej leurs castors avec ordre de m'aller attendre avec les autres a l'embouchure de la riviere.

Après cela le cap<sup>ne</sup> Gazer l'anglois quj parloit francois et moy passames dans L'eau jusqu'a demj Jambe pour aborder une petite Isle ou mon neveu avec ses gens devoit prendre terre, il y estoit arrivé devant nous et jl vint a nostre rencontre me saluer fort supris de l'union que j'avois faite avec Mrs les anglois nous passames ensuite tous ensemble dans son canot jusqu'a nos anciennes maisons ou je fis entrer les anglois Et les francois, Et pendant qu'ilz s'entretenoient de lers fatigues communes je parlaj en particulier a mon neveu en ces termes.

Il vous souvient sans doute d'avoir entendu raconter a vostre pere les paines Et les fatigues que nous avons eues en servant la France pendant plusieurs années vous avez aussj appris de luy que la recompense que Nous avons sujet d'esperer fut une noire ingratitude, tant du costé de la cour que de celle de la compagnie du Canada, Et que cela nous ayans reduis a la necessité de cercher a servir ailleurs L'angre nous recéut avec des témoignages de joye et de satisfaction.

Vous sachez aussy motifs quj ont obligé vostre pere et moy après treize années de service de quitter les anglois, la necessité de subsister Et le refus que faisoient les mal Intentionnes de la compagnie de la Bawe de hudson de nous satisfaire ont donne lieu a nostre Separation et a l'establisement que nous avons fait et dont je vous aj laissé En possession en partant pour france, mais vous Ignorer sans doute que le Prince quy Regne en Angre ait desadvoué le procedé de la compagnie a nostre esgard. Et qu'il nous ait fait rappeler a son service pour y recevoir les effets de sa royale protection et une entiere satisfaction de nos mecontentemens j'aj laissé vostre Pere en Angre plus heureux que nous en ce qu'il est assure de la subsistance et qu'il commence a gouter du repos pendant que je suis venu vous apprendre que nous sommes maintenant Anglois Et que nous aurons prefere les bontes d'un Roy clememr et debonnaire. Ensulvant nos inclinations quy de servir en gens de coeur et d'honneur aux offres que celuy de France nous faisoit faire par ses ministres affin de nous obliger a travailler indirectement pour sa gloire.

J'ay receu ordre avant partir de Londres de pendre soin de vous, et pe vous obliger a servir la nation angloise vous estes jeune et en estate de sraveiller utillement a vostre fortune s'y vous estes resolu de suivre mes sentimens je ne vous abandonneray point vous recevrez les mesme traitement que moy. Et je participeraj mesmes aux despens de mes Interestz a vostre contentement j'aurez aussj soin de ceux quj sont restes sur ma parolle en ces lieux avec vous et je n'obmettraj rien de tout ce quj pourra contribuer a vostre advancement vous estes de mon sang je saj que vous avez du courage Et de la resolution determinez vous promptement Et faites moy voir par la reponce que j'attens que vous estes digne des bontes du prince clement que je sers mais n'oubliés pas sur toutes choses les Injures que les francois ont faites a celuy quj vous a donne la vie, Et que vous Estes en mon pouvoir.

Quand mon neveu Eut entendu tout ce que je venois de luy dire, jl me protesta x'il n'avoit point d'autres sentimens que Les miens Et qu'il feroit tout ce que je souhaiterois de luj mais qu'il me prioit d'avoir soin de sa mère, a quoi je repondis que je n'avois pas oublié qu'elle estoit ma soeur Et que la confiance qu'il me temoignoit avoir en cette occasion estoit un double Engagement quy m'obligeroit d'avoir soin d'elle et de luy, de quoy ayant esté satisfait jl me remit le pouvoir de commandement, et je lui dis qu'il parust dans l'assemblée des anglois et des francois aussy content qu'il le devoit estre Et de Laisser le reste a ma conduite, après quoy nous rentrames dans la maison,

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

passion formed part of his indignation. He several times offered insults to the governor, who endeavoured to apologize for having stated imprudently things contrary to the truth, but the Indian chief would hear nothing on his side nor from the other English, so suspicious had he become. However, I made up the dispute by the authority I possess over the mind of these nations and having made the Indian chief and governor embrace, after having embraced both, giving the Indian to understand it was a sign of peace, I told him that I would make the feast of this same peace, and that I had given orders to prepare food.

On such occasions the Indians are accustomed to precede the feast with a speech which consists in acknowledging as their brothers those with whom they make peace and to boast of their strength. After having informed the Indian chief of the experience, strength and valour of the English nation, he acquitted himself with much judgment and was applauded by our people and by his own.

I told him then in the presence of his people that the French were not good seamen, that they were afraid of the ice through which they had to pass to come to them with merchandise, besides their vessels being weak and incapable of resistance in the northern seas, but that the English were robust, hardy and enterprising; that they had knowledge of all seas, that they had large and strong ships which would bring them merchandise at any time and without cessation. This having been acknowledged to be satisfactory, the Indian chief came to dine with us, whilst his people were eating together what I had given them. The feast being ended, it was a question of beginning trade and as I had formed the plan of abolishing the custom, which the English had introduced after I had left their service, of giving them presents to attract them, which was directly contrary to what I had practiced, for instead of giving presents, I made them do so to me, I said to the Indian chief in presence of his nation, that he should make me the presents which I usually received on such an occasion. On this they consulted and then presented me with sixty beaver skins, telling me to accept them as a sign of our former friendship, to consider that they were poor and very far from their country that they had fasted several days in coming and that they would be obliged to fast in returning, that the French of Canada made them presents to oblige them to open their packages and that the English at the head of the bay gave all the nations three axes for a beaver.

They added that the beaver was hard to kill and that their misery deserved pity. I answered that I had compassion on their condition and would do all in my power to comfort them, but that it was much more reasonable that they should make me presents than that I should make them, as well because I came from a country much more distant than theirs to bring them good merchandise as because I saved them the trouble of going to Quebec and as to the difference of the trade of the English at the head of the bay from ours, I told them that each was master of what belonged to him and was free to dispose of it as he chose, that it was of no great consequence to trade with them when I had all the other nations for friends, that those were the masters of my merchandise who trusted to my generosity, that for thirty years I had been their brother and that in future I would be their father, if they continued to love, but if they had other feelings, I was pleased to warn them that I would have the neighbouring nations called to give them charge of my merchandise, that the advantage that they would receive by this assistance would render them powerful and put them in a condition to dispute the passage of all the Indians who dwelt in the interior, that by this means, they would be themselves reduced to lead a sickly life and see their wives and children die by war or famine, from which their allies, though powerful, could not guarantee them, because I was informed that they had neither knives nor muskets.

This speech obliged the Indians to submit to all I wished, so that seeing them disposed to trade I told them that as they had urgent need of knives and muskets I would give them ten knives for a beaver, although the master of the land—the King my master—had ordered that only five should be given. In respect to muskets, I would give them one for twelve beavers; and they were about to accept my proposition, when the governor, either through fear or imprudence, told them we were asking only from seven to ten beavers for each musket, which compelled us to give them at that rate.

Et je commandaj un de nos francois d'aller Incessamment advertir ses camaradas que tout alloit bien et qu'ilz devoient prendre une entiere confiance en moy et obeir a mes ordres quoy faisant j'ilz ne manqueroient de rien.

J'ordonnaj aussy a ce mesme francois d'advertir Les sauvages ee descendre et de travailler incessamment avec ses camarades a rapporter Les castors qu'ilz avoient caches dans les bois (*lacune*.) La maison nouvellement bastie Et afin de le pouvoir faire avec plus de diligence je leur dis de doubler l'ordinaire Et de leur subsistance. Ensuite je dis a mon neveu de passer du costé du nord avec le francois qui luy servit d'interprete et d'aller par terre au rendes vous que j'avois donne aux sauvages les jours precedens pendant que je me rendois par eau au mesme rendes vous avec le cap<sup>ne</sup> Grzer Et les deux autres hommes qui me restoit avec lesquz m'estant Embarqué dans le canot de mon neveu je descendis la riviere jusqua l'embouchure ou je trovaj les sauvages quj m'attandoit avec jmpatience lesquelz ayant esté jointz Le landemain par trante autres canots des sauvages que j'avois fait advertir de descendre Et par leur cap<sup>ne</sup> quj estoit venu vers moy par terre nous fusmes tous ensemble dans Les canots sauvages abord des vaisseaux quj estoient eschoues sur la riviere de Nelson.

Ce fut en cet endroit que le chef des sauvages me parla de beaucoup de choses. Et qu'apres avoir receu de mains des presens d'estime pour les chefs de ces nations jl me dict que luy et ses peuples parloient de mon nom a toutes les nations, pour les inviter de venir vers moy fumer au calumet d'union mais jl blama fortement le gouverneur anglois de lui avoir dit que mon frere avoit esté fait mourir que j'estois prisonnier Et qu'il estoit venu pour d'estruire le reste des francois.

Ce chef des sauvages ajoutoit au blame la plainte et disoit hautement que celuj la Estoit indigne de son amitié et de celle de leurs anciens freres qui commençoit a s'establir parmi eux en leur disant des mensonges le murmure et l'emportement avoient aussy part a son Indignation, jl profera par plusieurs fois des injures contre le gouverneur quj tachoit de se justifier des choses qu'il avoit avancées par imprudence contre la veritte mais le chef des sauvages ne vouloit Entendre rien de sa part nj de celle des autres anglois tant luj estoit devenu suspect cependant j'appaisaj ce differant par l'authorité que j'aj sur L'esprit de ces nations Et ayant fait embrasser Le chef sauvage et le gouverneur apres Les avoir moy mesme Embrasses tous deux donnant a entendre au sauvages que c'estoit Ensigne de paix je lui dis assy que je voulois faire le festin de cette mesme paix Et que j'avois donné ordre que l'on fit a manger.

En de pareilles occasions les sauvages ont accoutumé de faire preceder le festin d'une harangue quj conciste a recognoistre pour leurs freres ceux avec lesquelz ilz font la paix et a louer leurs forces apres avoir Instruit le chef des sauvages de l'experience force Et valleur de la nation angloise jl s'aquitta avec beaucoup de jugement de cette action Et jl fut aplaudy des notres et des siens.

Je luj dis ensuite en la presence de ses peuples que les francois n'estoient point des bons hommes de mer qu'ilz apprehendoient les glaces au travers desquelles jl falloit passer pour leur venir apporter des marchandises d'ailleurs que leurs vaisseaux estoient foibles et Incapables de resister dans les mers du nord mais que pour les anglois jlz estoient robustes hardis et entreprenans, qu'ilz avoient la cognoissance de toutes les mers Et des grandz Et fortz vaisseaux quj leur apartenoient des marchandises En tout temps, Et sans discontinuation de quoy ayans temoigné Estre satisfaitz le chef Sauvage vent diner avec nous pendant que ses peuples mangerent Ensemble ce que je leur avois fait donner. Le Repas estant finj jl fust question de commencer la traitte et comme j'avois formé le dessein d'abolir la coutume que les anglois avoient introduitte depuis que j'avois quitté leur service quj estoit de faire des presens aux sauvages pour les attirer dans leur partj ce quj estoit directement oposé a ce que j'avois pratiqué car au lieu de donner des presens je m'en faisois faire, je dis au chef des Sauvages en la presence de ceux de sa nation quil me fit les presens que je recevois d'ordinaire en pareille occasion, sur cela ilz parlerent entreux et ensuite jlz me presenterent soixante peaux de castor En me disant de les accepter en signe de notre ancienne amitié, Et de considerer qu'ilz estoient pauvres et bien eloignes de leur pais qu'ilz avoient jeune plusieurs jour En venant et qu'ilz seroient obligés de jeuner en s'en retournant que les francois du canada leur faisoient des presens pour les obliger d'ouvrir leur paquetz Et que les anglois du fondz de la Baye donnoient a toutes les nations trois haches pour un castor.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

The trade was then made quietly and in good friendship, after which these people took leave apparently well satisfied, as well in general as individually, with our proceedings, in proof of which they promised to return.

But my nephew having learned from one of the chiefs of the neighbouring nations who was with them that they would not return, he took to one side the Indian chief from the interior and told him that he had been notified that he did not love us and that he was not coming back, at which the chief appeared much-surprised, asking who had told him that. My nephew said it was the Indian called "la Graisse d'Ours" (Bear's Grease). Having heard this, he had his people drawn up in arms, speaking to one and to another to oblige him who was accused to declare himself with the firmness of a man of courage, without which nothing could be done, but Bear's Grease would answer nothing.

The jealousy which reigns as well among Indian nations as among Christians had given rise to these reports, to which my nephew gave credit as he knew that the conduct of the governor toward them had caused so much discontent with us all as had caused loss to the company, it being the nature of these people to believe that nothing should be asked but what is just—that is, what one should wish for the thing traded—and that when one withdraws (from the offer) he is not a man, showing that only those are suitable for trading with them who have a knowledge of the manners and customs of these nations, firmness and resolution being extremely necessary, which I again made use of on this occasion to smooth over the differences among the Indians and to reconcile them. It was on this account that their chief protested to me, calling me Porcupine Head, the name they give me among them, that he would always come to me to trade and that, whereas I had only seen him come with 100 of his young men, he would bring thirteen different nations with him and that there would neither be wanting in his country men nor beavers for my service; after which they left us and we prepared to go to take possession of my nephew's house in the manner agreed upon with him.

For this purpose I left with the Governor, Capt. Gazer and a party of our people to go by land to the place where we had left one of our canoes on the Hayes river, whilst the other party went by sea in the boat, the "Adventure" to go round the point. We had the pleasure of observing at our ease the beauty of the country and of its banks, with which the Governor was charmed on account of the difference of these from the places he had seen in the Nelson river. We then embarked in the canoe for the place where the French had built their new house, where we found those who had remained there so far advanced in the work I had given them to do, that though very uneasy at having no news of my nephew, their commander, nor of me, they had brought entirely all the beavers from the woods into the house and punctually executed my other orders.

Having thus seen myself master of everything without being obliged to come to extremities and all the French being disposed to continue their obedience, I had an inventory made of all that was in the house and found 239 packages of beaver, to the number of 12,000 skins and merchandise sufficient to trade to the extent of seven or eight thousand more, which gave me much satisfaction. I told my nephew to give orders on my behalf to the same Frenchmen to send the beavers down to where they were to be shipped to be carried to the vessels, which was executed with so much diligence, that in six days eight or ten men, in spite of the difficulties which prevented them from going to the place except in canoes, owing to the rapidity and shallowness of the water in the river, did as much as others would, without exaggeration, have been troubled to do in six months. My nephew had, in my absence, chosen the place in which he had built a new house which was, so to speak, inaccessible, in order to guard himself from enterprises which might have been made against him and which at the same time prevented an easy entrance and exit.

The Indians with whom we had traded not having used as much diligence as we had done to return to their country, knowing that I was in our houses came to see me to ask for tobacco, because I had not given them any of what was in the ship, on account of its not being good, but having excused myself, saying that it was in the hold, I made them a present of that which my nephew had left, with which they were satis-

Ilz adjutoient a cela que le castor estoient difficile a tuer et que leur misere estoit digne de pitié, je leur repondis que j'avois compassion de leur estat, et que je ferois tout ce qui estoit en mon pouvoir pour les soulager, mais qu'il estoit bien plus raisonnable qu'ilz me fissent des presens que moy a Eux tant a cause que je venois d'un pays bien plus Eloigné que le leur pour leur apporter des bonnes marchandises que par ce que je leur esparnois la paine d'aller a quebek Et quant a la differance de la traite des Anglois du fondz de la Baye avec la notre je leur dis que chacun estoit le maistre de ce qu'ilz appartenoit et en liberte d'en disposer a sa volonte qu'il n'importoit peu de traiter avec eux lorsque j'avois toutes les autres nations pour amis que ceux la estoient les maistres de mes marchandises qu'ilz s'en raportoient a ma generosite qu'il y avoit trente années que j'estois leur frere. Et que je serois a l'advenir leur pere s'ilz continuoient a m'aymer mais que ils estoient dans d'autres sentimens j'estois bien aise de les advertir que je ferois appeller toutes les nations dalentour pour les charger de mes marchandises que l'avantage qu'elles recevroient par ce secours les rendroit puissantes et les mettroit en estat de disputer le passage a tous les sauvages qu'ilz habitoient dans les terres, que par ce moyen ilz seroient reduits Eux mesmes a mener une vie languissante Et avoir mourir leurs femmes Et leurs Enfants par la guerre ou la disette de qu'ilz leurs alliez quoy que puissans ne les pourroient pas garantir par ce que j'estois adverti qu'ilz n'avoient ni couteaux ni fusilz.

Ce discours obligea les sauvages de se soumettre a tout ce que je voudrois de maniere que les voyans disposés a la traite je leur dis que comme ils avoient un extreme besoin de couteaux Et de fusilz je leur donnerois dix couteaux pour un castor, quoy que le maistre de la terre le Roy mon maistre m'eust donné ordre de n'en donner que cinq Et qu'a l'égard des fusilz je leur en donnerois un pour douse castors, et ilz alloient accepter ma proposition quand le gouverneur par crainte ou imprudence leur dit que nous leur demandions que depuis sept jusques a dix castors pour chaque fusil ce qu'il fut cause qu'il fallut les leur donner a ce prix la, la traite se fit ensuite avec toute sorte de tranquillite et de bonne amitié apres quoy ces peuples prirent congé de nous fort satisfaitz selon toutes les apparences tant En general qu'en particulier de nostre procedé En temoignage de quoy ilz nous promirent de revenir.

Mais mon nepveu ayant appris d'un des chefs des nations voisines qu'il estoit avec eux qu'ilz ne reviendroient point, il tira a part le chef sauvage des terres et lui dit qu'il avoit esté adverti qu'il ne nous aymeroit pas. Et qu'il ne reviendroit plus de quoy ce chef parut fort surpris en demandant qu'ilz avoient appris cela, mon nepveu lui dict c'est le sauvage appellé la graisse d'ours ce qu'ayant entendu il fit a mesme temps ranger en armes tout son monde parlant aux uns et aux autres afin d'obliger celui qui estoit accusé de se desclairer avec la fermeté d'un homme de courage sans quoy on ne lui pouvoit rien faire, mais la graisse d'ours ne voulut rien repondre.

La jalousie qu'il regne aussy bien parmij les nations sauvages que parmij les chrestiens avoit donné bien a ces rapports ausquelz mon nepveu avoit adjoutté foy par ce qu'il scavoit de la conduite du gouverneur Envers Eux avoit donné autant de mecontentement contre nous tous qu'elle avoit causé de perte a la compagnie, Le genie de ses peuples Estant qu'on ne doit jamais demander que ce qu'il est juste, c'est a dire ce qu'on souhaite avoir pour chaque chose qu'on traite, et que lors qu'on se retracte on n'est point homme, cela fait voir qu'il n'y a proprement que ceux qu'il ont la cognoissance des meurs et des coutumes de ces nations qu'il soient capables de traiter avec elles, a quoy la fermeté Et la resolution sont aussy Extremement necessaires, je m'en servis encore en cette occasion afin d'appaiser ce petit differant, Entre les sauvages, Et leur reconciliation fut cause que leur chef me protesta de nouveau en m'appellant Teste de porc Espy qui est le nom qu'ilz m'ont donné parmij eux qu'il viendroit toujours vers moy pour traiter et qu'au lieu que je ne l'avois veu qu'avec cent hommes de sa jeunesse, il ameneroit avec lui treize nations differentes Et qu'il ne manquoit point en son pays n'y d'hommes ni castors pour mon service apres quoy ilz nous quitterent et nous nous disposames a partir pour aller prendre possession de la maison de mon nepveu de la maniere que j'en estois convenu avec lui.

Pour cet effet je partis avec le gouverneur le capne Gazer et une partie de nos gens pour aller par terre jusqu'au lieu ou nous avions laissé un de nos canots sur la riviere de



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

fied, but I was surprised, when walking around the house with the governor, to see on the sand a quantity of pieces of tobacco of another kind which had apparently been thrown away indignantly. I reflected anxiously what could have given rise to this, when the great chief and captain of the Indians came to tell me that some of the young men of his band, still annoyed at the remembrance of what the Englishmen had said, that my brother des Groseilliers was dead, that I was a prisoner and that they had come to destroy all the other Frenchmen, also the shot from cannon loaded with canister fired into the woods on the day of my arrival, had led to throwing away in contempt the tobacco which had come from the English, and which the young men would not smoke. He assured me also that the young men had evil designs on the English, of which he warned me, in order to prevent them from leaving the house. The governor who could scarcely believe that this tobacco, thrown on the sand was the presage of some vexatious enterprise was nevertheless convinced of it by the talk of the Indians.

I begged him to come with me into the house, and neither himself nor any of the other English to leave for some time, assuring them, however, that they had nothing to fear and that all the Frenchmen and myself would perish rather than suffer the least insult to be offered to them; after which I ordered my nephew to make all the Indians immediately embark to continue their journey to their own country, which was done, so that we were delivered from all sorts of apprehensions and free to work at our business.

However, I could not sufficiently admire the constancy of my nephew and of his people in dispossessing themselves of benefit in favour of the English, their former enemies, on whom they had just claims, having no other assurance of their settlement than the confidence they had in my word; besides, I could not help showing my joy at the success of my enterprise, and to see that in beginning, as an evidence of my zeal for the service of the English company, I was making them profit to a very considerable extent, which would give them assurances of my fidelity in future and oblige them to take care of my interests, by giving me what legitimately belonged to me and by acquitting to my nephew and the other Frenchmen what I had promised, gained by them in long and painful labour.

After this, that is during the three days we remained in that house, I wished to obtain exact information from my nephew, in the presence of the Englishmen, of what had passed between them since I had left the country, and to know why and in what manner two Englishmen had been killed, on which my nephew spoke to me in these terms:—

“Some days after you left in 1683, on the 27th July, a number of cannon shot which we heard fired off the coast of the Grand River, informed us that some English ship had arrived. In fact, having sent three of my men to ascertain and to discover their design, I learned from them on their return that there were two English ships and that they had met with three men of that nation at a league from the vessels, but had not been able to speak, being satisfied to salute one another.

“But as my principal design was to discover that of the English and that my men had done nothing in that matter, I sent other three to inform themselves of what was taking place. These three last having arrived at the point between the Nelson and Hayes rivers, they met fourteen or fifteen Indians loaded with merchandise. Having asked who they were and where they were coming from, they answered that their nation lived along the river called New Severn, to the south of Hayes river, and that they were coming from trading with their brothers who were settled at the head of the Bay; after which my men told them also who they were and where they lived, asking them to come to smoke with them of tobacco, the most highly esteemed in that country, to which they willingly consented, showing much vexation that they had not known sooner that we were settled near them, testifying that they would have been happy to have traded with us.

“During this conversation they arrived together at our house, except one who, on the pretext of having forgotten something, said to his comrades that they should go to wait for him at the habitation of the Frenchmen. He arrived two days after, to be the witness of the good reception I gave to his brothers, of which I also made him a

hayses pendant que l'autre partie alloit par mer avec la chaloupe L'aventure faire le tour de la pointe nous Eumes le plaisir de considerer a nostre aise la baute du pais Et de ses rivages dont le gouverneur estoit charmé par la difference des lieux qu'il avoit veu sur La riviere de nelson, nous nous Embarquames Ensuite dans le canot jusqu'a l'endroit ou les francois avoient baty leur nouvelle maison, ou nous trouvasmes ceux qu'y estoient restes sy avancés dans le travail que je leur avois ordonné de faire que quoy que fort inquiets de n'avoir point eu de nouvelles de mon neveu leur commandant nj de moy jlz avoient Entièrement transporté tous les castors des bois dans La maison Et ponctuellement Executé mes autres ordres.

M'estant donc veu maistre de toutes choses sans avoir este obligé d'en venir a aucune extremité et tous les francois estant dans des dispositions de me continuer leur obeysances je fis faire inventaire de tout ce qui estoit dans la maison et je trouvaj dans 239 paquetz de castors le nombre de 12000 peaux. Et encore des marchandises pour en traiter jusques a sept ou huict mil, ce quy me donna beaucoup de satisfaction ensuite je dis a mon neveu de commander de ma part a ces mesmes françois de descendre les castors jusqu'au lieu ou jlz devoient estre embarques pour les transporter Ensuite aux navires ce quy fut executé avec tant de diligence qu'en six jours huict ou dix hommes firent malgre les difficultes quy empechent qu'on ne peut aller en ce lieu que par des canots a cause de la rapidité et du peu d'eau qu'il y avoit dans la riviere, ce que d'autres auraient eu de la paine a faire en six mois sans aucune Exageration mon neveu avoit en mon absence choisy Le lieu ou jl avoit baty une nouvelle maison quy estoit pour ainsy dire jnaccessible, afin de se garantir des entreprises qu'on avoit pu faire contre luy et c'estoit cela mesme quy empechoit la liberté d'aller et d'y venir facilement.

Les sauvages avec lesquelz nous avions fait La traite n'ayans point faict tant de diligence dans leur route que nous pour s'en retourner en leur pais, ayans scéu que j'estois dans nos maisons jlz m'y vindrent voir pour me demander du Tabac parce que je ne leur en avois point donné de celuy quj estoit dans le navire a cause qu'il n'estoit pas bon m'en estant excusé sur ce qu'il estoit a fondz de calle, je leur fis present de celuy que mon neveu avoit de reste dont jlz furent satisfaitz mais je fus surpris de voir sur le sable en me promenant autour de La maison avec le gouverneur quantité de bout d'un autre tabac quy avoit este selon les apparences ainsy jetté par indignation je repassois dans mon esprit ce quy pouvoit avoir donné lieu a cela quand ce grand chef et capitaine des sauvages me vint dire que quelques jeunesse de sa bande jrrittée Encore par le souvenir de ce que les anglois Leur avoient dit que mon frere des groisillie Estoit mort, que j'etois prisonnier, Et qu'ilz estoient venus pour faire perir tous les autres françois aussj bien que des coups de canon qu'ilz avoient tires a la balle dans les bois le jour que j'estois arrive avoit ainsy jetté ce tabac quj venoit des anglois par mespris n'en voulant point fumer, jl m'assura aussy que cette jeunesse avoit mechant dessein sur les anglois qu'il m'en avertissoit afin de les empecher de sortir de la maison le gouverneur quj avoit peine a croire que ce tabac jetté sur le sable fut le presage de quelque Enterprise facheuse en fut neantmoins convaincu par le discours du sauvage.

Je le pria j de venir avec moi dans la maison et de n'en point sortir non plus que Les autres anglois de quelque temps les assurant neantmoins qu'ilz n'avoient rien a craindre, Et que tous les francois Et moy peririons plustost que de souffrir qu'on leur fit la moindre jnsulte, apres quoy j'ordonnaj a mon neveu de faire Incessamment Embarquer tous ces Sauvages pour continuer leur route jusqu'a leur pays ce quj fut fait ainsy nous fumes delivres de toutes sortes d'aprehensions, libres de travailler a nos affaires.

Cependant je ne scaves assez admirer la constance de mon neveu et de ces gens en ce qu'ilz travailloient eux mesmes a se desaisir d'un bien en faveur des anglois leurs anciens Ennemis sur lequel jlz avoient de justes pretensions sans avoir d'autres assurances de leur satisfaction que la confiance qu'ilz avoient en mes parolles, d'ailleurs je ne pouvois m'empecher de faire Eclater la joye que j'avois d'avoir reussy a mon Entreprise Et de voir qu'en commençant a donner des marques de mon zele pour le service de la compagnie angloise je la faisois profiter d'un avantage tres considerable quj luj donneroit pour l'advenir des assurances de ma fidelité et l'obligeroit a avoir soin de mes jntherestz en me donnant ce quy m'appartient legitiment, Et en m'acquitant Envers mon nepveu Et les autres francois de ce que je leur avois promis et qu'un long et penible travail leur avoit acquis.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

“participant, giving him tobacco. But this rascal had had a totally different design than going to seek for what he supposed to be lost. I understood, on hearing him speak with the other Indians, that he had gone to find the English and that he was commissioned by them to do some wicked action. In this I was not mistaken, for this wretch, seeing me alone and without arms, took me by the hand, telling me I was worthless because I did not love the English and that I had not paid by presents for the country I inhabited to him who was the chief of all the nations and the friend of the English at the head of the bay. He let fall the robe which covered him and remaining naked made a blow at me with his dagger, which I fortunately parried with my hand, on which I received a slight wound, which did not prevent me from seizing him by a collar which he had on his neck and throwing him down. This gave me time to take my sword and to recover myself, and I saw that the other Indians had their daggers in their hands, except one, who was crying—‘Do not kill the French, for their death will be avenged by the upper nations on all our families.’ The movement I had made to take my sword had not prevented me from keeping my foot on my enemy’s throat, and whether this posture or my sword frightened the other conspirators not one of them dared to approach me. On the contrary, they all left the house still keeping the daggers in their hands. Some Frenchmen who were near, seeing this, rushed furiously straight to the house. On their arrival the Indians threw down their daggers, saying that the English had promised their chief a barrel of powder and other goods to kill all the Frenchmen, but their chief being dead, which they really believed, they had nothing more to fear, as they were men of courage, abhorring wicked actions. But my people, seeing that I was wounded, wished to slaughter the Indians, which I prevented—wishing by this generosity and by sparing the chief’s life to give evidence of my courage and that I was not afraid of the English or of them. After this they went off, and we resolved to be more on our guard in future.

“Some days after the Indians who were our allies and good friends, warned by the smoke of our fires—which was our usual signal, arrived at our house as was their custom. Having learned of my adventure, they said nothing, but ran after the others and having joined them invited them to a feast to learn from them the merits of the case. Having been informed of it, my adoptive brother-in-law said to the chief who had wished to assassinate me: ‘This has been reported to me; thou art not a man, since with fifteen of thy people thou hast not been able to bring down a single man;’ to which the other answered haughtily and imprudently: ‘It is true, but if I have failed this autumn with fifteen men he shall not escape me in spring when I go alone.’ ‘it will be necessary then,’ my brother-in-law replied, ‘that thou shouldst kill me first, for, unless thou dost, I shall prevent thy wicked design;’ on which, having come to blows, the Indian chief received a bayonet stab in the stomach and the blow of an axe on the head, on which he fell dead on the spot. In respect to the others, they received no bad treatment and were allowed to go at full liberty, being told that if they intended to avenge the death of their chief they had only to say so and that war would be declared on them.

“After this expedition these same Indians divided into two bodies, and without communicating to us their design they went down to the place where the English were forming their settlement, attacked them and killed some of them, and then came to tell me that they had killed a great part of my enemies to revenge me for the conspiracy formed against me and my brothers, and that they were ready to sacrifice their lives in my service, in gratitude for which I thanked them and made them a feast, begging them not to kill more and to wait the return of my father and my uncle, who would take vengeance on the English for the insults they had ordered to be offered to me, whilst on their part they had sought to chastise the Indians who were friends to the English for their perfidy.

“We were still, however, distrustful and apprehended being surprised where we were, as much from the English as from the Indians their friends. For this reason we resolved to settle in the place we now occupy, and which as you see is of sufficiently difficult access for all who have not been brought up among the Indians. We built

Après cela c'est à dire pendant les trois jours que nous restames dans cette maison je voulus m'informer exactement de mon neveu et en la presence de Mrs. les Anglois de ce qu'y s'estoit passé entr'eux depuis que j'estois party du pays et scavoir comment et de quelle manière jl y avoit eu deux anglois tues sur quoy mon neveu ayant pris la parole jl me parla en ses termes.

Quelques jours apres vostre depart en l'année 1683 le 27 juillet quantité de coups de canon que nous entendimes tirer du costé de la grande riviere nous firent cognoistre qu'il y avoit quelque navire anglois quj estoient arrives en effet ayant envoyé trois de mes hommes pour le scavoir et tacher de decouvrir leur dessein j'appris d'eux a leur retour que c'estoit deux navires anglois et qu'ilz avoient fait rencontre de trois hommes de cette nation à une lieue de ses vaisseaux mais qu'ilz ne s'estoient pû parler s'estans contentes de se saluer les unes les autres.

Mais comme mon principal dessein estoit de decouvrir celuy des anglois et que mes hommes n'en avoient rien fait j'en renvoyay trois autres pour s'instruire de ce qu'y se passoit ces trois derniers estans arrives a la pointe qu'y est entre les deux Rivieres de Nelson et de hayes jlz firent rencontre de quatorze ou quinze sauvages charges de Marchandises ausquelz ayant demande d'ou jlz estoient et d'ou jlz venoient jlz auroient respondu que leur Nation habitoit le long de la Riviere appellée Neuv Savern quj estoit au sud de celle de hayes et qu'jlz venoient de traiter avec leurs freres quj estoient establis au fondz de la Baye apres quoy mes hommes leur avoient aussj dict qu'y jlz estoient et ou jlz habitoient en les priant de venir fumer avec eux du tabac Le plus estime en ce pays la, a quoy jlz avoient volontiers consenty en leur faisant paroître beaucoup de chagrin de n'avoir pas sceu plustost que nous estions Establis proche deux temoignans qu'ilz auroient esté bien aise d'avoir traité avec nous.

Dans ces entretiens jlz arrivent ensemble a nostre maison a la rezerve toutes fois d'un d'entr'eux lequel ayant pretexté d'avoir oublie quelque chose dit a ses camarades qu'ilz l'a lassent attendre a l'habitation des francois ou jl arriva deux jours apres pour estre le temoin de la bonne reception que j'avois fait a ses freres dont je le rendis aussy participant en luy donnant du Tabac mais ce scelerat avoit eu un tout autre dessein que celly d'aller chercher ce qu'il supposoit d'avoir perdu je compris en l'entendant parler avec les autres sauvages qu'il avoit esté trouver les anglois, et qu'il estoit chargé de leur part de faire quelque meschante action, en quoy je ne fus pas trompé car ce malheureux m'ayant veu tout seul et sans armes jl m'avoit pris par la main et en me disant que je ne valois rien par ce que je n'aimois point les anglois et que je ne luy avois pas payé par presens la possession du pays que j'habitois a luy qu'y estoit le chef de toutes les nations et l'ami des Anglois du fondz de la Baye, jl laissa tomber sa robe quj le couvroit et demeurant tout nud me porta un coup de son poignard que je paraj heureusement avec La main ou je receus une legere blessure quj ne m'empêcha point de le saisir par un collier qu'il avoit au col et de le jeter a terre ce quj m'ayant donne le loisir de prendre mon espée et de me reconnoistre je vis que les autres sauvages avoient aussy le poignard a la main a la rezerve d'un qu'y s'ecria ne tues pas les francois, car leur mort sera vangée par les nations d'en haut sur toutes nos familles, le mouvement que j'avois fait pour prendre mon epée ne m'avoit point empêché de tenir le pied sur la gorge de mon ennemj et soit que cette posture ou mon epée eust espouventé les autres conjures, jl nj eust point quj m'osassent aprocher au contraire jlz sortirent tous de la maison ayans toujours leurs poignards a la main ce que quelques francois quj estoient proches de nous ayant apperceu jlz coururent en furie droit a la maison ou estant arrives les sauvages jetterent Leurs poignards a terre en nous disant que les anglois avoient promis à leur chef un Barril de poudre et d'autres marchandises pour tuer tous les francois, mais que leur chef estant mort car jlz croyoient en effet qu'il le fut jlz n'avoient plus rien a craindre par ce qu'ilz estoient des hommes de courage abhorrant les meschantes actions, mais mes gens ayant veu que j'estois blessé vouloient faire main basse sur les sauvages ce que j'empêchay voulant par cette generosité et en donnant la vie a leur chef donner des marques de mon courage et que je n'apprehendois nj les anglois nj eux apres quoy jlz se retirèrent et nous resolumes de nous tenir mieux sur nos gardes a l'avenir.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

“this house there in a few days with the assistance of the Indians, and for greater security we obliged some of them to spend the winter with us on condition of feeding them, in consequence of which we fasted part of the summer.

“During the winter nothing extraordinary happened, except that the Indians performed several acts of jugglery, to learn from their Manitou, who is a familiar spirit among them, if my father and uncle would come in spring, who answered that they would not fail and that they would bring with them all sorts of merchandise and avenge themselves of their enemies. At the beginning of April, 1684, Indians from the south coast arrived at our new habitation to trade for muskets: but as we had none they went to the English, who, as I subsequently learned, made them presents and promised them many other things if they would undertake to kill me with that one of my men whom you see still wounded, and who speaks the language of the country like a native. These Indians, encouraged by the hope of gain, accepted the proposal and promised to carry it out. For this purpose they managed to gain over one of the Indians who were with us, who served them as a spy and informed them of every thing we were doing. However, they did not dare to attack us openly, as they were afraid of us, and this is the reason they used other means; this is the way.

“The Frenchman whom you see wounded, having gone by my orders to the place where our friendly Indians were preparing smoked meat of the deer they had killed, to tell them to bring me some, fell while chasing a deer on the barrel of his musket, so that he could not fire it without having it repaired. Having done this after arriving at the place where the Indians were, he wished to prove it by firing a blank shot at some distance from their huts; but whilst he was preparing to do so, one of the Indians who had promised the English to kill him and me, and who, with some of his comrades, was unknown among the others, fired and struck him on the shoulder. Immediately he cried out that he was killed and it was for the men who loved the French to avenge him, which the Indians who were our friends hearing, they left their huts and pursued the culprit, without his adherents daring to declare themselves; but that was not needed, for he had fled into the woods after having thrown away his musket and taken his bow and quiver.

“This proceeding extremely surprised the Indians of our alliance and obliged them to swear in their manner vengeance against this Indian nation as well as against the English; but not having enough of muskets for an enterprise of so much consequence, they resolved to wait till my father and uncle should come. However, they sent to solicit all the nations who had sworn friendship to my father and uncle to come down to make war on the English and on the Indians of the south coast, representing that they were obliged to take our part since at other times they had taken our presents as a sign of peace and friendship, and further that we were always men of courage and their brothers.

“As soon as these nations had received notice of the state in which we were they resolved to relieve us with all their strength and whilst waiting the return of my father and uncle, to send as hostages and as a mark of their courage, two of their young children. One of their most considerable chiefs was deputed to bring them to me. I received him suitably; he was the adopted father of my uncle and one of the best friends of the French, of whom I made use to bring about an interview with the English, in order to ascertain what was their final resolution.

“For this purpose I deputed this Indian chief to persuade the English to allow me to visit them and to obtain their promise that I would not be insulted either among them or on the road, for which this chief should remain as security. The English accepted the proposal and I paid them a visit with one of my Frenchmen, who brought the presents I desired to make them, in the Indian fashion, and who received others in return from them to me as is customary.

“We did not treat in any way at this interview concerning our affairs, for I discovered that the English attributed what had been done to us directly to the Indians. All the advantage I derived from this step was to enable the Indians, my friends, to trade for muskets, which they wanted, although they cost me dear owing to the gratuity

Quelques jours apres les sauvages nos alliez et bons amis advertis par la fumée de nos feux quj estoient nos signaux ordinaires arriverent a vostre maison sellon leur coutume lesquelz ayant appris mon aventure sans nous rien dire coururent apres les autres et les ayantz joins jlz les Invitterent au festin pour scavoir d'eux la verité des choses dont ayans esté jnformés mon beau frere adopté dit au chef quj m'avoit voulu assassiner ainsy que cela m'a este raporté, tu n'es point un homme puis qu'avec 15 des tiens tu n'as pu venir a bout de tuer un seul homme, a quoy l'autre respondit fierement et avec jmprudence, jl est vrai mais sy je l'ay manque cette automne avec 15 hommes jl n'eschapera point ce printemps a moy seul, jl faut donc repliqua mon beaufrere adopté que tu me fasse mourir le premier car sans cela j'empecheraj ton mechant dessein sur quoj en estans venus aux mains le Chef Sauvage receut un coup de bayonette dans l'estomac, et un coup de hache sur la teste jl tomba mort sur la place et a L'égard des autres jlz ne recevrent aucun mauvais traitement, et en les laissa partir avec toute sorte de liberté en leur disant que s'jlz estoient dans le dessein de venger La mort de leur chef jlz n'avoient qu'a parler et qu'on leur desclareroit la guerre.

Après cette expedition ces memes sauvages se partagerent en deux corps, et sans nous communiquer leurs desseins jlz descendirent au lieu ou les anglois faisoient leur etablissement les attaquerent et en tuerent quelques uns, de quoy jlz me vinrent Informer en me disans qu'ilz avoient tué une grande partie de mes ennemis pour me venger de la conjuration qu'ilz avoient faite contre moy et mes freres et qu'ilz estoient prez de sacrifier leurs vies pour mon service, en reconnoissance de quoy je les remerciai et leur fis un festin Les priant de n'en tuer pas davantage et d'attendre le retour de mon pere et de Mon oncle quj se vangeroient sur les anglois de l'insulte qu'ilz m'avoient faite faire, pendant que de leur part jlz cerchoient a chatier les sauvages amis des anglois de leur perfidie.

Nous estions cependant tousjours dans la defiance et nous apprehendions d'estre surpris a l'endroit ou nous estions tant de la part des anglois que de celle des Sauvages Leurs amis, c'est pourquoy nous resolumes de nous venir establir au lieu ou nous sommes presentement, et quy est comme vous voyez d'asses difficile accez pour tous ceux quj n'ont point esté elevés comme parmj les Sauvages nous y batimes cette maison en peu de jours avec l'assistance des Sauvages et pour plus grande seureté nous obligames plusieurs d'entr'eux de passer l'hiver avec Nous a condition de les nourrir ce quj fut cause que nous jeusames partie de Lesté.

Pendant l'hiver il ne se passa rien d'extraordinaire sj ce n'est que les sauvages firent plusieurs Jonglerice pour scavoir de leur manitou quj est un esprit familier parmj eux sj mon pere et mon oncle viendroient au printemps, lequel leur repondit qu'ilz nj manqueroient pas et qu'ilz apporteroient avec eux toute sorte de marchandise et de quoy se venger de Leurs ennemis.

Au commencement d'avril 1684 des sauvages du costé du sud arriverent a nostre nouvelle habitation pour traiter de fusilz, mais comme nous n'en avions point jlz allerent aux anglois lesquelz a ce que j'ay appris dans la suite leur firent des presens Et leur promirent beaucoup d'autres choses s'ilz vouloient entreprendre de me tuer avec celuj de mes hommes que vous voyez encore blessé Et quj parle naturellement la langue du pays, ces sauvages encouragees par l'esperance du gain acceptèrent la proposition et promirent de l'executer pour ce effet jlz trouverent moyen de gagner un des Sauvages quj estoient parmj nous Lequel leur servit d'espion et les avertissoient de tout ce que nous faisons cependant jlz n'osoient nous attaquer a force ouverte par ce quilz nous apprehendoient et ce fut la raison pour laquelle jlz en userent autrement et voyez comment.

Le francois que vous voyez blessé estant allé par Mes ordres avec un de ses camarades a l'endroit ou les Sauvages nos amis faisoient boucan des cerfs qu'ilz avoient tues, pour leur dire de m'en apporter tomba en poursuivant un cerf sur le canon de son fuzil et le ferule ça de maniere qu'il n'en pouvoit tirer sans au préalable l'avoir redresse ce qu'ayant fait apres estre arrivé au lieu ou les sauvages estoient jl voulut En faire le preuve en tirant au blanc a quelques distances de leurs cabanes, mais pendant qu'il se dispoit a cela un des Sauvages quj avoient promis aux anglois Sa perte et la mienne, et quj estoit incognu avec plusieurs de ses camarades parmj les autres luy tira un coup

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

“which I was obliged to give to those whom I had employed for this purpose but it was important that I should have them, in order to prevent the Indians coming from the interior to trade, from going to the English.

“The end of this visit was, that I promised at the solicitation of the governor of the English to visit them once more with my chief, after which we withdrew to our house, where I was warned by some dissatisfied Indians, not to visit the English any more, because they had resolved either to take me prisoner or to kill me. My chief having also learned this, told me he would no longer be security for the word of a nation, which kept none. For this reason we remained at home, a little more on our guard than formerly.

“At the same time Hayes river having become open, several detachments of friendly nations arrived to relieve us. The Assinipoetes alone were more than 400 men. They were descendants of the great Critionaux, old acquaintances of my uncle and all ready to make war on the English, but I did not think proper that they should concern themselves in this, either directly or indirectly, because I wished to remain on the defensive, pending the return of my father and uncle and besides I knew that several other nations who loved the French would fly to our relief on the least signal.

“However the chief of the Assinipoetes not wishing to leave us, encamped round our house, resolved to wait till the last moment. Of the return of my uncle he spoke incessantly, showing by a thousand different postures the joy he would have at seeing him again. He repeated often that he wished to show that he was worthy of the presents which the governor of Canada had formerly made him, by giving marks of his zeal for the service of the French.

“The want of provisions in their camp partly prevented the effect of this laudable resolution and obliged the chief of the Assinipoetes to send into his country 40 canoes, in which he had embarked 200 of his men, the weakest and least resolute. There remained an equal number of the most robust and of those inured to fatigue and hunger having determined to be content for their subsistence with certain small fruits which begun to ripen, in order to await the moon in which the spirit of the other savages had predicted my uncle's arrival, which they believed to be infallible because their superstitious custom is to give faith to everything their Manitou has predicted.

“They remained in this state until the end of the first quarter of the moon in which it had been predicted that my uncle would arrive but seeing no appearance of it, they believed their Manitou to be a liar and resolved to join with us and to divide into two companies to go to attack the English and the Indians from the south; and in case of success they would take up winter quarters with us, in order to burn the English ships during the winter so that in spring they would have a better footing. What contributed greatly to this determination was a notice given them that the English had formed a plan to seize and kill the French.

“Such imprudence on the part of the English was fitted to produce mischievous results, the nature of the Indians being never to wait for an enemy but to close on him. The chief of the Assinipoetes was preparing to march against the English with part of his people, when ten or twelve persons were seen on the north shore of the Hayes river looking for the same fruits on which the Indians had been living for some time. They believed it was the forerunner of the English and Indians from the south who, they supposed, had joined them.

“At the same time he made all his men take the bow and arrow, and having called us he ranged his men in order of battle, and said: ‘My plan is to cross the river with two of the most courageous among you in order to attack the enemy and to arrange you in such manner that you shall be in a condition to relieve or to receive me, whilst the French form a reserve. Our women shall load in our canoes all their effects and they shall burn their habitations should necessity require it, but before undertaking this expedition I wish you to select a chief to command in my absence or in case of death.’ This having been at once done, this brave chief told us to camp on the edge of the wood with our muskets to prevent the approach of the enemy and then he made his men march on the water side in order that they might be in a condition to cross over to support or receive him according to necessity. After which,

de fusil et Luy perça l'espaule d'une balle aussy tost il cria qu'on l'avoit tué et que c'estoit aux hommes quj aimoient les francois a vanger sa mort, ce que les sauvages quj nous estoient amis ayant entendu jlz sortirent de leurs cabanes et poursuivèrent Le Coupable sans que ses adhérens ozassent se desclarer mais cela fut Inutile, car il se sauva dans les bois apres avoir jetté son fuzil et pris en place son arc et son carquois.

Ce procédé surprit extremement les sauvages de nostre alliance et les obligea d'en jurer En leur manière La vengeance tant contre cette nation sauvages que contre les anglois mais n'ayant point assez de fusilz pour une entreprise de cette conséquence jlz resolurent d'attendre que mon pere et mon oncle fusse venus cependant jlz envoyerent solliciter toutes les nations qui avoient juré amitié à mon pere et à mon oncle de descendre pour faire la guerre aux anglois Et aux sauvages du costé du sud leur remontrans qu'elles estoient obligés de prendre nostre party puis qu'elles avoient autres fois pris nos presens, en signe de paix et de bonne amitié qu'au reste Nous Estions tousjours des hommes de courage Et Leurs freres.

Aussj tost que ces nations eurent receu avis de l'estat auquel nous estions elles resolurent de nous secourir de toutes leurs forces et en attendant le retour de mon pere ou de mon oncle de nous envoyer En ostage et pour marque de leur courage deux de leurs jeunes enfans, un des chefs des plus considerable fut deputé pour me les amener, je le receus comme je devois, c'estoit Le pere adopté de mon oncle, Et un des meilleurs amis des francois duquel je trovaj a propos de me servir pour menager une Entrevue avec les anglois afin de scavoir qu'elle pouvoit estre enfin leur Resolution.

Pour cela je deputay ce chef Sauvage vers Les anglois pour les persuader de souffrir que je les visitasse et afin de prendre leur parolle quil ne me seroit point fait d'insulte nj chez eux nj le long de la routte, de quoy ce chef demouroit garant les anglois acceptant la proposition et je leur fis visitte avec un de mes francois quy apportoit Les presens que j'avois envie de leur faire a La maniere sauvage, et qui en receut aussy deux pour moj selon la coutume.

Nous ne traittames rien dans cette entrevue touchant nos affaires parceque je recognus que les anglois attribuoient directement a quj nous avoit esté fait, et ce quj avoit esté fait contreux au sauvages, tout l'avantage que je receus de cette demarche fut de faire traitter par des sauvages mes amis des fusilz dont il me manquoit quoy qu'ilz me coutassent chers par la grattification que j'estois obligé de faire a ceux que j'employois a cela , mais jl estoit important que j'en eusse afin d'empêcher les sauvages quy descendoient des terres pour en traitter de passer jusqu'aux anglois.

La fin de cette visitte fust que je promis a la sollicitation du gouverneur des anglois de les visiter encore une fois avec mon chef apres quoy nous nous retirames a nostre maison ou je fus adverty par quelques sauvages mecontents de n'aller plus voir les anglois par ce qu'ilz avoient resolu ou de m'arretter prisonnier ou de me faire tuer, ce que mon chef ayant aussy appris jl me dict qu'il ne vouloit plus estre garant de la parolle d'une nation quy n'en avoit point, ce quy fut cause que nous restames chez nous un peu mieux qu'auparavant sur nos gardes.

Dans ce mesme temps la riviere de hayes estant devenue libre plusieurs detachemens des nations quj nous estoient amies arrivoient pour nous secourir, Les assinipoetes seulz faisoient plus de 400 hommes jlz estoient des descendans des grandz cristionaux de l'ancienne connoissance de mon oncle Et tous prêts a faire la guerre aux anglois, Mais je ne trovaj pas apropos de les y Interesser directement n'y jndirectement parceque je voulois me tenir sur la defensive En attendant le retour de mon Pere ou de mon oncle, Et que d'ailleurs je scavois que plusieurs autres nations quj aimoient les francois plus particulierement que celle cy veroient a nostre secours au moindre signal.

Cependant le chef des assinipoetes ne voulant point nous quitter jl se campa au tour de nostre maison resolu d'attendre jusqua L'extremité le retour de mon oncle dont jl parloit jncessemmant faisant Eclater la joye qu'il auroit de le voir par mille postures differantes et jl repetoit souvant qu'il vouloit faire voir qu'il avoit estoit digne des presens que le gouverneur de canada luj avoit faits autres fois en donnant des marques de son zele pour le service des francois.

La necessité des vivres quj arriva dans leur Camp empecha en partie l'effet de cette Louable resolution et obligea le chef des Assenipoetes de renvoyer en son Pays



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

“having crossed the river with two of the boldest men of his troop who, as well as himself, had greased themselves from head to foot, each of them carrying only two daggers as arms, they resolved to go straight to the chief of the English, to present him a pipe of tobacco, as a mark of union, and that if he refused it, they would try to kill him and to force a passage through his men with their daggers to the place where they could cross the river to be supported by their men.

“But after having marched to the place where the persons were whom they had seen, they saw it was women, after speaking to whom they returned, telling us it was a false alarm. This proceeding of theirs gave us proofs of their courage and friendship, and we had such confidence in their help that we were afraid of nothing from the English nor the southern Indians. When God, who is the author of all things and who disposes of them according to his good pleasure, has done us the grace to cause my uncle to arrive in this country to stop the course of these disorders and to labour for our reconciliation, this work, so much desired on both sides, would be finished.”

It will not be my fault if it is not lasting—let us live in future as brothers in union and without jealousy. As for me, I am resolved on that, although my life may be sacrificed for the glory of the King of Great Britain, for the interest of the nation and for the advantage of the English Hudson's Bay Company.

I have thought it right to report the narrative which my nephew made of what had taken place between the English and the Indians their friends, because it shows the true condition in which the two parties were at the time of my arrival, the necessity for the English to be relieved and the need of the French for provisions and goods and above all things of muskets, which could be obtained only through my means. But it is time to resume the care of our affairs and give an account of our conduct.

Our people continued to labour with great application to transport the beaver half a league through the woods, for that was the road that must be taken from the house to the place of embarkation in canoes which discharged where the boats were to carry them to the small frigate which then carried them to the ships. I was always present at the work to animate all our people, who gave themselves no rest till everything was done, and that contrary to the hopes of the captains, who had been made to believe that there would be long delay, but having gone down to them I assured them that if they were ready they might get up their anchor next day.

Things being thus settled, it was only a question of executing a secret order given me by the company, relying, however, on my prudence. It was to retain in its service my nephew and some other Frenchmen and especially the one who spoke the Indian language like a native, that was the wounded man, and to oblige them to remain in the country during my absence, which I had not dared to promise. However, I resolved to make the proposal to my nephew, believing that after I had gained him over I could easily succeed with the others. For this purpose I called together five or six of the Indians held in the greatest consideration, with the governor, and in their presence I told him that for the glory of the King and the advantage of the company it was necessary for him to remain in the country. He was at first averse to this, but the governor having assured him that he would treat him as his own nephew and that he would share his authority, he became doubtful; having reproached him that he was not observing the oath of obedience which he had sworn to me, he came to a resolution, assuring us that he was ready to do what was desired of him. What contributed greatly to this was the speech which the Indians made him, saying that I left him among them to receive in my absence the marks of the friendship which they had sworn to me and that they would always regard him as the nephew of him who had brought peace to the nations and made a union of the English and French, rendering them by this means brothers to both.

This last success in my affairs was to me a proof of the authority which I had over the French and over the Indians, for my nephew no sooner declared that he would submit to do what I wished than all the other Frenchmen offered to remain in the country, although I intended to leave only two. All my beaver being embarked, I resolved, after having left everything in a state of tranquillity and assured of making my return to England, where my presence was absolutely necessary, to inform the company how it

40 canots dans lesquels j'l avoit fait embarquer 200 de ses hommes les plus foibles Et les moins resolués, Et il en resta avec luy un parreil nombre des plus robustes Et de ceux qu'y estoient faitz a la fatigue Et a la faim les ayant determinés a se passer de certaines petits fruits qu'y commençoient a meurir pour leur subsistance afin d'attendre la lune dans laquelle l'esprit des autres sauvages avoit predict l'arrivée de mon oncle, ce qu'ilz croyoient jnfaillible par ce que leur coutume supertisieuse est d'ajouter foy a tout ce que leur manitou a predict.

Il demeurent en cest estat jusqua la fin de premier quartier de la lune dans laquelle j'l avoit esté predict que mon oncle arriveroit mais ne voyant nulle apparence a cela j'lz crurent leur manitou menteur et resolurent Entreux de se joindre avec nous et de se partager en deux corps, pour aller attaquer Les anglois et les Sauvages du sud et qu'en cas qu'ilz m'enquassent leur coup j'lz yverneroient pour brusler pendant l'hiver les navires anglois affin d'en avoir au printemps meilleure marche, ce qu'y contribua beaucoup à cette deliberation fut un advis qu'y leur fut donné que les anglois avoit fait dessein de venir serrer les francois pour les tuer.

Une telle imprudence de la part des anglois estoit capable de produire des meschans effets, Le genie des sauvages estant de n'attendre jamais l'ennemj mais au contraire de l'aller serrer, le chef des assinipoetes sur cet advis se dispoit a marcher contre les anglois avec partie de son monde quand dix ou douze personnes furent veues du costé du nord de la riviere de hayes cerchans de ces mesmes fruits dont les Sauvages vivoient depuis quelque temps, j'lz crurent que c'estoit l'avant garde des anglois et des Sauvages du sud qu'ilz suposoient les avoir jointz.

En mesmes temps j'l fit prendre l'arc et la fleche a tous ses hommes et nous ayant fait appeler j'l les regea en bataille et leur dit mon dessein est de passer la riviere avec deux des plus courageux d'entre vous pour aller attaquer l'ennemj et de vous disposer de maniere que vous soyez en estat de me secourir ou de me recevoir pendant que les françois feront le corps de reserve, et que nos femmes chargeront dans nos canots tous leurs effetz, et qu'elles brusleront leurs habitations en cas que la necessité le veuille, mais auparavant que d'entreprendre cette expedition je souhaite que vous fassiez e-lection d'un chef pour vous commander en mon absence ou en cas de mort ce qu'ayant esté fait dans le mesme moment ce brave chef nous dit de nous camper sur le bord du bois avec nos fusilz pour empecher l'approche a l'ennemj Et ensuite j'l fit marcher ses hommes sur Le bord de l'eau afin qu'ils fussent en Estat de passer pour le soutenir ou de le recevoir selon la necessité apres quoy ayant passé la riviere avec deux hommes de plus hardis de sa troupe lesquels s'estoient graissez depuis les piedz jusqu'a la teste aussy bien que Luy ayant chacun seulement deux poignardz pour armes, j'lz resolurent d'aller droit au chef des anglois luy presenter une pipe de tabac pour marque d'union, et que s'il la refusoit j'lz tacheroient de le tuer et de se faire passage au travers de ses hommes avec leurs poignards jusqu'au lieu ou j'lz pourroient passer la Riviere pour estre soutenus de leurs hommes.

Mais apres avoir marché jusqu'a l'endroit ou estoient les personnes qu'ilz avoient veues j'lz reconnurent que c'estoient des femmes auxquelles ayant parlé j'lz revinrent sur leur pas en nous disant que c'estoit une fausse alarme ce procedé de leur part nous donna des preuves de leur courage Et de leur Amitié Et nous avions une telle confiance En leur secours que nous n'apprehendions aucune chose de la part des anglois nj de celle des Sauvages du sud, quand Dieu est L'auther de toutes choses Et qu'y en dispose selon son bon plaisir a fait la grace a mon oncle d'arriver en ce pays pour arreter le cours de ces desordres Et travailler a nostre reconciliation cet ouvrage tant désiré de part et d'autre est achevé j'l ne tiendra point a moy qu'il ne soient perdurable vivons desormais comme frere en bonne union Et sans jalousie car pour moy je suis resolu quoy qu'il puisse arriver de sacrifier ma vie pour la gloire du Roy de la grande Bretagne pour l'Interest de la nation et l'advantage de la compagnie angloise de la Baye de Hudson.

J'ay trouvé a propos de raporter le recit que mon neveu nous fit de ce qu'y seestoit passé Entre les anglois luy et les sauvages leurs amis parceque cela fait voir le veritable Estat dans lequel estoient les deux parties lors de mon arrivée le besoin que les anglois avoient d'estre secourus Et la necessité que les francois avoient de vivres et de Marchan-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

should act to profit advantageously by the solid establishment I had just made and what things it was indispensably necessary to have in the country to facilitate the trade with the Indians and to prevent them from trading with strangers, that is with the French of Canada.

I was then for the last time with my nephew at the habitation of our Frenchmen, in order to leave some Englishmen there, where I found a number of Indians arrived to visit me, who were to call my nephew and me into one of their cabins, when a venerable old man rose and spoke to me in these terms: "Porcupine head, thy heart is good "and thou hast great courage to have made peace with the English for the love of us; "here we are come to thee, old and young, women, girls and young children to thank "thee for it and to acknowledge thee as our father; we wish to be thy children and to "adopt for our son thy nephew, whom thou lovest so much and to give an eternal mark of "the obligation we owe thee; we no longer weep henceforth, unless it be for the memory "of those whose name thou dost exalt." After this, having told one of his young men to speak he fell as it were into a swoon and the other spoke in this manner:

"Men and women, young people and children, even those who are at the breast, "acknowledge him who is here as your father, he is better than the sun who warms you "and you will find, always find in him a protector, who will assist you in your necessities and console you in your afflictions. Men! acknowledge that he gives you muskets "during the year to defend you against your enemies and to kill the animals to "nourish you and your families. Women! consider that he gives you axes and knives, "with which you banish hunger from your country. Girls and children! no longer "fear, since he who is your father always loves you and from time to time gives you "what is necessary for your subsistence. We all together weep no more, but on the "contrary testify loudly our allegiance to him whose honour and courage we have seen." At the same time they shouted with all their strength, weeping bitterly and saying: "We have lost our fathers, but here is he whom we adopt as our father, we have lost "our children, but the nephew of our father will be our son, he remains with us and he "will take care of his mothers." After this doleful music they began, one after the other, to acknowledge our adoption and cover us with white beaver robes, giving us beavers' tails, bladders of the marrow of deer, several tongues of the same animal smoked, which is among them the most exquisite food; they presented us also with two large boilers full of smoked and boiled meat, of which we all ate together, that is, they, the English and we. This is called a feast, among these nations.

After this I bade them good-bye and having had loaded in the house what was to be embarked in the vessels, I went to the mouth of the river where Capt. Gazer was employed in having a fort built at the same place where the preceding year Mr. Bridgar had built the boat. It was the most advantageous place he could find for it. I saw that he was making all the diligence possible, but he had men who by their feebleness were unable to answer to his vigilance. I made this observation because I hold it as a maxim that only robust, intelligent, and capable men should be employed and that those who are of a weak constitution or who flatter themselves with obtaining protection and favour, should be dismissed.

We then went to the place where the ships were, because I intended by my presence to oblige the captains to get their ships ready to make sail. But I had no sooner arrived than an Indian came to notify me that my adopted father, whom I had not been able to see, he being at war, was waiting for me at the place where Capt. Gazer was building the fort of which I have just spoken, and I even made the Indian whom I was sending back to my father, to hope that the governor was coming with me to offer his friendship and to protect him during my absence. It was on the consent of the governor and on his word I said this. However, he broke his word, and for the first time I was made a liar among the Indians, which was of dangerous consequence, for these nations abominate that vice. However, nothing vexatious happened to me and I was not even reproached.

On arriving at the appointed place, I was told that my adopted father had left. For this reason I sent an Indian after him to notify him that I had come to see him. This Indian having met him obliged him to return, although he was sad at the news

dises Et sur toutes choses de fusil ce qu'il ne leur pouvoit venir que par mon moyen, mais il est temps de reprendre le soin de nos affaires et de continuer à rendre compte de nostre conduite.

Nos gens travailloient toujours avec une grande application à transporter les castors une demie lieue au travers des bois car c'étoit le chemin qu'il falloit faire de la maison jusqu'au lieu où on les embarquoit dans des canots qu'il s'en deschargioient au lieu où estoient les chaloupes et celles cy les portoit à la petite fregate qu'il ensuite les apportoit aux navires, j'étois toujours présent au travail afin d'animer tous nos gens lesquels ne se donnerent point de relache que tout ne fut fait, Et cela contre l'esperance des capitaines de nos navires auxquels on avoit fait accroire que cela traineroit de long mais estant descendu vers eux je les assurai que s'ilz estoient prestz j'ilz pourroient Lever l'ancre le lendemain.

Les choses ainsi disposées il ne s'agissoit plus que d'exécuter un ordre secret que la Compagnie m'avoit donné s'en rapportant neantmoins à ma prudence c'étoit de retenir à son service mon neveu Et quelques autres françois Et sur tout celui qui parloit naturellement sauvage qu'il estoit le blessé Et de les obliger à rester dans le pays en mon absence ce que je n'osois me promettre cependant je me résolus d'en faire La proposition à mon neveu croyant qu'après l'avoir gagné je viendrois facilement à bout des autres je fis assembler pour cet effet cinq ou six sauvages des plus considerables du pays avec le gouverneur Et en leur presence je leur dis que pour La gloire du Roy et l'avantage de la compagnie il estoit nécessaire qu'il restât dans le pays à quoy il repugna d'abord mais le gouverneur L'ayant assuré qu'il le traiteroit comme son propre neveu Et qu'il partageroit l'autorité qu'il avoit avec luy, il fut ébranlé de maniere que luy ayant reproché qu'il manquoit au serment d'obeissance qu'il m'avoit juré il se determina en Nous assurant qu'il estoit prêt de faire ce qu'on souhaiteroit de luy, à quoy contribua beaucoup les discours que les sauvages luy firent en luy disant que je Le laissois parmi eux pour recevoir En mon absence les marques de l'amitié qu'ilz m'avoit juré Et qu'ilz le regarderoient toujours comme le neveu de celui qui avoit apporté la paix aux Nations Et fait L'union des anglois et des françois En les rendant par ce moyen les freres des uns et des autres.

Ce dernier succès dans mes affaires me fut une preuve de l'autorité que j'avois sur Les françois et sur les sauvages car mon neveu n'eust pas plutôt déclaré qu'il se soumettroit à faire ce que je voudrois que tous les autres françois s'offrissent à l'envy de rester dans le pays quoy mon dessein fut de n'en laisser que deux. Tous mes castors s'estans trouvés embarqués je me résolus, après avoir mis toutes choses dans un état tranquille et assuré de faire mon retour en angre ou ma presence estoit absolument nécessaire pour faire connoître à Mrs. de la compagnie de quelle maniere il en falloit agir pour profiter avantageusement de l'establisement solide que je venois de faire Et les choses qu'il estoit d'une nécessité indispensable d'avoir dans le pays pour faciliter la traite des sauvages Et les empêcher d'en faire aucune avec des étrangers c'est à dire avec les françois du canada.

Je fus donc pour la dernière fois avec mon neveu à l'habitation de nos françois afin d'y Laisser quelques anglois, où je trouvai quantité des sauvages arrivés pour me venir visiter Lesquels furent appeler mon neveu Et moy dans une de leurs cabanes et un venerable vieillard prenoit la parole me parla en ces Termes Teste de porc épy ton cœur est bon, et tu as grand courage d'avoir fait la paix avec les anglois pour l'amour de nous, voicy nous sommes venus vers toy vieux Et jeunes femmes Et filles et petits enfans pour t'en remercier et te reconnoître pour nostre pere, nous voulons Estre tes enfans, et adopter pour nostre filz ton neveu que tu aimes tant et afin de donner une marque éternelle de l'obligation que nous t'avons nous ne pleurons plus desormais sy ce n'est la memoire de ceux dont tu reeves le nom, après quoy ayant dit à un des jeunes de parler il tomba comme en pamoison Et l'autre parla de cette maniere.

Hommes et femmes jeunesse et Enfans mesme ceux qui sont à la mammelle reconnoissez celui cy pour vostre Pere il est meilleur que le soleil qui vous Eschauffe Et vous trouveres En luy toujours un protecteur qui vous assistera dans vos necessites Et vous consolera dans vos afflictions hommes reconnoissez qu'il vous donne des fusils pendant le cours de l'année pour vous deffendre contre vos Ennemis Et pour tuer des

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

he had learned on the way that the chief of the nation which inhabits the upper part of the river New Severn, named The Bearded, and one of his sons, who were his relations, had been killed when going to attack those among the Indians who had felt it their duty to maintain the Frenchman who had been wounded by an Indian gained over by the English. After he had embraced me and learned the circumstances of this affair and the consequences which might follow, I wrote to the governor to come to the place where we were in order to prevent the continuance of these disorders, in virtue of the treaty of peace and union which I had made in the presence of the Indians between the French and the English.

The Governor having arrived, I presented to him my adopted father; that as he was the chief of the nation who inhabited the place where the fort was building, I had made him some small presents through Capt. Gazer, and that it was proper he should do the same, because I had promised him the previous year what I had not given. The Governor took this in bad part and was irritated even against the chief, without any reason, unless it was that he was my adopted father. I learned afterwards that he was annoyed because on my arrival I had not given any presents to a common Indian, who served him as a spy, and was son of the chief called "The Bearded," which would have been a horrible extravagance; for, besides the Governor being inferior to me, I was not obliged to acknowledge his favourite, and I have never made presents except to the chiefs of these nations.

Nor was it for the Governor to censure my conduct. I had independent orders, which gave me the right to resent the outrage he had done me, but the service of my King and that of the company being in question, I kept silence. [*There is a blank in the original.*] If I had openly spoken my sentiments to a man who was to command all those who were remaining in the country after my departure, it might have drawn contempt on him. I satisfied myself then with showing him the inconveniences which might arise from the indifference he affected to have for the chiefs of the Indian nations and I even urged him to change immediately his conduct towards my adopted father, not from that consideration, but because, as I have said, he was chief of the nation which inhabited the place where we intend to settle, which he promises me to allow. After this I went on board of our ship.

My nephew, who had remained at the fort with the Governor, having learned that the ships were ready to sail, came to me with the Frenchmen whom I had resolved to leave in Canada, to say good-bye. It was in company with the Governor they took their journey, during which, as I learned from my nephew, he testified more friendship for them than he had yet done, assuring them they would never want anything and that from consideration to me they would receive the same treatment as himself.

The conduct of my nephew and the other Frenchmen gave them no reason to doubt the sincerity of these protestations, or that there could be any suspicion of them being disturbed; my nephew and his interpreter had been solicited to remain in the country and had consented to do so without murmuring, because I had taken on myself the care of their interests in England. That was done in the presence and by the persuasions of the Governor. However, a surprising change took place by the caprice, inconstancy and wicked conduct of the same Governor. I arranged to leave with the other Frenchmen, when the Governor, having gone on board the small frigate, made a signal to hold a council of war. On this the captains and I went on board, in which my nephew followed us, remaining on the poop whilst the officers and I were in the cabin, where the Governor asked us if we had any valid reason against his returning in the ships all the Frenchmen who were in the country, to which the others having said nothing, I was obliged to speak in these terms:—

"On leaving England I received a verbal order from the company, and in particular "from Sir James Hayes, to leave in the country in which we are as many French as I "thought proper for the benefit and advantage of the company. On this, I resolved to "engage my nephew and his interpreter to remain there, and I have taken every care to "obtain the consent of the Governor, who now demands that they be sent back as people "who have apparently become suspected by him. I have always believed, and still "believe, that their presence in this country was useful and even necessary to the

bestes quj vous nourrissent vous et vos familles femmes consideres qu'il vous donne des haches et des couteaux avec lesquelz vous bannissez la faim de vostre pays, filles et enfans ne craignes plus rien puis que celuy quj est vostre pere vous aime tousjours et qu'il vous donne de temps en temps tous ce quj vous est necessaire pour avoir vostre subsistence nous tous ensemble ne pleurons plus, mais au contraire temoignons par des cris nostre allegraisse de ce que nous avons veu l'homme de courage Et en mesme temps jlz se mirent a crier de toutes leurs forces pleurant amerement et disant, nous avons perdu nos peres mais voicy celuy que nous adoptons pour nostre Pere, nous avons perdu nos enfans voicy le nepveu de nostre pere sera nostre filz jl reste avec nous, Et il aura soin de ses meres apres cette pitoyable musique jlz vinrent les uns apres les autres recognoistre nostre adoption par des presens et nous couvrirent de robes blanches de castor, nous donnant quantité de queues de castor, quelques vessies pleines de moelle de cerf et plusieurs langues de ce meme animal boucannées, ce quj est le plus exquis pour le manger parmj eux, jlz nous presenterent aussy deux grandes chaudieres pleines de viande boucanné, Et bouillie de laquelle nous mangeames tous ensemble cest a dire eux, les anglois, Et nous Et c'est ce quj est appellé festin parmj ces nations.

Après cela je leur dis adieu et ayant fait charger dans la maison ce quj doit estre Embarqué dans les vaisseaux je descendis a l'embouchure de la riviere ou le capne Gazer travailloit a faire batir un fort au mesme endroit, ou l'année precedente le sr bridgar avoit fait construire la chaloupe, c'estoit la situation la plus avantageuse qu'il en put trouver Et je reconnus qu'il faisoit toute la diligence possible, mais il avoit des hommes quj par leur delicatesse estoient Incapable de respondre a sa vigilance, je fais cette observation par ce que je tiens pour maxime qu'on ne doit employer que des hommes robustes entendus et capables de servir et que ceux quj sont d'une complexion foible, ou quj se flattent d'avoir de la protection et de la faveur doivent estre congédies.

Ensuite nous passames a l'endroit ou estoient les navires parce que mon dessein estoit d'obliger par ma presence les capitaines de rendre leurs vaisseaux prêts a faire voile, mais je ne fus pas plus tost arrivée qu'un sauvage me vint advertir que mon pere adopté que je n'avois pu voir a cause qu'il estoit a la guerre m'attendoit au lieu ou le capitaine Gazer faisoit batir le fort dont je viens de parler, c'est pourquoy je resolut d'y aller Et je fis mesme esperer au Sauvage que je renvojay pour en donner advis a mon pere que le gouverneur viendroit avec moy pour luy faire des amities et le proteger en mon absence, c'estoit du consentement de ce gouverneur Et sur sa parole que je luy avois dit cela cependant jl me manqua de parole et je fut pour la premiere fois trouvé menteur parmj les sauvages ce quj estoit d'une dangereuse consequence car ces nations ont un abomination ce vice, neanmoins jl ne m'arriva rien de facheux et je ne receus pas mesme un reproche.

Quand je fus arrivé au rendez-vous on me dict que mon pere adopté en estoit party ce quj fut cause que j'envoyaj un sauvage apres luy pour l'advertir que j'estois venu Le voir, ce sauvage l'ayant rencontré l'obligea a revenir quoy que fort triste d'une nouvelle qu'il avoit apprise en chemin quj estoit que Le chef de la nation quj habite le haut de la riviere de Neu savern nomme le barbu Et un de ses filz quj estoient ses parans avoient esté tues en allant jnsulter ceux d'entre les sauvages quj s'estoient mis en devoir de soutenir les francois quj avoit esté blessé par un sauvage gagné par les anglois apres qu'il m'eut embrassé Et appris les circonstances de cette affaire, Et les suites qu'elle pouvoit avoir, j'escrivois au gouverneur de se rendre au lieu ou nous estions affin d'empêcher la continuation de ces desordres En vertu du traité de paix et d'union que j'avois fait en la presence des Sauvages entre les francois et les anglois.

Le Gouverneur estant arrivé je luy presentaj mon pere adopté et luy dis que comme c'estoit le chef quy commandoit la Nation quy habitoit au lieu ou on batissoit le fort je luy avois fait faire quelques petis presens par le capne Gazer, et qu'il Estoit aussy apropos qu'il luy en fit, par ce que je luy en avois promis l'année precedente que je ne luy avois point donné ce que le gouverneur trouva fort mauvais et jl s'irrita mesme contre ce chef sans aucun sujet sj ce n'est qu'il estoit mon pere adopté et que j'aj appris depuis qu'il estoit fâché de ce que lors que j'estois arrivé je n'avois pas donné a un simple sauvage quj luy servoit d'espion quj estoit filz de ce chef appelle barbu de presens

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

“company and that it was difficult to pass them over, because they are known by all the nations. It is also on them I have relied for the safety of the goods remaining in the habitation of the French, because without their assistance, or their presence, they will be exposed to pillage. However, I do not presume to oppose the execution of the proposition which the governor has just made us. He is free to do as he will, but he will not make me subscribe to his resolutions so long as I shall see them to be directly opposed to those of the company, to my instructions and to my experience. On the contrary, I will protest before God and man against all that he shall do, because after what he has told us it is impossible that he should produce anything of advantage to his masters, and it is in vain to give him good advice for he has not the intelligence to receive it, as he is still making an attempt which he wishes me not to oppose.”

This declaration would undoubtedly have made some impression on a mind not puffed up with the imaginary quality of governor. But, on the contrary, he fortified himself in his resolution and requested me to tell my nephew to embark with the other Frenchmen, without considering that he had not time to obtain his clothes nor several bonds due to him in Canada which remained at the house of the Frenchmen, which I made him abandon in order to obey, although I was in a position to satisfy him for them because I had the hope that the company would make up the whole to him.

The council was about to finish after that, but the Governor, apprehending that he would not be obeyed by the Frenchmen, wished to give an order to the captains to seize and embark them all. He had even the insolence to put me first in his list, as if I was suspected or guilty of anything. Capt. Bond, having noticed this, told him that he would not undertake his order—that I should be excepted, because he had seen nothing in me but attachment for the service of his masters and that the establishment we had made and the advantages arising to the company were due to my cares. That obliged him to make a new list, and so ended a council of war held against the interest of those who had given the power to call it.

Many persons who have a knowledge of the Indian nations of the north and the prejudice undoubtedly caused by this imprudent governor against the company attribute his proceedings to want of experience or to some private hatred that he might have against the French. Whatever it may be, I am not of that opinion and I believe that his timidity and want of courage gave rise to all he did, through his apprehension that the French would undertake something against him and what confirms me in this idea is the precaution he took to prevent the French from speaking to any one after the day of the council, for he had them watched from the moment we left. I noticed also that he would not have failed to put my nephew in irons if he had had the least pretext. But knowing the governor's wicked design I made my nephew as well as the other French understand that we were going to England and that they must not leave the vessel as we were ready to sail at any moment.

Although this change surprised my nephew and his interpreter, they, nevertheless, did not appear dissatisfied, especially when I assured them as well as the other Frenchmen that they would receive every sort of satisfaction in England and that they would not suffer either in their persons or their claims. I then left them in the ship and having embarked in the frigate, we were run ashore at two leagues from the place where they were at anchor, to take on board some goods which had remained on shore, with more speed than we could have made with the ships. Having happily succeeded, we came to rejoin the ships where they were at anchor in one of which my nephew and the other Frenchmen had remained during that time, without taking the least step although they were in a position to undertake anything, as they could easily have made themselves masters of the two ships and burned them, neither having more than two men and a cabin-boy, after which they could, also without danger, have crossed to the south side with the Indian canoes which were on the north shore and then make themselves masters of their house and goods which were guarded by only two men. But to do this, they must have doubted all I had said, and to be as ill-intentioned towards the company's service as it would be to the governor. This they were not capable of after having submitted and taken the oath of fidelity as they had done.

ce quj estoit une Extravagance horrible, car outre ce que le gouverneur m'etoit inferieur je n'estois point obligé en arrivant de cognoistre son favorj outre que je n'aj Jamais fait des presens qu'aux cheffz de ces nations.

Dailleurs ce n'estoit point à ce gouverneur a censurer ma conduite j'avois des ordres san dependance quj me mettoient en droit de me ressentir de l'outrage qu'il m'avoit fait, mais s'agissant du service de mon Roy Et de celuy de la compagnie je passay Le tout sous silence (*lacune*) que sj j'avois dit mes sentiments ouvertement a un homme quj apres mon depart devoit commander sur tout ceux quj re-toient dans le pays, cela lui auroit pû attirer du mepris, je me contentaj donc de luy faire cognoistre les inconveniens quj pouvoient arriver de l'indifference qu'il affectoit d'avoir pour les chefs des Nations sauvages, et je l'exhortay me-me de changer sur l'heure de conduite à l'égard de mon pere adopté non pas par cette considération mais parcequ'il estoit, comme je L'aj dit chef de la nation quj habitoit a l'endroit ou nous nous pretendions etablir ce qu'il me promit de faire apres quoy je me rendis abord de nos navires.

Mon nepveu qui estoit reste au fort avec le gouverneur ayant appris que les Navires Esterent prêts a partir se rendit aupres de moy avec les francois que j'avois resolu de laisser en canada pour me Dire a Dieu Et ce fust a la compagnie de ce Gouverneur qu'ilz firent la route pendant laquelle a ce que j'ay appris de mon Nepveu jl leur temoigna plus d'amitié qu'il n'avoit encore fait les assureant qu'ilz ne manqueroit jamais de rien Et qu'a ma consideration jlz recevraient le mesme traitement que Luy.

La conduite que mon nepveu Et les autres francois avoient tenue ne leur donnoit point sujet de douter de la sincerité de ces protestations, jls ne croyoient point non plus qu'on a eust avoir aucun soubçon de mefiance sur eux, mon nepveu Et son interprete avoient esté sollicités de rester dans le pays pour le service de la Compagnie et ilz y avoient consenty sans murmure par ce que je m'etois chargé du soin de leurs jnteretz en Angre cela s'estoit passé en la presence Et par les persuasions du gouverneur cependant voicy un changement surprenant quj arrive par le caprice l'inconstance Et la mechante conduite de ce mesme gouverneur, je me disposois a partir avec les autres francois quand le gouverneur estant allé abord de la petite fregatte fit faire un signal pour tenir conseil de guerre sur cela les capitaines des vaisseaux et moy nous rangeames a bord ou mon nepveu nous suivit restant sur la Lunette pendant que les officiers et moy estions dans la chambre ou ce gouverneur nous demanda d'abord sj nous avions quelques raisons valable pour Empecher qu'il ne renvoyast dans les vaisseaux tous les francois quj estoient dans le pays a quoy tous les autres n'ayant rien dict je fus obligé de parler en ces termes.

A mon depart d'Angre je receus un ordre verbal de la compagnie et en particulier du s<sup>re</sup> James hayes de laisser dans le pays ou nous sommes autant de francois que je trouverois a propos pour le bien et avantage de la compagnie, j'ay sur cela resolu d'engager mon nepveu et son interprete d'y rester, et j'en suis venu a bout par me soins du consentement du gouverneur quj demande aujourdhuy qu'ilz soyent renvoyez comme des gens quj apparemment luy sont devenus suspectz en bien faisant j'ay toujours creu et le croy encore que leur presence en ce pays estoit utile Et mesme necessaire à la compagnie Et qu'il Estoit difficile de se pouvoir passer d'eux parcequ'ils sont cognz de toutes les nations c'est aussy sur eux que j'aj fondé la seureté des marchandises quj sont restées a L'habitation des francois parceque sans leur assistance ou leur presence elles seront Exposées au pillage cependant je ne pretend point de m'opposer au dessein que le gouverneur a de faire executer la proposition qu'il vint de nous faire jl est libre de faire ce qu'il voudra, mais jl ne me fera point souscrire a ses resolutions tant que je verraj qu'elles seront directement opposées a celles de la compagnie a mes jnstructions Et a mon Experience. au contraire je protesteraj devant Dieu Et devant les hommes contre tout ce qu'il fera par ce qu'apres ce qu'il nous a dit, jl est jmpossible qu'il produise rien d'avantageux pour ses maistres et c'est en vain qu'on luy donneroit de bons conseilz, car il n'a pas l'esprit de les concevoir qu'il fasse encore un coup ce qu'il voudra je ne m'oppose a rien.

Cette declaration auroit fait sans doute quelque jmpression sur un esprit non prevenu d'une qualité imaginaire de gouverneur. Mais celuj cy tout au contraire se fortiffia dans sa resolution Et me pria de dire a mon nepveu de s'embarquer avec les autres francois



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

In fine, having suffered from the governor many things in respect to my honour and probity and also much fatigue, inconvenience, trouble and care in my person to accomplish my design and having fortunately succeeded in getting everything embarked in the ships and being on board we set sail on the 4th of September, 1684, and arrived in the Downs, without anything happening worthy of notice, on the 23rd of October of the same year.

My impatience to inform the gentlemen of the company of the happy return of their vessels and that I had acquitted myself in the service of the king and for their own interest of all the engagements into which I had entered, obliged me the same day to take horse to go to London, where I arrived at midnight, but this did not prevent me from informing Mr. Yonge, one of the partners of the company, of everything. Next morning he came to my lodging and did me the honour of presenting me to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness, to whom I gave an account of what I had done, and in testimony of their satisfaction at my zeal and fidelity to their service, these great princes gave orders to Mr. Yonge to tell his company to take care of me, and to acknowledge my services, as well in respect to my interests as to the reward I had justly deserved.

I then withdrew, and a few days after, believing I would receive from the partners of the company a general approbation, I was surprised to learn that the honour I had had of paying my respects to the King and to His Royal Highness had offended some members of the company, who still continue opposed to the resolutions it is necessary to take for the glory of His Majesty and the advantage of the company and of the nation.

sans considerer qu'il n'avoit point assez de temps pour aller chercher ses hardes ny plusieurs obligations qu'il luy sont devés En canada qu'il estoient restés a la maison des françois et que je luy fis abandonner pour obeir quoy que je fusse en estat de luy faire faire raison Et cela dans l'esperance que la compagnie la luy feroit toute entiere.

Le conseil alloit finir apres cela, mais le gouverneur apprehendant de n'estre point obey des françois voulut donner un ordre aux capnes de se saisir de tous Et de les Embarquer jl eut mesme l'insolence de me metttr le premier dans sa liste comme sj j'estois soupçonné ou coupable de quelque chose, de quoy le capitaine Bond s'estant appercu jl luy dit qu'il ne se chargerait point de son ordre que je n'en fusse Excepté par ce qu'il n'avoit rien reconnu en moy que beaucoup d'attachement pour le service de ses maistres, et qu'on devoit a mes soins L'establissement que nous avions fait et Les avantages qui en revenoient à la compagnie, cela obligea de faire une autre liste, et ainsy finit un conseil de guerre tenu contre les Intherests de ceux qu'il avoient donne le pouvoir de l'assembler.

Beaucoup de personnes qu'il auront la cognoissance des nations sauvages du Nord Et du prejudice que la conduite de cet Imprudent gouverneur aura sans contredit causé a la compagnie attribueront son procedé au défaut d'experiance, ou a quelque haine, particuliere qu'il pouvoit avoir contre les françois quoy qu'il en soit je ne suis point de ce sentiment La, et je croy que sa timidité Et son manque de courage ont donné lieu a tout ce qu'il a fait par apprehension qu'il a Eu que les françois n'entreprissent quelque chose contre Luy et ce qu'il me confirme dans cette pensé Est la precaution qu'il a eue d'empecher que les françois ne parlassent a personne depuis le jour de conseil car jl les fit observer du moment que nous en fumes sortis Et je reconnus mesme qu'il n'auroit point manqué de faire mettre aux fers mon nepveu s'il en avoit eu le moindre pretexte mais connaissant son mechant dessein je luy fis entendre aussy bien qu'a tous les autres françois que nous allions En Angre et qu'il ne falloit point sortir du vaisseau par ce que nous estions a tout momant pretz a partir.

Quoy que changement surprit mon nepveu et son jnterprete neantmoins jlz n'en parurent pas mescontans sur tout quand je les eu assureés aussy bien que les autres françois qu'ilz recevoient toute sorte de satisfaction en Angre et qu'ils ne leur seroit fait aucun tort en leurs personnes nj en leurs pretentions, je les quittay ensuite dans le navire et m'estant embarqué dans la fregatte nous fumes eschouer a deux lieues de l'endroit ou jlz estoient a l'anchre pour prendre quelques effets qu'il estoient restes a terre avec plus de diligence que nous n'aurions pu faire avec les vaisseaux ce qu'ayant reussj heureusement nous vinsmes rejoindre les navires au lieu ou jlz estoient a l'anchre dans l'un Desquels mon nepveu Et les autres françois estoient restes pendant ce temps la sans avoir fait la moindre demarche quoy qu'ilz fussent en estat de tout entreprendre parce qu'ilz pouvoient facilement se rendre maistres des deux navires Et Les brusler nj ayant partout que deux hommes Et un garcon de chambre dans chacun apres quoy jlz pouvoient aussy sans danger passer a terre du costé du sud avec les canot sauvages qu'il estoient au bord du costé du Nord Et ensuite se rendre les maistres de leur maison et de leurs marchandises qu'il n'estoient gardées que par deux hommes, Mais pour en venir la jl falloit douter de tout ce que je leur avoit dit Et estre aussy mal jntentionnes pour le service de la compagnie que l'estoit le gouverneur Et c'est de quoy jlz n'estoient poient capables nj les uns nj les autres apres s'estre soumis et avoir presté le serment de fidelité comme jl avoit fait.

Enfin apres avoir souffert en mon honneur Et en ma probité beaucoup de choses de la part du gouverneur Et bien des fatigues d'incommodites de peines Et des soins en ma personne pour venir a bout de mon dessein ayant heureusement reussy a tout ce qui devoit estre Embarqué dans les Navires Estant abord nous fismes voile le 4 jour 7bre 1684 Et arrivames aux dunes sans qu'il nous arrivast aucune chose qu'il merite d'estre raporté le 23 Octobre de la mesmes année.

L'Impatience que j'avois d'apprendre a Messieurs de la compagnie l'heureux retour de leurs vaisseaux et que je m'estois acquité pour le service du Roy et leur propre Interest de tous les engagements dans lesquels j'estois entré m'obligea de monter a cheval le mesme jour pour me rendre a Londres ou j'arrivey a l'heure de Minuict ce qu'il ne m'empecha point de faire avertir de toutes choses le Sr escuyer Yong l'un des jnteressez en

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

cette compagnie lequel m'estant venu prendre a mon logis le Lendemain matin me fit l'honneur de me presenter a sa Majesté et à son altesse Royale a quy je rendis comte de ce que j'avois fait et en temoignage de la satisfaction de mon zele et de ma fidelité a leur service ces grands princes donnerent ordre au Sr Escuyer Yong de dire a sa compagnie d'avoir soing de moy et de recognoistre mes services tant a l'égard de mes jnteretz que du costé de la recompense que j'avois Justement meritée.

Ensuite de cela je me retiray, et quelques jours apres croyant recevoir de la part des Interestz en la compagnie une aprobaton generale je fus surpris d'apprendre que l'honneur que j'avois eu de faire la reverence au Roy et a son Altesse Royale avoit offensé quelques membres de cette compagnie, lesquelz continuent encore de s'opposer aux resolutions qu'il est necessaire de prendre pour la gloire de sa Maje:té Et l'avantage de la compagnie et de la nation.

## NOTE B.

Observations upon an Establishment proposed to be made on the Isle of Sable, for the relief of the distressed, and the preservation of Property.

From the situation of that Island, with hidden, irregular Shoals projecting to distances that may take up Vessels in the Night, or in thick weather in day light, before the Island can be seen from the Mast Head, it must prove fatal to many, in passages from Europe to North America, and from the West Indies to the British Colonies; subject to various incidents and currents, that too often occasion a fatal difference between the real situation of the Ship, and that by a reckoning kept in the ordinary way practised in the Merchant Service. Recurring to Facts, which furnish a melancholy account, and lamentable List of Lives and Property that have perished, and been totally lost on that Island, for want of timely assistance and relief: and that List evidently increases, and must be expected to increase, in proportion as the intercourse and navigation may be increased between the countries in Europe and America, and from British America to the West Indies, in the Track of which the Isle of Sable lies; and has so often proved a fatal interruption—or until some permanent establishment is formed under suitable regulations, and who may be unfortunately cast on its Shores. Humanity and prudence, as well as Policy, unite in recommending such a measure. In adopting it, care should be taken that the very contrary to the purpose proposed, may not take place.

The first step in such an undertaking must be to induce Families to reside on the Island, by the encouragement and reward of Pay and Provisions from Government. Should those Families be on a Footing of equality, or nearly so, either in Interest or Authority, the best intention might be defeated, if not produce a contrary consequence. The public cannot give such encouragement as will make it an object to any other than Families in the lower classes of Life, to resign themselves to so solitary and dreary a Banishment, and seclusion from the World both Summer and Winter: And whatever care and judgment could be exercised in selecting people who supported fair good characters in the community—whatever restraint their Instructions might lay them under—and however liberal their encouragement from Government might be—yet such people, finding themselves long, and far removed from Society; secure from immediate detection or the probability of future discovery; and led from their situation to ruminate and converse on the many accounts of what has been done; and what they might imagine more practicable and with greater safety in their insular Station; it might be feared that, notwithstanding all their inducements to good conduct, they would on some occasions relax a little; and by imperceptible degrees, finally yield to the Superior temptation of acquiring wealth by the shortest method; presenting itself at a moment when they were weary of a lonely residence, on a desolate Island; and impatient to return to Society. It but too often happens that few persons only get on shore alive; and they in a bruised, wounded and spent condition; and sometimes with little signs of Life—Persons in such a state of misery (instead of being suffered to expire from careless treatment, by those who may consider their own interest promoted more by the unfortunate sufferer's death than by his recovery) require the most active exertions at the earliest moment possible, and a faithful continuance of hospitable kindness and attention, until a removal from the Island can be effected. In order, therefore, to ensure as nearly as may be, an effectual attainment of the benevolent object contemplated in such an Establishment, it is most respectfully submitted—for consideration:—

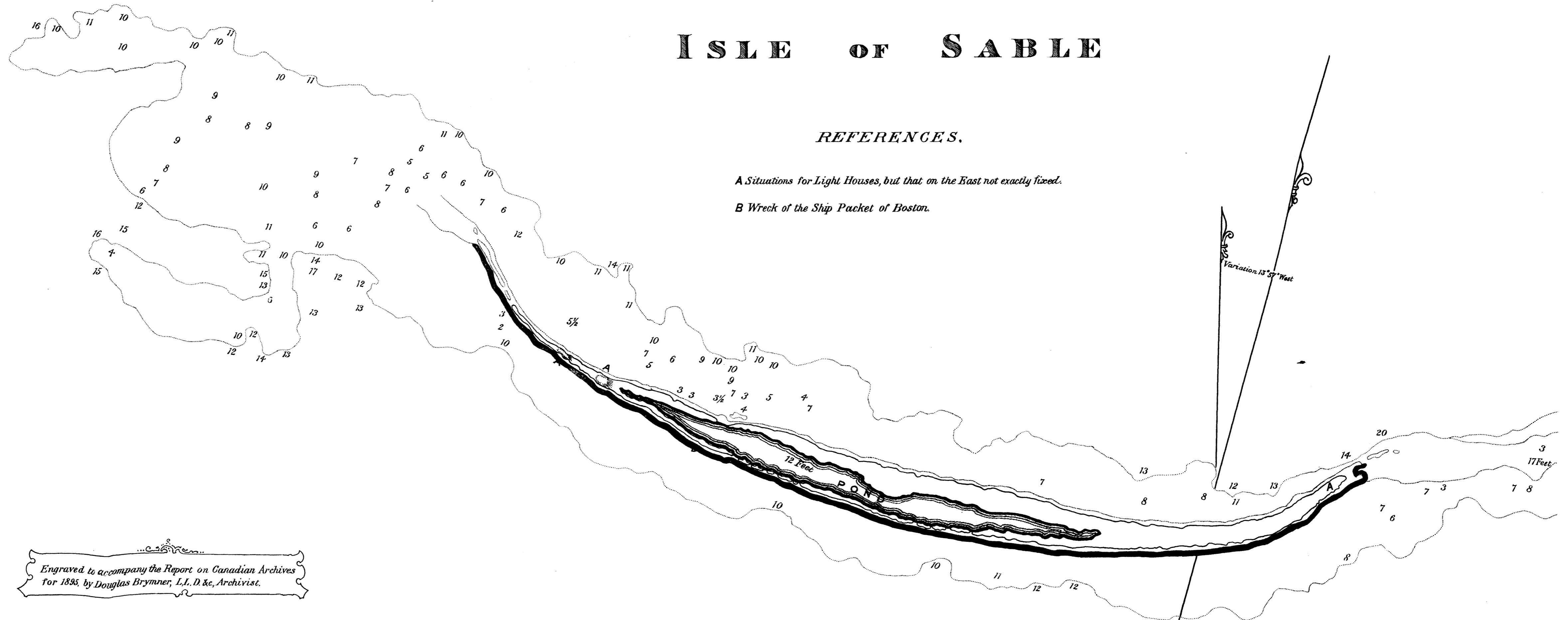
That a Gentleman of respectability and character, who is also a Man of Business, or at least a good accountant, should be appointed commandant of the Island; with

# ISLE OF SABLE

## REFERENCES.

A Situations for Light Houses, but that on the East not exactly fixed.

B Wreck of the Ship Packet of Boston.

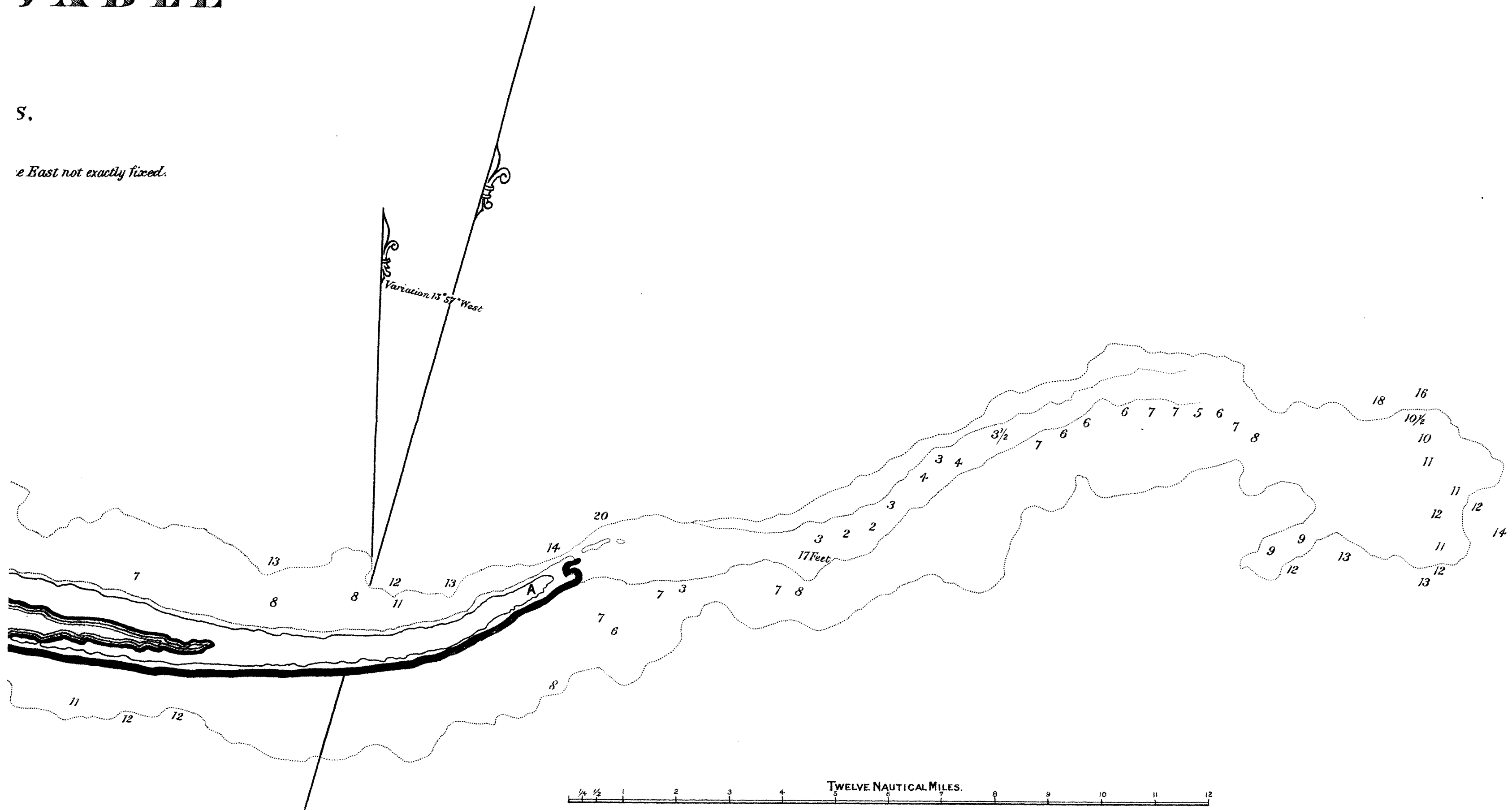


Engraved to accompany the Report on Canadian Archives  
for 1888 by Douglas Brymner, L.L.D. &c, Archivist.

# SABLE

S.

*e East not exactly fixed.*



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

such an Authority from the Governor of Nova Scotia, as may be thought necessary ; and a Salary of Two hundred Pounds per annum, and full Rations.

The Commandant to have under his Command six men, hired by the year : at Fifty Pounds Wages, and Rations to each.

The Commandant to be appointed during Pleasure, and to be answerable for the Conduct of the six men, who, in order to ensure their obedience, he to engage, discharge and replace at pleasure, And the duty of the Commandant to be, a strict and faithful compliance with all such orders as he shall receive, in a Warrant of General Instructions, and from time to time, from the Governor of Nova Scotia ; to whom he is to be accountable, and to make reports as he may be directed in his Instructions, or otherwise.

All property saved to be kept in a Ware House, in such distinct and regular manner as to prevent confusion and uncertainty by mixing the cargoes of different Vessels, and Government, being at the expense of this establishment, to be entitled to a salvage for all the property that shall be thus saved ; whether belonging to underwriters, or to individual proprietors ; or whether any person is saved from the wreck or not. And property not claimed after being advertised in the Halifax Newspapers for a limited time, shall be totally disposed of for the use of Government.

A Building to be erected on the Island consisting of three suitable apartments, with a fire place in each : One for the Commandant, and to receive such Gentlemen passengers and Captains of Vessels as may be cast on the Island : Another for the six men : and to receive the Crews of the Vessels : and the third for the reception of Women, Children and Families ; with proper places for cooking. Also a suitable Ware House to Store Provisions ; and the property that may be saved from Stranded Vessels. Four Boats of different sizes ; and of the construction well understood, and very skilfully built in this harbour for the different uses that occasion may require. There should also be a low Broad wheeled light Waggon, with Harness for Four Horses (which might be caught and tamed on the Island) and also a dozen stands of Arms and a proportion of Ammunition, to enable the Commandant with his six Men and any others that misfortune may put under his protection, to repel the attempts of Marauders, Allured by the prospects of plunder—And it would be advisable to have in store, twelve suits of Sailors dress, with warm caps, Great Coats, and Mittens, in readiness for any particular occasion, of uncommon exertion in cold and severe weather ; or for the temporary use of men who may be cast on shore naked ; and who by being comfortably clad, might not only be saved from suffering, but rendered serviceable in aiding to relieve others, or assisting in the preservation of property. A small chest of cordial and some few other Medicines, would also be necessary.

The Commercial Interests of Great Britain ; and the numerous Vessels of War, Transports with Troops, provisions and Stores of all denominations, which are yearly increasing ; suggest that this Establishment should be under the Control of, and made and Maintained by Great Britain ; more especially as the Island is within the British Dominion ; being an Appendage or Dependancy of the Province of Nova Scotia—from whence it must be furnished, supplied, supported and Governed ; under Instruction from His Majesty's Ministers ; to whom reports must be made through the Governor of that Province. The benefit that such an Establishment would extend to the Eastern States of America, in the relief that it would afford to their Subjects ; and the preservation of the property of their Merchants, make it probable that they would willingly Contribute a proportion of the expense ; if His Majesty's Ministers approved of such a connexion for that purpose.

Besides the Annual Salaries and cost of the Provisions allowed in Rations, the contingent Expences might be expected to amount to Four Hundred Pounds a year. The cost of erecting Buildings, furnishing Boats, Arms, and Ammunition Medicine chest, spare Clothing, Waggon and such like Articles ; and transporting and placing the Settlers on the Island, would probably amount to Fifteen Hundred Pounds. What would be the Amount of salvage, and other property, sold for the account of Government, must be uncertain ; but from the history of Shipwrecks, and account of valuable Cargoes totally lost on that Island ; a principal part of which would have been saved, if such an Establishment had been formed, it is very generally believed that Govern-

ment would not finally sustain a loss by this benign undertaking. The customary Salvage upon the part which might have been saved, of the several valuable Cargoes known to have been totally lost on the Island for several years past, would have reimbursed the expence of forming the Establishment, and supporting it during that period.

If the Settlement proposed was effected, the Island itself would yield some encouragement to its continuance; in the probable establishment of as many Families, as there would be men employed in the Undertaking; who might draw support from the cultivation and improvement, of those parts of the Land, that produce coarse Grass and some good clover; and will grow potatoes, Turnips, pease, and other vegetables, and has a plenty of fresh Water. Formerly there were neat Cattle, Sheep and Goats, as well as Horses that found abundant support, spontaneous on the Island. During the last War all but the Horses were pillaged, or destroyed by Marauders. Horses still remain and are very fat in Summer. Two Men casually left unprovided for on the Island, supported themselves from September to May last, on Horseflesh, Cranberries and Birds: In addition to what may be produced by cultivation, and feeding neat Cattle and Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; there is a small, but profitable Seal fishery; and considerable benefit in collecting Feathers, from the vast quantity of Sea Birds, that resort to the Island in particular seasons; some advantage may be had in catching Cod and other Fish at a little distance from the shores: And had there been such an Establishment as before suggested, it would have been so much their duty and interest to have been out in Boats, that it is almost a certainty they would have been seen by the Frances Transport, before the storm came on that caused her destruction, and the loss of such a property, and so many valuable People.

I have lately sent some Goats and Hogs to the Island; and intend as soon as possible to add some sheep and neat cattle, to commence a breeding stock, for relief of those who may be shipwrecked there.

The Sands around the Island are shifted by every storm, which frequently brings to view forty or more old wrecks, that were entirely buried the preceeding day; and from time to time discovers numerous wrecks on every part of the Beach. Whether a Light House can be usefully erected on any part of the Island, and where: can only be determined upon by experience, and observation, as occasion may offer. At present it is imagined, that in many places ships would be taken up before they could see a light on any part of the Island. However such Light might in some instances be serviceable, in case the Crew should take to their Boats, and perchance get within sight of it; and thereby ascertain their situation—This also is a Circumstance for future consideration, and the result of information.

The Statement of Facts in the Paper herewith inclosed No. 24 may be relied upon as correct, which, together with the foregoing Observations are humbly, and most respectfully submitted.

J. WENTWORTH.

#### STATEMENTS OF FACTS RELATING TO THE ISLE OF SABLE.

Ever since the Commerce of America began to assume any appearance of respectability, scarce a year has passed, but Vessels of some description or other have been lost on this Island. Of late years the Trade of the British Colonies, which is rapidly increasing, has greatly suffered by similar disasters. To remedy this evil, humane men have at different periods been induced to cause animals to be landed on the Island, for the subsistence of such unfortunate persons as might survive the wreck of their Vessels. The most conspicuous among those who have deserved the thanks of the unfortunate by such spontaneous acts of benevolence, was Thomas Hancock, Esqr., formerly a most respectable Merchant of Boston. This Gentleman fitted out a Schooner upwards of 40 year ago, on board of which he embarked Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Animals likely to live on the Island. Those were landed there, and generally answered very well. No great depredations were made on them till the commencement of the American War, during the course of which, privateers men, and lawless persons of every description



## Department of Agriculture—Archives

frequently landed on the island, and by the close of the War none of the Animals remained except a number of Horses. These Horses have been the means of affording food to many unfortunate persons who have since been thrown on the Island. But so cruel and unfeeling of late years have been a number of wretches, as to have taken Cargoes of those Horses from the Island, and carried them for Sale to the West Indies. Many of them have been wantonly shot by persons wintering on the Island for the purpose of wrecking, and their skins brought for Sale to this Town and other parts of the Province. By such means as these, the greater part of the horses have been destroyed, and unless some remedy is found, this last hope of the unfortunate Mariner, will be entirely cut off.

A few years ago a Brig belonging to Prince Edward Island, Mr. Benjamin Chadwell Master, was in a violent gale of wind, driven on the Island.—The storm abating soon after she struck; the Vessel did not go to pieces immediately, and the crew not only saved their lives, but by great exertions preserved 8 puncheons of Rum, a quantity of Sugar, and a variety of other Articles.—They were shipwrecked about Christmas, at this time Captain Chadwell, supposed there were, at least, 300 horses on the Island, and they found several of the young horses, which they killed for Subsistence in the Month of January, so fat as to make good meat.—Captain Chadwell, being a Man of observation, employed his time during the Winter in exploring the Island—It was a custom with him immediately after a storm had happened, to examine the part of the Island on which the storm had particularly operated. In doing this he has counted upwards of 40 wrecks, which had been uncovered by the storm, and not one of which was visible before the storm commenced. The Hulls of some of these Vessels were apparently whole, and lying in all situations.—The greater number exhibited only part of wrecks.—Out of several of them they obtained Articles which were useful to them.—In a few days a storm would spring up from an opposite quarter, cover these wrecks with Sand, and uncover as many more. By following this practice of exploring the Island after a Storm, he found there was no part of it free from wrecks, but that it was perfectly surrounded with them.—When, therefore, it is considered that the Island is 30 miles in length, and that though its breadth is apparently small on the map, yet that the Sands which surround, take up Vessels in some parts, more than 12 miles distant from it, the mind must be Struck with horror in contemplating the lives which have been lost out of those wrecks whose remains are still so visible—and still more so, when to this number of visible wrecks is added the multitude of Vessels which have been lost here, gone to pieces, and the wind suddenly shifting, the remains of them, instead of being drifted on the Island, have been carried out to sea, and been no more heard of.

Captain Chadwell having saved some Tools, employed his crew during the Winter in building a Small Schooner from Timber taken from the wrecks. This they effected by the Spring—embarked the remains of the Cargo they had saved, and arrived safely in this Port.—Being cast on Shore in the Winter, and finding no hut to cover them, they suffered much before they could collect materials to build their Habitations. What consolation would it have been to them to have found some comfortable establishment on Shore—some friend to console them!

In the fall of 1796 a Ship from Glasgow, bound to New York was lost on this Island.—The Crew were saved and remained some time there.—At length the mate arrived here in one of the Ship's Boats and a Vessel was sent to bring off the remainder of the Crew.—They were employed in selling about the Town Articles which had been saved from the Wreck—A considerable part of the Cargo was also found by Persons who were on the Island that Winter, some of which were afterwards offered for Sale:—This Ship did not go to pieces for a long time after she struck, and had there been a regular Establishment on the Island, the greater part of this Cargo might have been saved to the Underwriters.—This Property was insured in England for upwards of £30,000.

In the Fall of 1798 the Brig Lord Duncan, Captain Wyat, from London to this Port, was lost on this Island. By his reckoning he supposed himself to be more than 50 leagues to the Eastward of the Island, nor could he believe till morning convinced him he was near it. He had been deceived by a strong Current, for which he had not ac

counted in his reckoning, though he had for twenty years followed the Trade from London to this place.—The two following days after this Vessel struck on the Sand, the Weather was fine, and the Crew were employed in getting ashore their Baggage, Provisions, etc., from her, and a variety of other Articles; and had there been proper Capstans on Shore, and Boats of convenient construction, the greater part of this Cargo might have been saved. The third day a Storm came on, which parting the Vessel threw much of it with part of the Cargo on shore.—Some of it was brought up here, and sold under the direction of the Admiralty. Out of this Brig and the Ship from Glasgow, property to the amount at least £20,000 might easily have been saved, had not the Island been left in the abandoned state it was.—

Since these Accidents happened, several small Vessels belonging to the United States have been lost on the Island, but the particulars of these disasters have not reached here.—

To these Facts, the late melancholy fate of the Francis Transport may be added.—

The Francis was a Snow of about 280 Tons Burthen—the Master's Name Letsom.—She sailed the 25th October last from Portsmouth laden chiefly with Horses and Stores, furniture, clothing, and Officers appointments for His Royal Highness—the Duke of Kent.—She sailed in Company with the America, Mast Ship; under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Bonetta.—A succession of Gales followed them after their departure—The America, dismasted, got back to Portsmouth, and the Bonetta, with great difficulty, reached Lisbon.—The Francis apparently more fortunate than they, had crossed the Atlantic, and nearly reached her destination, when her progress was arrested by those fatal quicksands which surround this destructive Island.

This Vessel having been so long missing, and no tidings obtained of her, the beginning of May the Trepassey Cutter, being about to sail from this place for Newfoundland, Lieutenant Scamble, (*sic*), who commanded her, was directed to stop at Sable Island, to obtain information, if possible of the Francis, or any other unfortunate vessel, that might have been wrecked there during the winter and to land some animals which the Humanity of His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, had Committed to His care.—The following Letter contains the Report of that Gentleman on the subject.—

His Majesty's Tender Cutter Trepassey,  
At Sydney 17th May 1800.

Sir,

Agreeable to your Orders I proceeded to Sable Island, and on Tuesday morning, the 13th May, I went on shore and landed the Ewe, Goat, Sow and two Pigs, sent by Sir John Wentworth; after staying there nearly an Hour without discovering any person on the Island, and seeing a Schooner at Anchor in the N. E. arm, being some distance from the Cutter, I returned on board, intending to beat up to where she lay, but the Current prevented me, it running at 2½ miles an hour S. W. by S.—About 4 in the afternoon I discovered her under Sail—I immediately weighed, made sail, and spoke her; she proved to be the Dolphin of Barrington, laden with Fish, Seal Skins and Seal Oil.—She had several Trunks very much damaged on board, and appeared to have been Washed on shore—one trunk was directed, *His Royal Highness Prince Edward, No. 2.* Another trunk directed, *Captain Sterling of the 7th Regiment foot*, both empty.—Also a trunk containing two Great Coats, the livery worn by the Servants of His Royal Highness.—The Master of the Schooner informed me that he had two men on the Island this Winter, on the sealing concern; who had built a Hut on the East end of the Island—the two men being on board, I learned from them, that about the 2nd December last, after a very severe gale of wind from the S. e., a woman was found, washed on shore on the south side of the Island; also the trunks before mentioned, twelve Horses, two Cows, one Bull, and two Sheep, all drowned (the horses were shod) and part of three Boats no name could be distinguished on them. The master of the Schooner, whose name is Reynolds, gave me some papers, which I have sent by the Pilot to you.—

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

The Island bears a kind of coarse grass, dried up nearly resembling hay and large Platts of Green, something resembling Water Cresses.—I saw no Horses, but was informed by the Master, that there were some on the Island, and plenty of Rats.—

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient  
Humble Servant,

ROBERT MURRAY, Esqr.,  
Captain of H. M. Ship Asia, &c., &c.

JOSEPH SCAMBLER, Lieut.

Besides the Intelligence contained in the above Letter, the Pilot of the "Trepassey," who arrived here with Lieut. Scamble's Letter, informs—that the men who wintered on the Island acquainted him that on the 2nd December, they observed a large Snow at a little distance from the N.E. Bar.—She was endeavouring to beat off all this day.—The weather was remarkably fine for a Winter's day, but the Wind was extremely light and baffling, that at night she made no great progress.—As the day shut in the weather began to thicken, and was soon followed by a Tremendous gale from the S.E. which continued with extreme violence through the night.—In this Gale the "Francis" must have been driven on the Sands, and in the course of the night, have gone to pieces, as neither the Snow or any part of her were to be seen in the morning.—Soon after the storm had abated, the corpse of the woman above mentioned was found. She had a ring on her finger, but not being able to get it off, the men declared they had buried it with her.—A number of Articles were saved, which were carried to Barington.

The following are the Names of the Unfortunate Passengers who perished in her :

Doctor Copland, Mrs. Copland, Two children of Doctr. Copland, and maid Servant, Captain Holland, 44th Regt., Captain Sterling, 7th Regt.,		Lieut. Mercer, Royal Artillery, Lieut. Sutton, 7th Regt., Lieut. Roebuck, 7th Regt., Volunteer Oppinshaw, 7th Regt., Sergeant Moore,
Private Thomas King, ——— Abbott, 16th Lt. Dragoons, ——— Judd, Coachman to the Duke of Kent.		
Nicholson, Johnson, Gardner, Bloomfield,	}	Stable Boys to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

The Crew consisted of nineteen persons, so that the whole number lost on this occasion amounts to 40.

Every year adds to the calamities occasioned by this dreadful Island, and points out the necessity of some establishment under the sanction of the government. Within a few years past property to a great amount has been cast on that Island.—A large proportion of it has been saved and carried away by persons who only visit this Island for the purpose of wrecking.—Many lives are lost which might be saved, if proper assistance could be afforded.—And even where Vessels and their Crews are totally lost, as in the case of the Francis, how great would be the satisfaction to ascertain to a certainty the fate that had awaited them.

In the abandoned state in which this Island has long been left, it has exposed the unfortunate people who have been cast on it to the mercy of any lawless, unfeeling persons who have chose to winter there; and it is so much to their interest to conceal the property they save, that it is generally by some accidental discovery, that such circumstances become known to Government.—To prevent such discovery, there is reason to fear that some who have escaped shipwreck, have been deprived of their lives by beings more merciless than the Waves.—

Another circumstance is well worthy the attention of Government and the Underwriters. It is the number of Vessels lost on this Island, which there has been good reason to suppose have been run on shore on purpose to defraud the Underwriters, and to enrich the Villains, who knowing the parts of the Island, on which they could run with the least danger, have landed the principal part of their Cargoes and concealed them in the Sand till convenient to take them away.—A Settlement on the Island would be an effectual check to this evil, as it would furnish the means of detecting and bringing such Villains to punishment.—

In short, viewing the utility of an establishment on Sable Island, either as it respects the purposes of Humanity—the Security it would afford to the extensive Trade between Great Britain and America, as well as the West Indies, and the preservation of immense quantities of property, now either totally lost, or squandered away by worthless individuals every consideration combines to encourage it.

*John Howe.*

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, 11 June, 1801.

To Seth Coleman of Dartmouth, in Nova Scotia.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that a ship or vessel has lately been cast on shore and wrecked on the Isle of Sable together with her valuable cargo of flour and other property: You are therefore hereby authorized and requested to proceed with all possible dispatch in the Schooner or shallop Angelic whereof Simon Fougere is Master, hired for this purpose, by Jonathan Tremain by my orders, to the Isle of Sable and afford every aid and assistance to preserve any people and property you may find there;—

If you find any Property there, under the care and charge of the Master, Owner or Supercargo of the Vessel wrecked—You will consult with such Person about the best means of being useful; and whatever Goods you receive on board, you will give a proper receipt for the same, to the Master, Owner or Supercargo, or any Person left in charge and to act for them or either of them to deliver the same, (danger of the Seas and Enemies excepted) to Jonathan Tremain Esqr: in Halifax, for the use of the lawful owners.—

If you find more goods than the schooner can bring off, and any other vessel can be procured there, you will agree to freight such goods in any such vessel to Halifax, not exceeding one dollar per barrell for flour, and in the same proportion for other goods, and to be delivered at Halifax to Jonathan Tremain, Esqr., as above. But should any Person be legally in charge of the Goods, You will Act herein only in his aid and not to supersede his rights or engagements unless the latter should evidently appear to be extravagant and extorted from him, in distress, in which case you will afford the best means in your Power for his relief, and for the benefit of all who may be interested in any property that may be found.

You will exert your best endeavours to obtain information of all the circumstances relative to the Wreck and of her becoming a Wreck.

You will make the best observations in your power, respecting the uses, situations practicability and mode of building a Light House on the island. Herein it will be necessary to examine the Soil, whether a foundation can be made on or in it, sufficient to erect such a building upon.

You will examine what Springs or other means of procuring fresh water there are, also what Grass or Vegetables will grow thereon.—Also what Animals are upon the island or may be usefully sent there.—What fishery may be carried on by the residents on the Island.

What number of Horses are there.

What people resort there, at what time and for what purpose.

It has been represented to me that a Man and Woman of wicked character, have been landed on the island for the infamous, inhuman purpose of plundering, robbing and causing shipwrecks:—This Man and his Wife, and all belonging to him—You are

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

to remove from the island at all events—As they are trespassers of the worst description, and shall be prosecuted for their misdemeanors as far as the evidence obtained will support.

You will notify all persons you find there and forewarn them, that they may not remain on the island, without License first had from this Government, and that the most rigorous prosecutions will be had against such Marauding Offenders.

As this Vessel or schooner is to be under your orders, you will diligently and faithfully maintain fair economy in behalf of the Government.

(Signed.) J. WENTWORTH.

Received a copy of the preceeding, which I will obey.

(Signed.) SETH COLEMAN.

### THE REPORT

Of Seth Coleman to Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

In conformity to the instructions dated the 11th Instant I proceeded to the Island of Sable, but from contrary Winds and Calms I did not arrive there until the 24th. After landing, my first pursuit was to find the Wreck lately cast away upon the Island and to Afford such assistance as was in my power in saving the property and relieving the People, but to my great disappointment after discovering the wreck and the Hut which the Crew had inhabited, I met with only a Lad who had belonged to the Vessel in charge of a small part of the Cargo and some remains that had been saved of the Wreck, with orders to remain there until the Vessel that had taken away the principal part of the property should return. Disappointed in the principal object, I turned my attention to the exploring the Island to find a suitable spot for erecting a Light House, which if once effected would tend to protect, and I am satisfied a Wooden Building could be made sufficiently secure without any Stone for its Foundation.—The place on which it must stand is altogether sand, but well guarded from the Wind by a thick growth of Beach Grass intermingled with a Wild Pea.—There are no springs nearer than a mile and a half, but I have no doubt but good Water might be obtained by sinking a Well of a moderate depth—As I have stated, that in my opinion, a Light House is necessary, upon general principles permit me to observe, in support of that opinion, that the necessity is obvious from the circumstances of the late misfortune, the Vessel being bound to England, she of course, if the wind was fair, must be Stearing by the Compass, nearly East, in that case, to take a View of the Wreck, and the proposed spot for the Light House at the same time, which I had an opportunity of correctly observing, she must have passed not more than one mile and a half from the place upon which I should recommend the Light House to be built; or, admitting, She had the Wind easterly and standing in, the distance from where she lies, could not exceed four miles, which in clear weather, would have discovered the Light and prevented that misfortune.

I cannot presume to offer a decided opinion upon the expediency of a Light House upon the East end of the Island, because, from the shortness of the time I was there, I had not an opportunity of fully satisfying myself, upon a subject of such importance, still at the same time I cannot help thinking, that if a Light was there established it might be the means of saving the Lives of many Persons, for, from the remains of Timber and other articles, discovered upon the Island, no doubt remains in my mind but that Vessels have been frequently lost, from which none have escaped to impart their melancholy fate.—

The soil in general is nearly the same excepting upon the upland, which is principally of a nature to produce the Beach Grass intermixed with the wild Pea, and round the Edge of the Pond, there is a finer kind of Grass, but much of the same quality, and I discovered some small spots of English Grass, and on the borders of the Pond Vegetables might be raised, if enclosed for Gardens., sufficient to supply several Families, and I have no doubt but Indian Corn might be produced, but not in large Quantities.

—No settler I should suppose would attempt any further improvement of the Soil, than merely Gardens for their Families, from the difficulty of Procuring Fencing or Manure. The only animals now upon the Island, are a few wild Horses, the numbers I could not ascertain, nine were seen together, a few days before I arrived, but during the time I was there, the Fog was too thick to make the discoveries I could have wished.—I believe the Island capable of supporting five or six hundred Horses, or in that proportion of black Cattle, if they could be wintered without care, but, whether that could be effected, I cannot determine.—Sheep would succeed well, I know of only one objection, which I do not consider as a substantial one, the possibility of their being Overloaded with Sand, in high wind, if that could be obviated, the Island would support *four or five thousand*.—I am of opinion that Hogs would thrive exceedingly well, as they would procure the principal part of their living out of the Pond, but from their mode of feeding they might by rooting, do a greater injury to the Soil, than the residents would derive advantage from introducing them.—Goats would thrive well, and I am of opinion would be profitable, as well from their milk, as their Flesh when young, and would maintain a great number of People.—Upon the Island there was a great number of Rats.—There does not appear that there is any Fishing worth pursuing excepting the Seal which I suppose might be carried on to an extent sufficient to support two Lights and to defray the expence of Nets, &c.—This would be of considerable consequence in case Light Houses should be established ; for the Seal Oil, is, in point of Goodness, next to the Spermaceti, and would save the expence of transporting it from Halifax or any other nearer port. There are at present, excepting the Lad from the Wreck, only one Man, by the Name of King, His Wife, and three Children.—King informed me he was employed by the master of the Ship to save the property, and had allowed him a certain Salvage, and that he was then employed in collecting and drying the cotton, which, being confirmed by the American Lad, I thought, under every circumstance, it was not, at present, prudent to remove King and his family from off the Island. Having informed myself as well as thickness of weather and my short stay would admit and the weather appearing very wild and threatened a shift of wind, with the Pilots advice we left the Island without delay.

SETH COLEMAN.

4th June, 1801.

To His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, LL.D., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

The Address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly.  
May it please your Excellency.

The many calamitous accidents which have taken place in the Shipreck of Vessels, and loss of Lives, and valuable Property on the Island of Sable, an Appendage to this Province ; having induced the House of Assembly to bestow much serious consideration on devising means for providing a remedy for such Evils.

On mature deliberation the House of Assembly are of Opinion, that the Settlement of three Families of good character on that Island, under the immediate Authority and direction of this Government, might not only preserve many Lives, and much Property, from total loss ; but also in many Instances, would tend to secure Vessels from Shipwreck, which would otherwise be exposed to that Disaster.

Strongly impressed with a Sense of the Necessity and propriety of taking some measures for this purpose, the House thinks it their duty to recommend to your Excellency, to cause Advertisement to be made for the proposals of such Persons as may be willing to become Settlers on the Island of Sable ; by which means your Excellency may be enabled to select three well-qualified and trusty men, who have Families, to be located there for a term of Years ; and also that you will be pleased to devise such a System of Regulation, as your Excellency, with the advice of your Council, may judge adequate and suitable to their Government.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

The House are of opinion, that securing to them a term of Possession and the exclusive Priviledge in certain Advantages the Island affords; will operate as a great Encouragement to Persons to undertake the projected location, but as such an Establishment must be attended with some Expence, the House will cheerfully make Provision for that Expence, to an Amount, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, which the House conceive will be sufficient for attaining the object in View.

RICHD JNO. UNIACKE,  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly, }  
25 June, 1801. }

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

### STATE PAPERS—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1763.  
December—

Memorial by Egmont for a grant of the whole island. The memorial contains a plan for government and laws, settlement of the lands, &c. At page 21 of the first part, is a summary entitled :

“ Tenure for the service (but in common soccage).  
 “ 1 Earl of the whole county.  
 “ 40 Capital Lords of Forty Hundreds.  
 “ 400 Lords of Manors.  
 “ 800 Free holders.  
 “ For assurance of said Tenure . . . . . 800,000 acres.  
 “ Tenure of Burgage.  
 “ For Establishments for Trade and Commerce in the most proper parts of the Island.  
 “ 1 County Town . . . . . 15,200 acres.  
 “ 40 Market Towns . . . . . 20,000 “  
 “ 400 Villages . . . . . 40,000 “  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 75,200 acres.  
 “ Tenure at large (in common soccage) as a  
 “ Fund to enable the Undertakers, and for  
 “ their encouragement, to complete this  
 “ plan ” . . . . . 1,124,800 acres.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2,000,000 “

1764.  
January 18.

Two letters from Mure and associates and Lee and associates. Approve of Egmont's plan and desire to be admitted to engage with His Lordship. Saunders and associates. A similar letter to the preceding.

January 20,  
London.

February 23,  
Whitehall.

Report of the Lords of Trade upon the Earl of Egmont's first memorial. Recommend for reasons given that the prayer of the memorial be not granted.

Second memorial (undated). A note says : “ No official answer was made to this memorial.”

Third memorial (undated) from Egmont “ on behalf of himself and his nine children and of a great number of Land and Sea officers, and other Persons of Distinction, whose names are inserted on the other side here-“ of.”

March 23,  
Whitehall.

“ Report of the Board of Trade, in consequence of the Earl of Egmont's “ third memorial to His Majesty.” The report points out objections to His Lordship's proposals.

Observations on the report (undated) transmitted to the Committee of Council.

May 9,  
St. James's.

Order in Council that no grants are to be made on the Island of St. John, upon any other principles than those comprised in the report of the Lords of Trade.

May 12.

Memorial of Admiral Knowles and associates. The proposal made by Egmont not having been approved of, pray for a grant of the whole Island of St. John to be divided by lots of 20,000 acres each and engage to complete the settlement of the island within ten years.

May 14,  
Whitehall.

Committee of Council refer the memorialists (Knowles, &c.,) to the Lords of Trade, to whom they are severally to make their applications. (All the preceding documents from December, 1763, onwards are contained in a printed statement among Lord Dartmouth's papers.)



1765.

Jotting (on a slip of paper) of 20,000 acres in St. John Island, originally granted to John Dickson, and on his death to David Dickson.

Dartmouth papers.

1769.  
June 28,  
St. James's.

Order in Council, That a separate government is to be constituted in St. John's Island. The report of the Committee of Council on the memorial of the proprietors and remarks on the recommendations of the Lords of Trade are embodied in the order.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1. p. 1

(An extract (repeated) at pp. 119 and 123.)

*Enclosed.* Estimate of the annual expense of the proposed establishment. 9

Estimate of the amount of the fund for defraying the expenses. 11

Order to prepare draught of commission and instructions. 127

(For letter transmitting draught of instructions, with draught of 10th July, 1769, see B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, pp. 1, 2., letter and draught of general instructions, dated 27th July, pp. 27, 29. Instructions relating to trade, same date p. 78. The commissions and instructions are in separate collections).

(Copies of order and estimate in Col. Off., St. John's, pp. 1 and 12.)

July 7,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Higgins. Is informed that he (Higgins) is to embark in a few days for St. John Island, which is to be erected into a separate government, but it is doubtful whether the necessary establishment can take effect till next spring. He is to have charge of all His Majesty's stores, &c., there, list of which is enclosed; all that are not perishable are to be reserved for future directions; provisions, &c., are to be disposed of to the best advantage.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 1., p. 1.

(Copy in Col. Off., St. John's, p. 13.)

Account of provisions and stores.

Col. Off., St. John's, p. 15

Buildings at Charlottetown. 17

Letter dated 30th June, from Francklin, explanatory of the two preceding returns. 19

July 13,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to the Admiralty. To give the usual powers to Patterson, appointed Governor of St. John's Island. 20

July 13,  
Whitehall.

Same to the Lord Chamberlain. To give orders for the supply of the customary plate to Patterson. 20

July 14,  
St. James's.

Order in Council approving of the draught of commission to Walter Patterson to be Governor of the Island of St. John.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 131

On the same day a seal was ordered for the island, a drawing to be made, according to the description and submitted to Council. The description is: "On the one side, a representation of a large spreading oak, with "a shrub under it and the legend or motto underneath *Parva sub Ingenti*, "and this inscription round the circumference *Sigillum Insulae Sancti Johannis in America*, and on the reverse His Majesty's arms, crown, "garter and supporters." On the circumference were to be the King's titles in Latin; these are given in full. (The report of the Lords of Trade on the proposed seal dated 10th July, 1769, in B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 26 B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 135, (See also Col. Off., St. J., p. 21).

August 4,  
St. James's.

Various Orders in Council respecting the new government, the institution of a Court of Vice Admiralty, &c., B. T., St. J., vol. 1, pp 139, 143, 147, 151.

August 8,  
Whitehall.

Pownall (circular) to Desbrisay, Budd, Monsell and Allanby, that all persons appointed to office in St. John's Island are to be in readiness to sail at the same time as the Governor.

Col. Off., St. J., p 45

November 10,  
Halifax.

Moreau to Francklin. Sends list of stores, with remarks; his pay is in arrear. Destruction of the wharf by ice.

B. T., P.E.I., vol. 1, p. 5

*Enclosed.* Lists of stores of various kinds.

9, 15, 21

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1769. Instructions, 8th October, 1768, for the disposal of government provisions at Charlottetown. B. T., P.E.I., vol. 1, p. 25
- December 4, St. John Isl'd. Higgins to Pownall. Sends return of provisions and stores found at Charlottetown, the disappointment Patterson will feel at the deficiencies. The sending for stores to Tatmagouche must be deferred till spring, but if they do not turn out better than those at Charlottetown they are not worth bringing. 29  
(A duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 1.)  
*Enclosed.* State of stores, &c., delivered to Higgins on 24th September, 1769. 33
1770. May 23, London (?). Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough). Asks for instructions how he is to act in the case of persons who have not yet taken out patents for land grants, which were to be applied for by the 1st of May, 1769. (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 2.) 35
- May 28, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Patterson. He is to have titles, confirmed to those applying, who had not received patents from the governor of Nova Scotia, on their acceding to the proposals contained in the 20th article of his instructions. 39  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 46.)
- June 16, Treasury. Grey Cooper to Pownall. Sends petition from proprietors of lands in St. John Island to be laid before Hillsborough. 43  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 3.)  
*Enclosed.* Petition to have a church, court-house and gaol erected at Charlottetown, there being no fund on the island for that purpose. 47
- October 24, Charlottetown. Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough). Arrived on the 30th August. Has been employed finishing a house, &c. The good quality of the soil, grain, roots, &c. The timber near Charlottetown, not of much use; in other parts there are oak and large pine trees in plenty: wild fowl in the bays and woods. The "beasts" are principally bears, foxes, otters, wild cats of a very large size, hares, martins, squirrels and mice; the latter have in most cases destroyed the little grain attempted to be raised; they appear in large numbers once in every seven years; believes, however, that it was the exceptionally mild winter that allowed them to increase. Scarcity of fish near Charlottetown, except in spring; at present there are only lobsters and oysters, neither very good. The climate is good. French inhabitants are employed by a few British subjects in fishing and paid in clothes, rum, powder and shot, with which they kill bears, seals and wild fowl, which supply them with food, so that they neglect agriculture. The soil is fertile, if the island were properly cared for. Arrival of families from Scotland. Leave of absence given to Duport to go to Halifax for the winter. Expected arrival of vessels from London with passengers and one from Ireland, with Desbrisay and family, which is unfortunate as there is not a house fit to put their heads into and unless they have provisions to serve till spring, they must starve. 51  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 3. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 23.)
- October 25, Charlottetown. Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough). As soon as possible, he had convened some of the principal inhabitants, had read his commission and appointed Phillips Callbeck, John Russell Spence, Thomas Wright and Patrick Fergus, to be members of Council; Wright only winters, but he had surveyed the island with Holland, so that he had taken him to complete the Council to seven, Desbrisay not having arrived. He himself was sworn in on 19th September. To prevent disputes between Gridley living on the Magdalen Islands, and the fishermen, &c., on St. John Island, respecting the sea cow fishery, had had an Act passed for its regulation. 59  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 8. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 31.)

1770.

October 25,  
Charlottetown

*Enclosed.* Act to regulate the sea cow fishing. B. T., P.E.I., vol. 1, p. 63  
Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) Reports the great want  
of a church, court house and gaol; there is not even a barn in which to  
assemble the people for public worship. Necessity for the other buildings,  
as there is not a house fit to confine a man for an hour, contrary to his in-  
clinations. Want of roads; means of communication described, for £500  
he could have sixty miles of roads made. Want of soldiers; by allowing  
part of them to work, the price of labour would be greatly reduced, so that  
public works could be done at much less expense. Advantages in case of  
war. 65

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 11. See also B. T. St. John's, vol. 1,  
p. 13, an extract, and p. 35, where the whole letter is given.)

1771.

January 2,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Patterson. Approves of the steps  
he has taken to carry into effect measures for the settlement of St. John  
Island and to prevent the destruction of the sea cow fishery; sees no objec-  
tion to the regulations, if the licenses are not made a burden to the fisher-  
men. A surveyor general was not considered necessary; if one should be  
required, Wright should apply to him (Hillsborough). Shall try to get  
some provision for erecting a church, gaol and court house, and for making  
roads. 73

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 47.)

March 6,  
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Sends estimate for Nova Scotia, which shows the  
amount appropriated for building a church, court house and gaol. Not to  
carry out the work till he hears again, when plans, &c. shall be sent. 77

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 49.)

April 5,  
Old Jewry.

Memorial of Samuel Smith, agent for St. John's. The proprietors are  
willing, on the island being formed into a separate government, to pay half  
of the quit rent, dating from the 1st May, 1769, instead of at Michaelmas,  
five years from the date of their grants, and praying that on this account a  
further extension might be granted for payment of the other half.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 19

April 23,  
Halifax.

Duport to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) Sends account of the  
island. At Magpec, St. Peters and Three Rivers there are small English  
settlements with small fisheries, and at Three Rivers a small branch of the  
lumber trade, which can be extended, as the timber is remarkably good;  
the soil of the island is fertile. Arrival of emigrants sent by Montgomery.  
Lord Advocate of Scotland, by Stewart and by Richardson. Arrival and  
swearing in of Patterson; Supreme Court opened on 24th September. Acts  
passed by the Assembly. He (Duport), had gone to the island in May,  
taking six months' provisions; the late arrival of the Lieut.-Governor pre-  
vented the importation of provisions, and as his stock was nearly exhausted,  
he obtained leave to return to Halifax with his family, there not being a  
stock of provisions on the island. The non-payment of the bills drawn for  
his salary has placed him in a very distressed situation. Prays for an  
addition to the present salary and a proper arrangement for its payment. 81

May 23,  
Charlottetown

Patterson to the same. Has received circular respecting the violent  
conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres and subsequent circulars that a  
peaceful arrangement had been made. The benefit of this to the island,  
which was defenceless. 91

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 17. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1,  
p. 43.)

May 23,  
Charlottetown

Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) His pleasure at the  
approbation bestowed on his conduct. The advantageous report he made  
of the climate is confirmed. Has been making experiments in agriculture  
and gardening this spring. Remarks on the ordinance respecting sea cow  
fishing. Difficulties of ascertaining the boundaries of the lots of land; want  
of a surveyor; Wright, whom he recommended, will himself communicate.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1771.

necessity is felt for a church, court house and gaol; hopes a detachment of troops may be sent. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 95.

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 19. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 47.)

June 1,  
Charlottetown

Patterson to Secretary of State. Sends ordinance for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, to guard against the abuses in the payment of labourers, &c., also ordinance to restrain debtors and servants from leaving the island without the consent of creditors and masters. Sends minutes of Council and copies of commissions. 99

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 23. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 51. Duplicates of the forms of commission are at pp. 55 to 67 and another copy of Callbeck's as surrogate at p. 95.)

*Enclosed.* Form of commission to the Chief Justice. 103

The same to justices of the peace. 107

(The names of the first justices were Thomas Desbrisay, Phillips Callbeck, Thomas Wright and George Burns.)

Form of commission to the surrogate and Judge of probate. 11

The same for a pass master in accordance with the ordinance to prevent masters of vessels from transporting persons out of the island without a pass. 115

Journal of Council, 19th September, 1770, to 1st June, 1771. 119

(Another copy in B. T. Can. (Q) vol. 19, p. 85.)

Ordinances. 125, 143

July 3,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Duport. His return to Halifax appears to have been unavoidable. Hopes Smith may collect quit rents sufficient to meet the payment to officials. Cannot at present recommend any increase to his (Duport's) salary. 87

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 51.)

July 24,  
Charlottetown

Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough). Is pleased to see in the estimate for Nova Scotia £1,500 granted by Parliament in part of the £3,000 required for church, court house and gaol; the good effect of the grant, which he shall administer with economy. Is sorry no grant has been made for public roads. Has laid out a road for Princetown at his own risk. Has altered the plan of the town and sends copy of the one proposed; its advantages for a northern climate. Will not give a full lot to every person, but will double the pasture lots to enable the settlers to supply themselves with milk, butter, roots, vegetables, &c. 151

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 25. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 69.)

*Enclosed.* Plan of Charlottetown 155

(A plan was prepared by Morris in 1768, which is altered by the present; both are copied for comparison.) The plan by Morris is among Board of Trade maps, case 38. No. 21.

August 12,  
Charlottetown

Address of the first Grand Jury of St. John Island.

A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 36

September 3,  
Charlottetown

Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) Transmits ordinance for the recovery of quit rents. Remarks on its terms and the reasons for passing it. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1., p. 157

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 30. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 91.)

*Enclosed.* Ordinance for the effectual recovery of certain of His Majesty's quit rents in the Island of St. John. 161

September 3,  
Fort Amherst.

Duport to Secretary of State. Had returned from Halifax. No settlers had arrived this season, except Burns and family and 17 brought by McDonald. Stewart expects 500 on his lot at Maggee, but should they arrive, they will suffer great inconvenience arriving so late in the year. At the first court three persons convicted of felony were ordered to be whipped. Roads

1771. ordered to be opened by advances from the Governor and other public spirited gentlemen. Action taken in respect to quit rents; urges that till these can be collected regularly, a system of paying the salaries of the officers may be established. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 169  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 31, where it is dated 2nd September; see also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 73.)  
*Enclosed.* Address of the first Grand Jury, see August 12.
- September 17, Pownall to Patterson. Dispatches received. Col. Off., St. J., p. 52  
Whitehall.
- September 29, Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) Dispatches with en-  
Charlottetown closures received. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 193
- October 2, Pownall to Patterson. Dispatches received. Col. Off., St. J., p. 52  
Whitehall.
- October 15, Duport to the same. Thanks for expressions regarding an increase to  
Fort Amherst. his salary, when the Island is in a position to warrant it. Nine persons have arrived, sent by Desbrisay, and about 70 persons have arrived at Magpec, who have come on their own account. B. T. St. John's, vol. 1, p. 185  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 39.)
- October 18, Patterson to the same. Wreck of vessel, on board which was Fergus, a  
Charlottetown councillor, and his family; loss of all on board. His death, and Wright having to attend the survey, has reduced the council to five; has appointed John Patterson and George Burns. The favourable results of his agricultural experiments. The immense increase in potatoes reported by two of Holland's tenants. No answer received from Gage to the application for troops. 189  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 37.)
- November 3, Same to the same. Applies for leave to bring from Cape Breton  
Charlottetown materials for public buildings. Col. Cor., P E.I., vol 2, p. 5  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 40.)
- December 4, Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Patterson. Dispatches received.  
Whitehall. From the favourable reports of the Island, hopes the proprietors will no longer withhold the support they are in honour bound to give to a government established at their own request. Nothing can be done about the ordinances till they are reported on by the Board of Trade. Had hoped that from the complete plans, no surveyor would have been required. Has, however, on the representations made, recommended the appointment of Wright, which has been sanctioned by the King. The alteration in the plan of Charlottetown left to his discretion as it depends on local knowledge; for the same reason plans for the public buildings cannot be sent. Vol. 1, p. 179  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 53.)
1772.  
January 11, Same to the same. From the favourable reports of soil, &c., hopes the  
Whitehall. proprietors will carry out their engagements. The question of sending troops is left to the discretion of Gage. Cannot hold out hopes of an allowance for making roads. Vol. 2, p. 1  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 56.)
- March 4, Robinson to Pownall. Sends for the consideration of the Lords of Trade  
Treasury. memorial from proprietors of the Island of St. John, praying for assistance towards making public roads. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 79  
*Enclosed.* Memorial, which points out the hardships of the settlers from the want of roads. The most necessary are those from Charlottetown to Princeton, 35 miles, to St. Peter's about 30 miles, and to Georgetown about 35 miles. The cost of these, including bridges, it is computed would be £5 a mile; praying for relief, owing to the inability of the inhabitants to raise the necessary amount. 83
- March 27, Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Patterson. Directions were sent to  
Whitehall. Campbell to permit the removal of material from Cape Breton, but the per-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1772.  
mission is not to extend over the whole island, as no decision has yet been come to respecting Louisbourg. Only one half of the full cost of the public buildings has been placed in the estimate for 1772, the rest to be provided at a future time. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 9  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 57.)
- March 28,  
Charlottetown Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) Sends copies of two ordinances, with remarks. The winter has still more shown the necessity for roads. The good weather during the last winter. 13  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 41, see also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 3, and vol. 3, p. 17.)  
*Enclosed.* Ordinance for the trial of criminal offenders, &c. 25  
Ordinance for opening and making passable by sleighs, the Georgetown road between Charlottetown and St. Andrew's town, called Three Rivers. 29
- April 10,  
Whitehall. Pownall to Robinson. The Lords of Trade report that the application from proprietors of St. John's Island for a grant for roads should not be complied with. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 131
- May 14,  
Charlottetown Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough). The reports on the climate are not more favourable than it deserves. The need of a Surveyor to lay out the lands according to the plan. His disappointment at not receiving plans and estimates for public buildings. 21  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 45. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 107.)
- May 14,  
Charlottetown Same to Pownall. Has received advice that his letters have been received; acknowledges circular ordering mourning for the death of the Princess Dowager of Wales. 37  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 47.)
- May 29. Memorial of James Montgomery, Lord Advocate of Scotland, for the islands of Panmure, Boughton and Lenox, adjacent to his property in St. John's Island. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 87  
(The memorial is undated; it was read by the Lords of Trade on the date in the margin.)
- July 14,  
Charlottetown Patterson to Secretary of State (Hillsborough.) Transmits ordinance for the recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings, with remarks. 41  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 47.)
- August 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Hillsborough) to Patterson. Shall transmit to the Board of Trade the two ordinances sent on 28th March. Their only validity would arise from voluntary acceptance of the inhabitants. 17  
(Copy in Col. Off. St. J., p. 58.)
- August 27,  
Dublin. Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Sends memorial from Samuel Smith, agent for St. Johns, praying for roads on the island, and for a detachment of troops to assist in public works. A memorial corresponding to that described in the letters, but dated 30th December, 1772, follows.  
Dartmouth papers.
- September 26,  
Dumfries. George Fead to John Pownall was with a company of artillery in West Florida when the lands in St. John's Island were divided, so that he lost the opportunity of applying for any. Had been promised Panmure Island by Patterson. Applies for his (Pownall's) influence in the matter. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 99  
103  
*Enclosed.* Memorial for the grant of Panmure Island.
- September 30,  
Charlottetown Duport to Secretary of State (Hillsborough). Has moved to Charlottetown from Fort Amherst. The expense he has incurred for fitting up a house; asks that he may obtain a grant of the house and lot as an equivalent. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2 p. 49  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 48. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 115.)

1772.  
November 4,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. Dispatches received. Hopes the advantages of the Island may soon answer the commercial objects for which the separate government was designed. Repeats that the efficacy of the ordinances must depend on the consent of the inhabitants. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 45  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 60.)
- November 27,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Lords of Trade. Reports on the memorial of the Lord Advocate for a grant of three small islands, that it was the opinion of Hillsborough, and the generality of the proprietors, that the best method to dispose of the small islands was by sale to the highest bidder, in order to raise a fund for the public service, a preference being given to those to whose lands the islands were adjacent. Had, therefore, done nothing, hoping that the increase of inhabitants would enable him to dispose of the islands to advantage, but sees no prospect of this that would justify delay in granting them to gentlemen likely to settle them. The zeal of the Lord Advocate in promoting the public good of St. John's. Description of the three islands. Asks for instructions as to the disposal of the others. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 155
- November 27,  
Charlottetown. Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Congratulates his Lordship on his appointment. 61  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 50. See also B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 163.)
- No date. Petition of Michael Swan for payment of a bill granted to him by Callbeck, Attorney General of St. John's Island, for money advanced, Callbeck being protected by his position from suits that might otherwise be brought against him. Dartmouth papers.
1773.  
February 3,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. The house in possession of Duport to be appropriated for the residence of the Chief Justice. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 53  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 61.)
- February 3,  
Whitehall. Same to Duport. Patterson has been desired to appropriate the building of which he (Duport) has taken possession, for the residence of the Chief Justice. 57  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 61.)
- February 17,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Sends minutes of Council, with remarks on the ordinance for the recovery of small sums, the reasons for which were already sent. The resolution to call a House of Assembly to consist of 18 members. 87  
(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 58.)  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council from 7th July, 1772, to 17th February, 1773.
- April 10,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. Thanks for congratulations. 65  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 62.)
- April 21. Memorial of Desbrisay for a salary as Lieut.-Governor from the surplus of the quit rents. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 159  
(Undated. Laid before the Lords of Trade on the date in the margin.)
- May 13,  
London. Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Encloses proposal for peopling the island of St. John. 87  
*Enclosed.* Printed proposal from Manuel Lutterloh to furnish 4,000 families as tenants and settlers on estates in the island.  
Letter and enclosure among the Dartmouth papers.
- May 20,  
Litchfield. Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Suggests his purchasing a lot of land on St. John's Island. Christie has offered to sell his lot; offers to act as agent for the purchase and management without charge; the revenue to be expected from the investment. Dartmouth papers.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1773
- May 20,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to the same. Dispatches received ; from the advantages of the island, has no doubt that a sufficient number of settlers will be attracted to answer the purpose for which it was formed into a separate government. The hardships of the early settlers ; the distressed situation of the officials, unless means are taken to pay their salaries, the quit rents being altogether inadequate. They could not have lived but for unauthorized advances made by him (Patterson) which he is not certain will be repaid him : unless some means are adopted to pay the salaries, he must resign, as he has already spent a fortune which elsewhere would have kept him independent.  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 103
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 60.)
- May 21,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Dartmouth. According to instructions, had appropriated the house in possession of Duport, for the residence of the Chief Justice for the time being. 107
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 64.)
- June 6,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Description of slip built at Charlottetown to facilitate the loading and discharging of goods and the landing and embarkation of passengers. 111
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 65.)
- June 7,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Has been unable to get an offer to erect the public buildings ; he may have to undertake the work himself. 115
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 69.)
- June 14,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to the King. The islands asked for by the Lord Advocate should not be granted until a report has been received from Governor Patterson. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 132
- June 15,  
Charlottetown Duport to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Thanks for the determination regarding the house ; as it is to be appropriated for the residence of a public official, asks for reimbursement of the money he has expended on it. 77
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 52.)
- July 14,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to the same. Vacancies in Council caused by the absence of members ; restoration of Wright. The dissolution of the Assembly resolved on by the Council ; the making of roads is absolutely necessary ; this would find employment for poor settlers newly landed, the money for this purpose to be taken from the grant for public buildings which he hopes will be made good by Parliament. 119
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 69, where the date is given as 15th.)
- July 16,  
Charlottetown Journals of Legislative Council from 7th to 16th July. B. T., Can. (Q.) vol. 19, p. 53. (These will be included in general collection of journals.)  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 5th and 12th July. 123, 127  
(At p. 123 is the list of the members before, and at p. 133, of those after, the vacancies were declared.)
- August 11,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Transmits thirteen Acts passed by the General Assembly ; the titles are given, with remarks. The House of Assembly is adjourned to the 1st of April, when he proposes to dissolve it. 159
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 76.)
- The Acts are in printed collection among the Archives down to 1817. The ordinances of the council previous to 1773 are in B. T. Acts, vol. 395, and in volumes 1 and 2 of Col. Cor., P.E.I. No copies of the ordinances are yet among the archives.
- August 19,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Has appointed Wright Suveyor General, as ordered ; respecting his salary. 73  
(A duplicate dated 20th is at p. 135. Copies in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 51, dated the 19th and at p. 73, the 20th.)
- August 19,  
Charlottetown Duport to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). States his services since 1749 and asks for an addition to his salary to maintain the dignity of the office of Chief Justice. 81
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 53.)



1773.  
August 28,  
Dublin.

Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Sends forms of power of Attorney and lease respecting lands in St. John's Island, to serve as a model for His Lordship's lands in Florida. Sir Charles Saunders has offered to sell him (Desbrisay) his lands in St. John's Island, which he offers to transfer to His Lordship for the same price as that to be paid to Sir Charles and to resume possession, should the purchase not be advantageous to His Lordship.

*Enclosed.* Form of a power of Attorney, &c.

Letter and enclosure among Dartmouth papers.

September 2,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). The minister for Charlottown, although appointed nearly four years ago, has not made his appearance, so that there are great complaints of the want of religious ordinances. If Caulfield does not take possession of his living another should be appointed.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 139

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 75.)

September 24,  
Charlottetown

Memorial of Chief Justice Duport, Callbeck, Attorney General, Allanby, Provost Marshal, and John Budd, Clerk of the Crown, that the island was constituted a separate government from Nova Scotia, on the agreement of the proprietors to pay such quit rent as would meet the charges; that this quit rent has not been paid, so that there is no fund for their salaries, from which cause they have suffered great distress, having filled their respective offices for four years, without remuneration. Memorialists pray that their salaries be secured to them in such manner as shall seem best to His Majesty.

Dartmouth papers.

October 1,  
Portsmouth,  
N. H.

Thomas Wright to Secretary of State (Dartmouth), thanks for His Lordship's opinion on his application for a salary, as surveyor of lands for St. John's Island. Had been employed by Holland on the survey of the St. Lawrence for the general projection and had called at Charlottetown on his way. Patterson's concern at the delay in the execution of his office in St. John's Island; the confusion among the settlers owing to the want of proper boundaries. On Patterson's assurance of a salary, had promised to return this Fall. As it is on government service he is absenting himself from the general survey, hopes his salary will not be stopped till that on the island begins. Hopes for protection.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 167

November 9,  
Whitehall.

Pownall to Desbrisay. The King has ordered the discontinuance of advertisements to encourage emigration from Great Britain to St. John Island.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 69

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 63.)

November 15,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Shall answer questions relating to the island by the first opportunity.

Vol. 3, p. 5

November 22,  
Dublin.

Desbrisay to Pownall. Is concerned that his advertisement for tenants for his lands in the island of St John should have given offence; had never taken a tenant from the north of Ireland without the consent of the proprietor, or agent, of the lands. Has now withdrawn his advertisement.

Vol. 2, p. 147

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 81.)

November 22,  
Dublin.

Same to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Has withdrawn his advertisement for tenants for his lands in St. John's Island, in consequence of his lordship's displeasure. Had not attempted to obtain tenants except with the leave of the proprietors and encloses note from Lord Hertford's agent in proof of this.

Dartmouth papers.

November 26,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Caulfield. If he does not repair to his charge in Charlottetown, an assistant clergyman shall be appointed and paid the full salary.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 143

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 65.)

December 1,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. His satisfaction at a complete legislature being constituted for St. John Island, there being no

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1773.

material objection to the plan for electing representatives to the Assembly ; hopes the legislature may adopt measures for the effectual collection of the quit rents. The letter written by Desbrisay respecting the construction of roads was not authorized nor did it justify the use on that account of a fund appropriated for a different purpose. Cannot recommend any payments in excess of the amount derived from the quit rents. Can only report to the Treasury the expense for the wharf in hopes that the smallness of the sum may induce their Lordships to provide for it. The improper conduct of Caulfield, for which he can not be superseded, but the stipend can be allotted to the person officiating. Cannot recommend a salary to Wright as surveyor general, as the public is not to be burdened with any expense for the civil establishment. The Lords of Trade may take a different view, and if Wright chooses to remain in the state of uncertainty on the island, he may, as the salary on the other establishment (Nova Scotia) may continue and he can return to his duty under Holland should his application not succeed. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 2, p. 151

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 65.)

No date.

Memorials of the proprietors showing the disadvantages arising from the want of a proper survey of the island by retarding settlement, &c., praying that a resident surveyor should be appointed and nominating John Robinson for the office. Dartmouth papers.

"Suggestions concerning the Island of St. John in North America." The salaries of the officers were to be paid out of quit rents ; this has not been done and they wish government to pay them. The proprietors complain that the quit rents are too high. Suggests that an Assembly be called which could pass a law to authorize a sale of land for the payment of quit rents. The Governor complains of the insufficiency of his salary, and has presented or will present a petition to the Treasury for relief. The cause of the extraordinary expense in his case is the accommodation of strangers, there being no hotel in the capital and the expense will increase should an Assembly be called. The sum of £500 wanted for making roads. The naval officer has no salary ; until the trade shall warrant the imposition of fees, he should be paid a salary.

A loose jotting appears to relate to the preceding document. Both are among the Dartmouth papers.

(The Assembly was first called in 1773, so that the date of the immediately preceding documents cannot be later than that year.)

Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. Has referred Acts of the Legislature to the Board of Trade ; shall also transmit report of the distressed state of the officials in consequence of the failure of the fund on which payment of their salaries depends. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 1

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 70.)

January 20,  
Old Jewry.

Prayer of the memorial of the proprietors of St. John's Island. That an extension of time be given for the payment of the second half of the quit rent, in consideration of paying the one half from 1st of May, 1769, instead of at Michaelmas, five years after the grants were made, and of the island being constituted a separate government. A list is attached of the proprietors, with the amounts paid, and those remaining due on the 1st of May, 1774. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 171

(See also pp. 235, 237, for copy differing in a few of the details.)

February 12,  
Dublin.

Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Would have been in London before but for an attack of scarlet fever. To assist his Lordship in the disposal of his lands in East Florida, encloses his terms and conditions for the sale of his lands in St. John's Island, and Lutterloh's proposals for tenanting the same. The seller for 20,000 acres will have £10,000 in five years, and the purchaser by advancing £2,102 will have £2,000 for ever. Since he has been

1774.

forbidden to take tenants from the United Kingdom, has adopted this method of settling his lands. Dartmouth papers.

Lutterloh's proposals, enclosed, are the same as those sent on the 13th May, 1773, with the addition of a certificate of his position.

Proposals by Desbrisay, also enclosed, for selling and tenanting lot 31, showing the cost to the purchaser and returns.

March 15.

Barrington to Pownall encloses application from Adair, Surgeon, to be laid before Dartmouth. An application (undated), from Adair, is enclosed, for a small spot of ground near Georgetown, a quarter of a mile from his lot, to be used for erecting fish stages. Dartmouth papers.

March 23.

Opinion of counsel (Jackson), on Acts passed in St. John's Island, in July, 1773. Three are disapproved of for reasons given, namely: "Act for effectual recovery of quit rents;" "Act for the more easy trial of criminal offenders;" and "Act for the making of public roads." The other Acts contain nothing objectionable in point of law.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p 175

March 31,  
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade (Pownall) send report upon the laws of the Island of St. John, passed in July, 1773, showing essential objections to three of these laws, and desiring him to recommend to the legislature the adoption of amending Acts.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 135

March 31,  
Berners Street

General Worge to Dartmouth. Complains that land sold by him to Desbrisay had been disposed of by the latter in such manner as to defeat the claims he had on it for payment of mortgage.

Dartmouth papers.

April 26.

Memorial of Robert Adair, for the grant of Savage Island in the parish of Egmont, to be of advantage to him in carrying on the fishery. (Undated; copy sent to Patterson on the date in margin.)

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 9

May 1,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Answer to queries relative to the Island of St. John. Each query is given and answered separately.

13

(Duplicate in A. &amp; W. I., vol. 413, p. 84.)

Comparative table of temperatures in Anticosti, Quebec, Portsmouth (New England), Island of St. John and London, follows.

33

May 1,  
Piccadilly.

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Has settled with General Worge to that gentleman's satisfaction. Thanks for the recommendation he expects for the salary of £200 as Lieutenant-Governor, but presses for a decision.

Dartmouth papers.

May 11,  
London.

Same to the same. Transmits resignation of Rev. Mr. Caulfield. Will be thankful should his son be chosen to succeed as Governor's chaplain.

Dartmouth papers.

May 15.

Resignation enclosed, dated Dublin, 12th April. Memorial of Desbrisay for the appointment of his son to be Governor's chaplain of St. John's Island. The date is endorsed. Dartmouth papers.

May 21,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Death, after great suffering, of Chief Justice Duport. Has appointed three persons to execute the office, as a temporary measure and asks that a qualified lawyer may be appointed.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 35

(Duplicate in A. &amp; W. I., vol. 413, p. 102.)

Enclosed. Commission to Robert Stewart, John Russell Spence and Thomas Wright to execute the office of Chief Justice.

39

May 24,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). His satisfaction at the approval of his method of completing the legislature. Did not think Desbrisay's letter official, but was glad of collateral support to his desire to construct roads. There is yet no clergyman; asks for the appointment of Edward Patterson, to whom Caulfield's salary could be paid. Thanks for his Lordship's kind expressions of his willingness to be of service.

43

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1774.

- (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 104.)  
 June 15, Patterson to Pownall. Dispatches with enclosures received. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 47  
 Island of St. John.
- (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 106.)  
 June 16, Patterson to Knox. King's speech and addresses of both Houses of Par-  
 Island of St. liament in reply received. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 51  
 John.
- (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 107.)  
 August 6, Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Encloses certificate in  
 London. favour of his son, signed by the Bishop of Waterford and others. Should  
 his son be recommended for the office of chaplain, it shall be acknowledged  
 with gratitude. Certificate is enclosed. Dartmouth papers.
- August 18, Lord W. Campbell to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Recommends  
 London. Gibbons to succeed Duport as Chief Justice of St. John's Island  
 Dartmouth papers.
- August 20, Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Charges Desbrisay with  
 Island of St. improper practices. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 59  
 John.
- (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 108.)  
 September 2, Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Applies for leave of  
 Island of St. absence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 63  
 John.
- (A copy is in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 41.)  
 October 20, Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Transmits Acts passed by  
 Island of St. the legislature with remarks and his reasons for assenting to them.  
 John. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 79
- (Duplicate is in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 112.)  
 October 26, Patterson to Knox. Has received and published Acts of Parliament.  
 Island of St. (Titles not given.) Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 71  
 John. On the same date a similar acknowledgment was sent to Pownall. 75
- November 10, Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Transmits minutes of  
 Island of St. Council, beginning 18th February and ending on the 7th of November. 87  
 John. (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 118.)  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 91
- November 20, Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Orders given to make out  
 Island of St. a grant of Savage Island to Adair, as directed. 121  
 John. (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 118.)
- December 10, Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Sends description by  
 Somerset Clarke, a Quaker, who went to settle on St. John's Island, of two lots of  
 House. land there. Again recommends his Lordship to purchase them as an invest-  
 ment.
- A short description in tabular form is enclosed, Dartmouth papers.  
 December —, Earl of Warwick to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Encloses a request  
 for the appointment of Peter Stewart to be Chief Justice of St. John's  
 Island.  
*Enclosed.* The request. Dartmouth papers.
- No date. C. Greville to Secretary of State (Dartmouth.) The training of Peter  
 Stewart in the profession of law; he is a large landed proprietor in St.  
 John's Island, has expended a considerable sum in the cultivation of his  
 property and has sent out nearly 200 people who have been settled for  
 above two years. Apologises for mentioning Stewart after having recom-  
 mended Grant. If appointed, government will not have a more proper  
 person in its pay, from his qualifications, which are detailed. (The letter  
 was written in answer to inquiries as to Stewart's fitness for the office. Lord  
 Dartmouth was Colonial Secretary from August, 1772, to January, 1776.  
 Stewart was appointed Chief Justice in 1775, so that the letter was written  
 at the end of 1774, or early in 1775.) Dartmouth papers.
- Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. Thanks for his precise  
 answers to the queries sent him. Shall again urge that a sum be placed in  
 the estimate for the relief of officials unable to get their salaries paid. See

1775.

January 7,  
 Whitehall.

1775.

no objection to the present arrangement for executing the office of Chief Justice ; hopes soon to send a properly qualified person. Has appointed a son of Desbrisay's to be minister of St. John, in room of Caulfield. The granting of leave to Allanby left to his (Patterson's) discretion.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 55

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 72.)

January 20,  
St. James's.

Warrant granting leave of absence to Patterson.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 49

February 1,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Patterson. Leave of absence granted.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 67

(Duplicate in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 45. Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 74.)

February 12,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Owing to the early cold, the vessel by which he intended to send dispatches is frozen in. Is trying to induce men to attempt the passage to Nova Scotia in a small canoe. If this succeeds it will open a communication with the Island in winter.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 125

May 1.

General state of the quit rents of the Island of St. John.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 191

Undated ; the account is made up to date in the margin. A second account is at p. 203. The first two columns of each agree ; the third column "Rent remaining due, 1st May, 1775," shows in the first (p. 191) £6023 2s. 8d. and in the second £5,966 9s. 4½d.

June 15.

Hon. John Yorke to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Reminds His Lordship of a promise Desbrisay believes was made him on the application of Sir Joseph Yorke.

Copy of the answer is enclosed, that such promotion shall be made as his qualifications may seem to warrant. Dartmouth papers.

June 21,  
Somerset  
House.

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Applies to be appointed to Granada or any other government. Encloses memorial.

The memorial of the same date, enclosed, offers to raise a battalion of 500 men for service in America. Dartmouth papers.

June 30,  
St. James's.

Order in Council referring to the Lords of Trade for consideration and report memorial of Desbrisay for islands adjacent to the Island of St. John.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 193

The memorial is attached. 195

July 18,  
Dublin.

Lord Ligonier to Desbrisay. Is unable to assist him with Dartmouth, not being acquainted with his Lordship. Recommends him to apply to Sir Joseph Yorke. Dartmouth papers.

July 24,  
Charlottetown

Wright to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Patterson has a memorial of his (Wright's) to present ; the injury his family will sustain if he is obliged to leave the island. Sends plan of Crown Lands reserved for towns. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 137

(Duplicate among the Dartmouth papers, and another copy in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 122.)

July 27,  
Somerset  
House.

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Has been informed by Callbeck that Patterson does not intend to leave the island this year. That means a loss to him (Desbrisay) of half the governor's salary and perquisites, and with no salary attached to his office of Lieut.-Governor and no personal fortune, it would be miserable to go to a desolate island. Asks leave, therefore, to remain for a year in hope of obtaining a government, or he would raise a battalion of 500 men at his own expense, on condition of being appointed to the command, naming his own officers to be selected from half pay. Is unhappy that Lord Ligonier is not acquainted with his Lordship (Dartmouth) ; encloses his letter. (See 18th July.)

Dartmouth papers

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1775.  
August 2, Charlottetown Account of the disposal of the money voted for public buildings. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 187
- August 3, Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Sailing of Governor Patterson; he (Callbeck), as senior councillor, has taken the office of administrator. Sends Minutes of Council. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 129  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 120.)  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council of 3rd August. 133
- October 2, Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Has received information of the death of the Queen of Denmark. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 209  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 160.)
- October 2, Charlottetown Callbeck to Pownall. Has received King's speech and copy of Act relative to the fishery. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 213  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 160.)
- November 13, London. Opinion of Counsel (Jackson) on Acts passed in October, 1774. Points out additional objections to Act (amended) for laying out public roads; the Act respecting fees, so far as it relates to the custom house officers, is repugnant to Acts of Parliament. The Act to prevent the non-attendance of representatives is objectionable, in so far as it empowers Justices of the peace to fine representatives for non-attendance at the Assembly. The other Acts contain nothing objectionable. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 181
- November 23, Canso. Spence to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Reports his capture by American armed schooners, which had been at St. John's Island and carried off Callbeck. Had been released along with his wife and servants, but all his effects kept, except his clothes and bedding. Desbrisay, the chaplain, also released. Has hired a schooner to carry them to the island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 145
- November 24, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to the King. Recommend the disallowance of Act respecting fees, passed in St. John's Island in October, 1774. Vol. 4, p. 137
- November 25, Charlottetown Budd to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). The distressing state of the people on the island; the capture of Callbeck, &c. The deplorable situation of the officials, whose salaries have never been paid. Vol. 3, p. 251  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 161.)
- December 8, Charlottetown Stewart to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Arrival of two armed schooners from New England, the crews of which plundered Patterson's house, taking his public and private papers, seized Callbeck and Wright and carried them off. They have since captured a vessel from London, on board of which were Spence and Higgins, whom they robbed of all their effects. The defenceless state of the island; asks that a force be sent for its defence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 247  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 171.)
- December 15, Halifax. Wright to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). He and Callbeck taken prisoners by armed men from two American privateers, who plundered and carried off everything they thought worth taking, including the church furniture. The hardships of their case; the privateers were acting under orders from General Washington to cruise at the mouth of the St. Lawrence to intercept vessels with supplies for the army at Boston. Believes the attack on Charlottetown was out of revenge for recruits being raised on the island for Quebec. 149  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 123.)
- No date. Memorial of Desbrisay for a salary to him as Lieut.-Governor (two copies). Dartmouth papers.  
Memorial of Desbrisay offering to raise a company to consist of a captain, three lieutenants and 100 men to be employed for seven years in making public roads, he to be captain without pay and to select the three lieutenants. Dartmouth papers.
1776.  
January 5, Halifax. Callbeck to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). His success in raising recruits for the defence of Quebec. Attack by American privateers, who

1776.

- behaved like pirates and besides plundering everything of value, threatened to cut Mrs. Callbeck's throat because she was the daughter of Coffin, of Boston, a loyalist, but fortunately she was absent; they stole everything, including clothes, provisions, jewellery, &c. Wright has gone to London to represent his case; he (Callbeck) will try to get back to his government and to relieve the fears of his wife, but he is beggared and undone. Was appointed attorney general six years ago, but neither for that nor for what he should receive in his present situation has he been paid more than one year's salary and has exhausted all his private fortune. Had been released at Salem and made his way to Halifax. Account of the state of affairs among the Americans and the jealousies between the northern and southern people. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 153  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 126.)
- January 15, Callbeck to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Summary of his letter of  
Halifax. the 5th. Proposes measures for the defence of the islands. If not to be defended, recommends the removal or destruction of serviceable ordnance. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 165  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 146.)
- January 24, Secretary of State (Germain) to Governor of St. John's. Act disallowed;  
Whitehall. reasons sent for his (the governor's) private information. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 141.  
(Copy of letter Col. Off., St. J., p. 75).  
(Order in Council disallowing "Act for regulating fees." 76
- January 25, Callbeck to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). The distress of Budd,  
Halifax. Coroner and clerk of the supreme court. Apprehended famine on the island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 173  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 154.)
- January 25, Callbeck to Pownall. Dispatch received. Asks for a box of stationery,  
Halifax. what he had being all carried off. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 177  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 156).
- January 30, Lords of Trade to Committee of Council. Report that the King may be  
Whitehall. recommended to grant the small islands adjacent to St. John's Island to Desbrisay, as asked for in his memorial. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 139
- February 1, Same to Treasury (Cooper). Send report on the quit rents transmitted  
Whitehall. by Patterson, who desires that the receiver be instructed to pay the amount in his hands and future collections to him (Patterson). Request that the Treasury give such order thereon as may appear proper. 142
- February 20, Same to the King. Recommend that the Act for the collection of the  
Whitehall. quit rents be confirmed. 143
- March 2, Callbeck to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Had answers from Admiral  
Halifax. Shuldham and General Howe in respect to the defence of St. John's Island; shall try to get back in order to carry out their views. To enable him to recruit has drawn on the treasury for £824 2s. 4d. Sends two plans prepared by Spry for defence of the island, one of which may be selected. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 189  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 157.)
- Enclosed.* Sir W. Howe to Callbeck, 6th February. Approves of his return to the island and of his proposal to raise 100 men, which he (Callbeck) thinks sufficient for its defence, with the ship of war to be sent by Shuldham. Can give no opinion of the expenses necessary for defensive measures, St. John's Island being outside of his command. 193
- Estimate of expense for constructing a redoubt, &c., according to plan No. 1. 197
- The same according to plan No. 2. 201
- Plans. 205, 207
- March 4, Committee of Council refer to the Lords of Trade for consideration and  
Whitehall. report memorial of the proprietors of St John's Island for a share of His

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1776.

Majesty's bounty in the same manner as the Floridas, the quit rents being unable to defray the cost of the civil government of the island.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 205

An appendix consists of observations on the Island of St. John. "Briefly setting forth the advantages which must arise from the settlement of it to Great Britain, and offering some Reasons, why at this juncture it may prove particularly advantageous to give extraordinary Encouragement," &c.

215

(A duplicate among the Dartmouth papers is endorsed "Governor Patterson's observations on the Island of St. John.")

A paper endorsed: "Remarks by way of appendix to the petition of the proprietors of the Island of St. John." It is addressed to Richard Cumberland and proposes certain modifications should their demands be considered excessive.

227

Estimate for the civil establishment of the Island of St. John, amounting to £3,000.

231

March 20,  
Leicester  
Square.

Patterson to Dartmouth. His confidence in His Lordship's kindness to preserve him and his family from ruin. All his business is stopped at the Treasury and appears as if it would rest there or be determined against him. Asks for His Lordships mediation and will call to explain more fully.

Dartmouth papers.

April 1,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Germain) to Callbeck. Dispatch of 25th January received. The Newfoundland fleet strengthened to watch the St. Lawrence and defend the coast of Nova Scotia, &c. It is from that fleet St. John's Island is to expect security, but he (Callbeck) is not to neglect other means of defence. Is happy to find that the island can furnish supplies to the fleets and armies; the certain market for its produce should make it flourishing. The distresses of the officials and the losses by the depredations of the rebels deserve and shall receive attention, but the island was established as a separate government on condition that the expense was not to become a public burden.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p., 181

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 78 to which is attached Order in Council assenting to Act for the recovery of quit rents).

May 1,  
Charlottetown

Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Has been informed of his (Germain's) appointment on which he offers congratulations.

217

May 1,  
Charlottetown

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 162).  
Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Had arrived this day after being released from the rebels. Recapitulates contents of his letters to Dartmouth of the 10th and 15th January.

221

May 2,  
Charlottetown

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 163).  
Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Has received King's speech and addresses in reply.

225

May 5,  
Charlottetown

(Duplicate in A. & W. I. vol. 413, p. 165).  
Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Has received Act and instructions prohibiting trade and intercourse with the rebellious Colonies.

229

May 9,  
Charlottetown

(Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 165).  
Callbeck to Pownall. Has received and published the King's proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition.

233

May 18,  
Charlottetown

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 166).  
Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Has received order for the disallowance of an Act (title not given). Calls attention to two Acts one for the collection of quit rents, the other for the relief of Quakers, which are inoperative till the King's sanction is given. Brackele, clerk of the Council, drowned; Budd appointed till further orders.

237

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 166.)



1776.  
May 20,  
Charlottetown      Callback to Secretary of State (Germain). The defenceless state of the island; the English speaking inhabitants loyal, but all the French disaffected. Their chief dependence being fowling and hunting, they are all armed, but fortunately possess little ammunition; believes if they had they would extirpate the rest of the population. Fears an invasion from the north of Nova Scotia as much as from New England. Shuldham has promised to send a frigate and arms, ammunition and artillery stores. Urges that measures be taken for the defence of the island and provisions sent; he can have 100 effective men at once collected. 241  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 168.)
- June 4,  
Boston.              Howe to Callback. Enclosed in Callback's of 25th June, which see.
- June 20,  
Whitehall.          Lords of Trade to Committee of Council. Report on the petition of the proprietors of St. John's Island, stating their inability to support the civil establishment, and praying that the island may share in his Majesty's bounty, as now enjoyed by Nova Scotia, East and West Florida, &c. The report gives a history of the constitution of the island as a separate government, the failure of the plan, but the successful issue of the experiment; the value of the island to Great Britain. They recommend that a sum be voted for the support of the civil establishment in accordance with an estimate sent by the proprietors. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 144
- June 25,  
Charlottetown      Callback to Secretary of State (Germain). Thanks for the letter of 1st April; his gratitude for the relief promised. Is pleased at the approval of his application to Shuldham and Howe. Arrival of an armed brig to remain for the protection of the island till a frigate can be sent. Transmits letter from Howe to show his changed opinion as to raising men on the island; represents the necessity of raising and maintaining a force. Differs in opinion from his Lordship as to the probability of another attack; the brutality of the one made last fall; his own personal losses, &c. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 263  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 173.)  
*Enclosed.* Sir W. Howe to Callback, 4th June. Shuldham is sending a frigate; that being a sufficient defence, the guns are to be removed from the island, and the force he proposed is not to be raised. 267
- July 11,  
Charlottetown      Journal of Legislative Council from 26th June to 11th July. B. T., Quebec (Can.), vol. 19, p. 101  
Journal of Assembly for same period. 195
- July 12,  
Charlottetown      Callback to Secretary of State (Germain). Transmits six Acts. The letter contains the titles with remarks. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 271  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 178; another copy in B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 279).
- July 12,  
Charlottetown      Journal of Executive Council. B. T., Quebec (Can.), vol. 19, p. 125.
- July 13,  
Charlottetown      Callback to Secretary of State (Germain). Transmits journals of Council and Assembly. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 275  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 183).
- July 15,  
Charlottetown      Callback to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends minutes of Council (Executive) from 25th June to 12th July. Had sworn in and given a commission to Peter Stewart to be Chief Justice, and had appointed him a member of Council. Blennerhasset appointed clerk of the Council in room of Budd, resigned. Other remarks on the minutes, respecting calling an Assembly, the delay in collecting quit rents, &c. 279  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 184. An extract is in B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 275).
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 283
- August 7,  
Treasury.          Minute of Treasury enclosed in Robinson's of 6th November; which see.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

1776.  
October 10,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends minutes of Council from 14th August to 13th September, with observations on the proceedings. Col. Ct r., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 295  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 188).  
*Enclosed.* Memorial of Council and representatives to Lord Howe, for a ship of war to be stationed for the defence of the island. 301, 307  
(There are two copies of the same date, 12th August, and to the same purport, but differently worded).  
Minutes of Council. 311
- November 2. Memorial of Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain), and to the Lords of Trade, charging Desbrisay with dishonourable conduct. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 255
- November 6,  
Treasury. Robinson to Cumberland. Transmits, by order of the Treasury, for consideration of the Lords of Trade, minute on papers respecting the Island of St. John, desiring the Lords of Trade to prepare an estimate for the expenses of the civil establishment. 243  
*Enclosed.* Minute of Treasury, dated 7th August. 245
- November 11,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade (Cumberland) to Treasury (Robinson). Send estimate for the civil establishment of St. John's Island, to be laid before the Treasury. 154  
Estimate. 153  
(Another copy is at p.155.)
- December 14,  
Treasury. Robinson to Cumberland. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the estimate for the civil establishment of St. John's Island, from 1st January, 1777, to 1st January, 1778. 251
- No date. "A description of the Island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America." The description is a bound MS. volume, the information given in tabular form, with note of the quality of land in each lot; the boundaries of the lots are given, a list of proprietors being at the end.  
Abstract of arrears of salary due to officers of the civil establishment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 843
1777.  
January 1,  
Island of St.  
John. Particulars of the quit rents received by Governor Patterson. 845  
Other papers relating to quit rents, including a charge against Nisbett of misappropriating them. 847 to 852
- February 19,  
Charlottetown Journal of Executive Council from 27th November, 1776, to 19th February, 1777. B. T., Can. (Q.), vol. 19, p. 131  
(Will be found in general collection.)
- February 21,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). His unsuccessful attempt to send dispatches from the 10th of October, some were seized by the rebellious inhabitants of Nova Scotia, others thrown overboard, a vessel to sail in December was frozen in. Will try to persuade a man or two with Stewart to attempt a passage to Nova Scotia in a canoe, this was accomplished by Patterson. If successful it will remove the objection to being so long shut up in the island from intercourse with the rest of the world. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 319  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 195.)
- February 22,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Arrival on the 13th December of H. M. S. "Hunter," with arms and ammunition; the lives and properties of the king's loyal subjects were saved by this timely arrival. Had predicted what took place in Nova Scotia and how it might have been averted. Capt. Boyle of the "Hunter" has agreed on the representation of the Council to remain till recalled. Sends representation of the Council on the steps to be taken for the defence of the island. Has set about completing the company of 100 men; appointed Macdonald and Stewart lieutenants. Has applied to the commander of the navy at Halifax to keep a ship of war constantly stationed at the island. 323  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 198.)

1777.

- Enclosed.* Davidson to Callbeck, dated New London, P.E.I., 28th October, 1776. Report of hostile designs of the Indians against several places, including Prince Edward Island. Col. Cor. P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 327
- Minutes of Council, 21st February, containing depositions respecting the attacks made by American privateers. 331
- Address of the Council, 20th February, on the defenceless state of the island. 339
- Address of the Grand Jury, same date and on the same subject. 343
- Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly, same date and on the same subject. 347
- February 24, Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends joint address of Legislative Council and Assembly on the distress of the inhabitants since the outbreak of rebellion. 351  
Charlottetown
- (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 203.)
- March 15, Howe to Callbeck. Enclosed in Callbeck's of 21st November, 1777, which see.  
New York.
- April 10, Secretary of State (Germain) to Patterson. The sum of £3,000 has been voted for the civil establishment of St. John's Island, which should be met by the exertions of the inhabitants and proprietors. He is to leave at once to resume his duties. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 255  
Whitehall.
- (Duplicate in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 53. Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 85.)
- Enclosed.* Estimate from 1st January, 1777, to 1st January, 1778. 259  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 87.)
- July 1, Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Since his letter of 22nd February had raised, armed and clothed between 60 and 70 able men, and shall have the whole number completed before September. Has also completed a seven, three and two gun battery, and has begun to erect barracks for the reception of troops; has drawn on the Treasury for the expense; shall obey General Howe's instructions. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 369  
Charlottetown
- (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 204.)
- July 9, Robinson to Cumberland. Transmits for consideration and report by the Lords of Trade, memorial from Desbrisay, stating that his name had been omitted in the return of the salaries payable out of quit rents, on the ground that he was absent without leave. The King's leave of absence shall be produced, if necessary. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 259  
Treasury.
- July 16, Memorial of Samuel Smith, agent for the Island of St. John, for advice as to the distribution of salaries on the civil establishment. Whether he should pay the whole of their respective salaries to the officers residing in England, or reserve any, and what part, to the support of the deputies doing the duty. 263  
New Inn.
- July 23, Lords of Trade (Cumberland) to Treasury (Robinson). Transmit report on the memorial of Desbrisay that his name, as Secretary of St. John's, has been omitted in the return of arrears due on salaries payable from quit rents. No civil officer is entitled to salary unless he be resident or have leave of absence. Desbrisay is not residing on the island nor produced leave of absence. Submit to the Treasury whether the established regulations should be departed from. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 156  
Whitehall.
- August 5, Opinion of Counsel on Acts passed in St. John's Island in July, 1776. B. T., St. John's, vol. 1, p. 267  
(Unsigned, but in the handwriting of R. Jackson.)
- August 16, Knox to Cumberland. Sends copies of letters from Callbeck to Germain, to be laid before the Lords of Trade. 271  
Whitehall.
- Enclosed.* Copy of letter of 18th July and extract from letter of 15th July, both 1776. See at the respective dates.
- August 18, Secretary of State (Germain) to Callbeck. Dispatches so far back as 25th June, 1776, only received on 22nd July last, with those of 25th February, 20  
Whitehall.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1777.

1777. His sympathy with the sufferings of the king's officers; the conduct of Allanby to be inquired into. The officers are not now dependent for their salaries on the precarious receipts from quit rents. Is afraid Sir William Howe cannot send a reinforcement before winter; sends copy of letter of instructions to him to send a detachment of 100 men, or to renew orders to him (Callbeck) to raise a company of that number.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 365.

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 88).

September 2,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Shall have the barracks ready before winter for the reception of troops; has now upwards of 80 men and shall soon have his company completed, has drawn on the Treasury for expenses. Has applied for arms to supply the inhabitants; a ship of war is insufficient without such help. Reasons for apprehension. 373  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 208.)

*Enclosed.* Memorial of the proprietors and settlers for protection to the fishery and lumber trade. 377

October 27. Carleton to Callbeck. Enclosed in Callbeck's of 21st November, 1777, which see.

November 19,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Encloses an address to the King and one to his Lordship from the Legislative Council and Assembly, to show their loyalty and attachment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 1

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 210.)

*Enclosed.* Address to Germain. 5

Address to the King. 9

November 21,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends petition from the Legislative Council and Assembly for the continuance of protection to the island. In accordance with the desire of the Legislature, points out the means to be provided for defence. 17

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 212.)

*Enclosed.* Howe to Callbeck, dated New York, 15th March, 1777. Had ordered a ship for the defence of the island, and hopes the "Hunter" arrived in time, the brig ordered having been detained. 23

Carleton to the same, 27th October. Is unable to afford him assistance. Massey, in command at Halifax, will be able, he thinks, to do what is necessary. 27

List of provisions wanted for the supply of 110 men raising for defence. 31

List of arms, &c., for arming 100 men and the militia, also list of ordnance stores. 35

Memorial of the Legislative Council and Assembly for means of defence. 39

December 30,  
Bristol. Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Transmits memorial, offering to raise 500 men at his own expense for any service, the officers to be drawn from half pay and the army. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 381

*Enclosed.* Memorial. 385.

1778.  
January 1. Estimate of the civil establishment of St. John's Island, from 1st January, 1778, to 1st January, 1779. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 158

May 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Germain) to Patterson. He is to return at once to his Government. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 43.

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 89; duplicate in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 57.)

May 18,  
Charlottetown Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Had accepted the resignation of Mellish, deputy for Provost-Marshal Allanby, who has been absent for nearly four years. Mellish has resigned in anticipation of an execution which is about to take place, at which he had got no one to act as executioner. Has, with advice of the Council, appointed Robert Stewart to the office. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 55

1778.

(Duplicate in A. &amp; W. I., vol. 413, p. 217.)

*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council respecting Mellish, &c.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 59

Knox to Governor of the Island of St. John. Sends estimate for 1778.

Col. Off., St. J., p. 90

August 18,  
Charlottetown*Enclosed.* Estimate.

91

Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Another attack on the island by two rebel privateers; the depredations of the crews, shooting cattle and sheep wantonly, taking few of them for food. They escaped before the force sent against them could reach. Had drawn on the Treasury for expense of fortifications and barracks. Shall attend to Howe's instructions.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 47

September 4,  
St. John  
Island.

(Duplicate in A. &amp; W. I., vol. 413, p. 220.)

Callbeck to Secretary of State (Germain). Repeats notice of having drawn on the Treasury. Has in great measure accomplished the necessary works of defence and has very good barracks fit for troops.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 51

September 12,  
New York.

(Duplicate in A. &amp; W. I., vol. 413, p. 218.)

Clinton to Hierlihy. To disband Callbeck's company. Enclosed in Desbrisay's of 15th August, 1780, which see.

November 4,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Germain) to Callbeck. The resignation of Mellish, Provost-Marshal, was properly accepted; the appointment of Stewart approved of. The continued absence of Allanby shall be examined into.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 63

1779.

January 1.

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 93.)

Estimate for the civil establishment of St. John's Island, from 1st January, 1779, to 1st January, 1780.

159

April 26,  
Pall Mall.

Memorial of Nathaniel Coffin, agent for Calbeck. Applies for salary due to Callbeck for acting as deputy registrar and secretary of St. John's Island.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 1

May 6,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Germain) to Callbeck. Bills drawn by him for barracks, &c., have been ordered by the Treasury to be paid, but in future any such expenses ordered by the Commander-in-Chief are to be paid by him.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 67

May —.

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 95.)

Memorial from Samuel Smith, agent for St. John's Island. Gives reasons for not paying the part of the salary due to the Registrar and Secretary, claimed by Coffin for Callbeck.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 5

June 23,  
Suffolk Street.

Memorial by Patterson, stating his services as Governor of St. John's Island, without salary for five years, and asking for relief.

9

July 10,  
St. John's  
Island.

Chief Justice Stewart to Secretary of State (Germain). The ruinous state of the house occupied by the late Chief Justice, which had been alternately used since his death as a church, prison, barracks, assembly house and court-house. As the property of the Crown, the house should be repaired at the expense of Government, or he would do so himself, if he obtained a grant of the property.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 75

July 23,  
Whitehall.

(Duplicate in A. &amp; W. I., vol. 413, p. 221.)

Secretary of State (Germain) to Desbrisay. From the situation of affairs, his absence (presence?) will no longer be dispensed with; he is to proceed without delay to St. John's Island.

Col. Off., St. J., p. 97

July 24,  
Whitehall.

Same to Allanby. He is to proceed at once to St. John's Island.

97

July 24,  
London.

Patterson to de Grey. Allanby, provost marshal, has been absent nearly five years. Asks that Germain's opinion should be taken, whether he should not return to his duty.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 71

August 27,  
Charlottetown

Hierlihy to Secretary of State (Germain). Having only a major's pay, it is not sufficient to support his wife and family who, he expects will be delivered up by the rebels, asks for the property on the island granted to

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1779.

Charles Lee, who has joined the rebels, this would be at the same time some compensation for the two estates he had lost in Connecticut.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 79

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 224.)

September 15,  
Halifax.

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). His arrival and will at once leave for Charlottetown. His distress, owing to his salary not being paid, asks for salary as Lieut.-Governor.

107

*Enclosed.* Memorial for payment of the arrears of his salary as Secretary of the island of St. John.

111

October 20,  
Charlottetown

Journal of the Legislative Council from 8th to 20th October.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 5, p. 1

The same for the Legislative Assembly.

95

(A formal meeting of the latter took place on the 30th July, to examine the returns of the election.)

November 4,  
Whitehall.

De Grey to Hierlihy. Germain is sensible of the distresses of loyalists, but has no power to grant private property, as requested in letter of 27th August.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 103

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 99.)

November 4,  
Whitehall.

Same to Chief Justice Stewart. Germain is sorry he has been and is so ill accommodated with a house, but does not know how to give orders that would meet his request; on receiving an exact report from the Governor he (Germain) would give every possible assistance.

Col. Off., St. J., p. 98

December 7,  
Charlottetown

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Arrived on the 10th October, and assumed the administration; the legislature engaged in framing laws, of which he gives a list, with remarks. Arrival of the "Camilla" and a transport with five officers and 200 men of Knyphausen's corps, on the way to New York, but landed on account of the bad condition of the transport. The officers are well quartered; the men have built comfortable huts, and provisions and rum are laid in to serve till the middle of June.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4. p. 87

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 233.)

December 15,  
London.

Nisbett to de Grey. In regard to the bills drawn by Callbeck on the Treasury and protested, the Council found that, according to instructions, the bills for the expense of raising a company should have been drawn on Sir William Howe.

115

*Enclosed.* State of the Provincial Company of the Island of St. John and the fortifications and barracks at Charlottetown. A return made by Nisbett, barrack master.

119

1780.  
January 1.

Estimate of the civil establishment of St. John's Island, from 1st January, 1780, to 1st January, 1781.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 160

January 22.

Memorial of William Nisbett, for bedding, etc., for the troops and for his pay as barrack master.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 13

Estimate of the stores wanted.

15

March 20,  
London.

John Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain.) Governor Patterson approves of the appointment by Callbeck of Nisbett to be barrack master, and hopes it will be confirmed. Through an error, Nisbett was not confirmed in an office intended for him, which was given to another, so that he will be a sufferer should he not be confirmed in the office he now holds.

123

March 25,  
Charlottetown

Journal of Legislative Council from 13th to 25th March.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 5, p. 25

Journal of Legislative Assembly for the same period.

127

May 1,  
Charlottetown

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain) Represents that as Lieut.-Governor he is obliged to pay rent for a house, the only two belonging to the Crown having been granted, one to Patterson as his private property, the other to be a residence for the Chief Justice. Expected arrival of Patterson, under whom he cannot serve, applies for a governorship or to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. If, however, he is to remain, applies for

1780. a salary as Lieut.-Governor, to be derived from the quit rents. The insufficiency of his salary. Asks for an order to the agents to pay the arrears due him. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 91  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 225.)
- May 1, Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Remarks on the purport of  
Charlottetown several Acts of which the titles are given. Requests a grant of £500 from the quit rents, to make roads. 95  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 228.)
- May 19, Secretary of State (Germain) to Callbeck. Has received advices of bills  
Whitehall drawn. The expenses for which these were drawn on the Treasury should have been defrayed by the Commander-in-Chief in America, as ordered, but even if such order had not been given, no bills should be drawn without vouchers, &c. No muster rolls or other papers have been sent respecting the company he is raising, which does not seem to be complete. Particulars should also be sent of Hierlihy's independent companies sent from New York by Sir W. Howe, which arrived on 16th July, 1778. A full specification with details of expenditure to be sent to Sir Henry Clinton, retaining the original vouchers. Patterson has sailed to resume his duties. Hopes when the accounts are settled that, notwithstanding the want of regularity, it will be seen that due attention had been given to the faithful discharge of the public money. 127  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 100.)
- May 30, Same to Patterson. Nisbett will give him particulars of an armament  
Whitehall sailing from Brest, under command of de Ternai, of 7 ships of the line, one 64, *armé en flûte*, two frigates and from 20 to 25 transports and store ships having in all 5,200 land forces, intended for Halifax, Newfoundland or Quebec. Had written to Haldimand on 8th April, that the armament consisted of twelve sail of the line, two fifties and 12,000 land forces (for this letter see Canadian Archives, Series B., vol. 44, p. 32); he is to undeceive Haldimand if there is an opportunity to do so. Graves, with a reinforcement of six ships of the line, has sailed to join Arbuthnot at New York, who is to follow the French fleet wherever it goes, so that should it venture into the St. Lawrence, Haldimand will be prepared against surprise. A fleet sailed from Cadiz on the 28th April, of twelve Spanish sail of the line, with 10,000 troops, but there is no possibility of its destination being his (Patterson's) part of the world. 133  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 104.)
- June 9, Memorial of the Council and Assembly, representing the distress in the  
Charlottetown island for want of European goods. A naval force asked for. 317
- June 28, Memorial of John Patterson, attorney for Walter Patterson, to be heard  
London on behalf of the latter on his demand for payment of his full salary, in opposition to Callbeck's claim. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 17
- July 6, Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). His arrival on the 28th  
Island of St. John. June, after several tedious voyages, having been eight months from the time of sailing till his arrival, six of these at sea. The improvement in the island during his absence; the population, he believes, has doubled in the last six years; there are large stocks of cattle and the necessaries of life abound. Much of this improvement is due to Callbeck's exertions. His gratitude to Germain for his attention to himself and to the Province. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 141  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 236.)
- July 8, Knox to Governor of the Island of St. John. Sends estimate for 1780.  
Whitehall Col. Off., St. J., p. 106  
Estimate. 107
- July 17, Address of the Council and Assembly to Secretary of State (Germain),  
Charlottetown thanking him for past favours and praying that he will not listen to false representations concerning the inhabitants of the island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 321

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1780.  
July 30,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends titles of Acts passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, with remarks. One of the Acts is to change the name of the Island from St. John to New Ireland. Owing to the constant mistakes caused by the similarity of name to that of other places, people are even sailing for Newfoundland under the belief that they were coming to St. John's Island, and the confusion in correspondence is inconceivable. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 145  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 239; another copy in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 31.)
- August 15,  
Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Arrival of Patterson, who proposes to him to take command of Callbeck's company, on condition that he (Desbrisay) resigns one of his civil offices to Callbeck. Other conditions attached, to which he could not consent; so supposes that Callbeck will be recommended. The company raised by Callbeck, by permission of Howe, ordered by Clinton to be disbanded, an order not obeyed. Should the proposed company be raised, prays that His Lordship would recommend his (Desbrisay's) appointment as Captain. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 205  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 251.)  
*Enclosed.* Clinton to Hierlihy, 12th September, 1778, that Callbeck's company is to be disbanded. 211
- September 15,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). While the fleet was off Charles Town (Charlotte town), had tried to remove false impressions from the mind of Arbutnot, respecting the island. Has no hope for any assistance from the navy either to the island or to Quebec, so long as Arbutnot commands the fleet. He promised to send two ships for defence, but they have never arrived. Ships intended for the protection of the St. Lawrence should, he suggests, winter at Charlotte town instead of Quebec, as they might thus be on their stations a month earlier in the spring and remain two months longer in autumn. The north and south ends of Cape Breton are the proper cruising grounds, as if these two passes were watched, the enemy's vessels would not attempt to enter the St. Lawrence. How the rebel privateers carry on their operations. Captains Graves and Perry are both convinced of the service they would render by cruising for two months, yet as they have to go to Quebec they must sail immediately. Captain Graves, who will deliver this letter, can give particulars on the subject. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 151  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 242.)
- September 20,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Charges Desbrisay with misrepresentation and falsehood in his report of the proposed transfer of the command of Callbeck's company. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 159  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 245.)
- September 20,  
St. John's  
Island. Acquittance by Callbeck to Patterson. Enclosed in John Patterson's of 12th January, 1781, which see.
- September 21,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Mellish has resigned his position as deputy to Allanby in the offices of Collector of Customs and receiver of quit rents; has appointed Nisbett in his room, John Russel Spence to be Clerk of Council in place of Nisbett. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 163  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 246.)  
*Enclosed.* Mellish to Patterson, same date. In consequence of bills for his salary being protested, declines longer to do duty for Allanby. 167  
Memorial of Desbrisay for a salary as Lieut. Governor. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 309
- September 21,  
Charlottetown Patterson to de Grey. Introduces John Stuart, appointed agent for the island. 215
- September 21,  
Island of St.  
John.



1780.  
September 30. Memorial of John Hill Winbott, attorney for Callbeck, for payment of the part of the salary due him whilst he commanded St. John's island.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 23  
21

A note of the amount.

(Undated, laid before the Lords of Trade on the date in margin.)

October 10,  
Halifax.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Has absented himself from his government for a few days on public business. Has not yet received an answer from General McLean, who will probably apply to Clinton, thereby losing a season. Recommends that Callbeck's company be put on the establishment; the advantages of such a step.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 171

(Duplicate in A. and W. I., vol. 413, p. 248.)

*Enclosed.* Description and estimate of such military roads as it will be necessary to make in St. John's Island to enable the militia to assemble with sufficient facility for the defence thereof.

175

(Five roads were proposed, one towards Cape Traverse, 35 miles; to the North Cape, 70 miles; to St. Peter's and the East Point, 62 miles; from opposite Charlottetown to Georgetown, 28 miles; from where the latter divides to Georgetown, a branch to the sea coast between Point Prim and Bear Cape, 20 miles; a total of 215 miles. All the settlements, &c., to which these roads would open communication are enumerated. The total cost of clearing 16 feet in the centre of a proposed width of 60 feet, removing the stumps, &c. was estimated at £3,225.)

Patterson to McLean, 10th October. Has examined the plan hitherto adopted for the defence of St. John's Island, of which he does not approve. Sends account of the expense of the garrison and the cost to complete the fortifications, barracks, &c. The number of men required, the inadequacy of measures of defence; even if the plans were perfected, only the capital would be defended. His idea was that to prevent attack the island should be made to appear insignificant, to have a well regulated militia, a few troops, some batteries to defend the harbour of Charlottetown and a blockhouse to prevent surprise. The increase of population has raised a formidable body of men able to bear arms and the legislature has passed a militia law. But roads must be made and 300 stand of arms are wanting. The number of miles of road wanted. If made, the militia armed and embodied and a blockhouse built, he would ask no other assistance for the defence of the island than Callbeck's company. Sends estimate of the cost of the roads and a blockhouse, but believes the work could be done for £3,000, including the completion of public buildings to accommodate 100 men and their officers. Sends calculation of the expense for one year of Callbeck's company showing the great saving that would be effected for troops alone, a corps of five companies gained for active service and the expense of the engineer branch lessened.

179

Estimate of the cost of finishing the fortifications, etc., for the defence of Charlottetown.

191

Calculation of the cost of the St. John volunteers for one year, £3,555 3s. 10d.

195

Calculation of the annual cost of six companies stationed at St. John, £11,009 18s. 9d.

199

Map of St. John, showing the counties, parishes, etc.

203

(In the geographical series, vol. E, of Canadian Archives.)

November 4,  
Whitehall.

De Grey to Desbrisay. Is sorry he has been so ill accommodated with a house, but Germain does not see how it is to be remedied.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 99

(The letter is dated 1779, but that to which it is the answer is dated 1st May, 1780. Desbrisay did not arrive at Charlottetown till 10th October, 1779; see his letter of 7th December.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1780. Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Applies for a year's leave of absence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 235  
 November 10, Charlottetown (Duplicate in A. & W.I., vol. 413, p. 254.)
- November 23, Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Patterson had called on members of Council to restore to the Crown the grants of lands they were possessed of, which they refused to do. His powers, as Lieut.-Governor; in granting land he had obeyed instructions. Encloses affidavit of the number of lots he possesses. Should the King command, or it be his Lordship's pleasure, that he should give up the lands he would do so, but thinks it hard. Sends a formal complaint against Patterson, to be laid before the King. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 219  
*Enclosed.* Complaint of Desbrisay against Patterson, that the £3,000 received in 1773 and 1774, to build a church, court-house and gaol, had never been applied to these purposes. 227  
 Certificate of the number of grants of land registered during the governorship of Patterson and Callbeck. 231
- November 25, Charlottetown Hierlihy to Secretary of State (Germain). States the circumstances of his acquiring lots by grant and purchase, and the demand of Patterson that the members of Council shall give up their purchased lots, thereby destroying all security for the possession of property on the island. 247
- November 26, Charlottetown Minutes of Executive Council from 7th August, 1779, to 26th November, 1780. B.T., St. John's, vol. 5, p. 39  
 (Duplicate in B. T., Can. (Quebec), vol. 19, p. 143. The last minute is dated 11th November.)
- November 27, Island of St. John. Patterson to Lords of Trade. Reports that a shameful monopoly had been made of the town and pasture lots in the royalty of Charlottetown during his absence, contrary to the spirit of the instruction, which is quoted. B.T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 81  
*Enclosed.* Return of the number of town and pasture lots granted in Charlottetown since it was laid out, and in whose administration they were granted. 85  
 Return of the town and pasture lots in the royalty of Charlottetown and by whom they are possessed. 89
- December 16, Whitehall. Grey Elliott to Knox. An application from John (should be Walter) Patterson, Governor of St. John's Island, has been made to the Treasury, respecting the disposal of his salary during his absence. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have a copy of the correspondence respecting the leave of absence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 137  
 (A copy in B. T. St. John's, vol. 4, p. 160, *dis.*, is dated 14th, an error of the copyist. The preceding abstract is from the original letter, dated as in margin.)
- December 16, Whitehall. Elliott to Wimbott. Patterson is to be heard by counsel before the Lords of Trade in reference to Callbeck's claim for part of the salary. He (Wimbott) may also be heard by counsel on behalf of Callbeck. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 161
1781. Knox to Elliott. -Sends, by direction of Germain, attested copies of nine Acts passed in St. John's Island and copy of Patterson's letter, to be laid before the Lords of Trade. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 27
- January 10, Whitehall. *Enclosed.* Patterson to Germain, 30th July, 1780, which see.
- January 12, Londonderry. John Patterson to Elliott. Has been informed that Callbeck has given Governor Patterson a full acquittance of the claim for a portion of the salary, and was totally ignorant of the claim made by Coffin on his behalf. The acquittance has been sent to Stuart, agent for the island. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 61  
*Enclosed.* Copy of acquittance by Callbeck. 65
- January 16, Whitehall. Knox to Elliott. Sends, by direction of Germain, copies of correspondence with Patterson, respecting his leave of absence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 3, p. 37

1781.

*Enclosed.* Patterson to Dartmouth, 2nd September, 1774.

Dartmouth to Patterson, 1st February, 1775.

Warrant for leave of absence, 20th January, 1775.

Germain to Patterson, 10th April, 1777.

Same to same, 7th May, 1778.

(For enclosures see their respective dates.)

- January 23. Estimate of the civil establishment of the Island of St. John, from 1st January, 1781, to 1st January, 1782. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 165
- January 26, Portsmouth. Memorial of Richard Williams that he had entered into an agreement with Patterson for 2,000 acres in St. John's Island for settlers from South Wales. Asks that application may be made to the Admiralty for leave of absence, that he may complete arrangements. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 69
- February 6, Whitehall. Elliott to Williams. The Lords of Trade have no information from Patterson of the agreement transmitted on 26th January. Shall be glad if he would call to explain it B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 162
- February 16, Spithead. Williams to Lords of Trade. Owing to stormy weather, boats have been unable to pass and repass. Renews his request that the Admiralty should be asked to grant him leave of absence. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 73
- February 28, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Germain) to Patterson. Learns of his (Patterson's) satisfaction at the growth of the colony during his absence. Hopes it will increase from natural causes and the accession of settlers from the revolted colonies, but holds out no hope of emigrants from the British dominions in Europe, the population being too much exhausted to admit of sparing any to populate distant territories. His proposed name of New Ireland has already been appropriated, but there is no objection to changing the name of the island to New Guernsey or New Anglesea. His astonishment at the charge of £11,000 for the garrison, as it was only intended 100 men should be sent; approves of proposal to augment Callbeck's company to 100, withdrawing the other five. Laments the extent of works caused by the indiscretion of the engineer. Sends 300 stand of arms as a present from the King to the Militia. The opening of roads, whilst enabling the militia to assemble, would afford means to the enemy to attack from every quarter, and in the present state of the island, there would be an advantage over the enemy by the knowledge the inhabitants have of the country. As the population increases, roads will of course be opened. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 239
- (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 108.)
- March 1, Island of St. John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Had called an Assembly on the 20th February, which passed several Acts, a list of which is given, with remarks. 251
- (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 255. Another copy is in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 107.)
- March 1, Whitehall. Elliott to Stephens. Asks the Admiralty to grant leave to Williams, to wait on the Lords of Trade. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 163
- March 2, Admiralty. Stephens to Elliott. Leave granted to Williams to come to London to wait on Lords of Trade. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 77
- April 29. Opinion of Counsel (Jackson) on nine Acts, passed in the Island of St. John, in July, 1780. Objections to the "Act directing the proceedings against forcible entry"; "Act appointing the recording of all deeds of sale, conveyances and mortgages"; "Act for altering the name of the island from St. John to that of New Ireland;" defects in the Militia Act which, however, is better than none. The other Acts contain nothing objectionable. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 99
- (Undated. Laid before the Lords of Trade on the date in the margin.)
- May 8, Whitehall. Thompson to Elliott. Sends, by direction of Germain, for the consideration of the Lords of Trade, nine Acts lately received from Governor Patterson. 91

## Department of Agriculture Archives.

1781.  
May 10,  
Charlottetown

Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Part of the prisoners of war landed to relieve the "Danae" and "Pandora." His doubts as to the settlement for supplying the prisoners with provisions.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 259

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 259, where it is marked "Not signed or dated.")

May 15,  
Whitehall.

Elliot to Thompson. Transmits letter from Patterson, with enclosures, for the information of Germain. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 164

May 31.

Opinion of Counsel (Jackson), on nine Acts passed in St. John's Island in 1779 and 1780. Objections to the "Act for ascertaining the privileges of the members of the General Assembly and their servants and the mode of general and partial elections:" "Act empowering the Justices of Peace to enquire into and regulate the prices of all sorts of provisions and the rates of entertainment in public houses and inns;" "Act to prevent forestalling the market." The others are not open to objection.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 95

June 9,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Dispatch received; thanks for arms. Had not viewed the opening of roads in the same light as His Lordship, but sees the force of the reasoning. Does not know how to authorize the change of the name of the island; the law passed for that purpose was not to take effect till sanctioned; his difficulties in respect to the forms of law, owing to his own inexperience and that of the Council. Had given no encouragement to emigrants, but had given to a delegate from Wales the terms on which he would sell his own lands; is sorry to hear that this man has been giving trouble to the Board of Trade.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 263

(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 260.)

June 20,  
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade to the King. Report that the reasons given by Patterson for assenting to the "Act for altering the name of the island from St. John to that of New Ireland," passed on 17th July, 1780, appear to be well founded, but compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants is left to His Majesty's pleasure.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 166

June 20,  
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Recommend the disallowance of two Acts, namely: "Act for ascertaining the privileges of Members of the General Assembly and their servants," &c. and "Act for directing the proceedings against forcible entry." 167

(For opinion of counsel on these Acts, see 31st May.)

June 20,  
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade to Patterson. The improper conduct of the Lieut.-Governor in his (Patterson's) absence, in making unjustifiable grants of town and pasture lots to himself and members of the Council; would have advised the dismissal of the Lieut.-Governor and censure of the members of Council who had concurred with him, but for his (Patterson's) proposal that one lot should be retained for each person in their family, the other lots to be surrendered to the Crown. As they had referred the decision to Germain, no further steps would be taken till an answer should be received to this letter. It is expected that the parties concerned comply with his (Patterson's) proposal, that no servant or others than the wives and children of the grantees should be included in the right, that the surrender be made in open court, the title and description of each lot, with the name of the party surrendering being entered in the court record and minutes of Council, so as to prevent further controversy. Remarks on nine Acts passed whilst Desbrisay was Lieut.-Governor in his (Patterson's) absence. Their satisfaction at the increase of settlers on the island. Williams has represented that he had entered into an agreement with him (Patterson) to bring settlers from Wales, the charge of transporting them to be borne by Government, but no such condition appears in the agreement. It is not

1781.

- meant to encourage emigration from these Kingdoms to St. John's Island, and there is no fund for transportation. B.T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 170  
State of the volunteers and independent companies. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 357
- July 24, Charlottetown Clinton to Patterson. Enclosed in Patterson's of 18th September, which see.
- July 25, New York. Secretary of State (Germain) to Patterson. Sends Order in Council, disallowing two Acts. Col. Off., St. J., p. 112  
Order in Council disallowing "Act for ascertaining the privileges of the "Members of the General Assembly," &c. and "Act for directing the proceedings against forcible entry and detainer." 113
- August 2, Whitehall. Knox to Governor of the Island of St. John. Sends estimate for 1781. (Note at foot: "Estimate same as for preceding year.") 115
- September 11, Island of St. John. Patterson to Lords of Trade. Has received dispatches with information of the changes made by the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 117
- September 11, Island of St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Germain). Has received dispatches, with enclosures. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 291  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 263).
- September 16, St. John's Island. Patterson to Brigadier General Campbell, Enclosed in Patterson's of 18th September, which see.
- September 18, Island of St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Germain). Dispatches received; sends copy of letter from the Commander-in-Chief (Clinton) that it is not his pleasure to obey the King's commands. Has written on the subject, and encloses copy of his letter Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 295  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 266).  
*Enclosed.* Clinton to Patterson, 25th July. Not considering the island of St. John to be within his jurisdiction, he must decline to sanction appointments or expenditure. This opinion was shared by Sir W. Howe, as is shown by his letter to Callbeck in 1776. Had desired Campbell, commanding Nova Scotia, to remove Hierlihy's corps to Nova Scotia, and has given warrant to Callbeck to augment his company to 100 men, agreeably to Germain's letter. 299  
Patterson to Brigadier General Campbell, 16th September. Had laid before Council Germain's letter, authorizing Callbeck to augment his company to 100 men and for the erection of a blockhouse, after which Hierlihy's five companies were to be withdrawn; had, also, laid the correspondence before Council, which did not consider the withdrawal of troops consistent with the safety of the island. A French fleet is off the coast intended for New York or, failing that, for Halifax. Should the report of the withdrawal of the troops spread, there can be no doubt of the island being attacked. Besides, it appears to be intended that the blockhouse should be erected and the company completed before the troops are withdrawn. There is still sufficient time this autumn to erect the blockhouse, and he hopes that orders will be given to the engineer to that effect. Encloses copy of letter from Cargenven, the officers being alarmed that their detention would prevent them from being incorporated, but the alarm has subsided. Want of clothing and bedding. Recommends the brothers Wheaton for promotion. 303
- October 4. Memorial from John Stuart, agent for the island of St. John, for naval protection to the island. 313
- October 7, Halifax. Campbell to Patterson. Enclosed in Patterson's of 21st October, which see.
- October 14, Charlottetown. Weekly state of Callbeck's company. 355

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1781.  
 October 21,  
 Island of St.  
 John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends copy of answer from Campbell to his letter of 16th September. If he (Patterson) has erred, it has been after full consideration and advice. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 329
- Enclosed.* Campbell to Patterson, 7th October. Cannot give orders for the construction of works on the island of St. John. Flatters himself that Hierlihy's companies will be sent by the transports carrying the arms, etc., for the militia. 333
- October 26,  
 Charlottetown Curgenven to Secretary of State (Germain). Gives details of the hardships to which the independent companies are exposed by being stationed in St. John's Island. 349  
 (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 270.)
- October 27,  
 Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Is distressed that he has received no answer to his letters, especially as Callbeck received one, thanking him for his good conduct whilst commanding. He (Desbrisay) had passed more laws during the nine months he commanded than Callbeck had done during his four years; is hurt at Callbeck being preferred to him to the command of a company, which is incomplete and undisciplined; would exchange his office with Callbeck for the command of the company with local rank. This had been agreed to last year, but broken off, as Patterson insisted on his allowing the deputy secretary £50 a year. The cause of his not being on friendly terms with Patterson. The improper construction of the barracks, &c., under the superintendence of Callbeck, appointed by Spry, engineer at Halifax. The exorbitant charge, the accounts for which were rejected by Brigadier McLean. 271  
 (Duplicate at p. 279. One, dated 28th, in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 276, and another copy dated 27th in A. & W. I., vol. 414, p. 1.)
- October 27,  
 Island of St.  
 John. Nisbett to Secretary of State (Germain). Applies for leave of absence. 365
- October 28,  
 Charlottetown Patterson to Campbell. Letter of 7th October received; cannot part with troops until the orders in Germain's letter are all complied with, that is to say, the erection of a blockhouse and the completion of Callbeck's company. 337
- October 30,  
 Island of St.  
 John. Memorial of Chief Justice Stewart, reporting the loss he had sustained by shipwreck, to the great distress of himself and family. Cannot, owing to this, and the exorbitant price of every thing, support himself and family on his present salary, which is less than salaries given in Nova Scotia and Canada, although the cost of living in these Provinces is not so great as in St. John's Island. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 113
- October (?). Memorial of Allanby, Provost Marshal, resigning his office and praying that William Falcon may succeed him. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 325
- November 6,  
 Whitehall. Fisher to Cumberland. Sends, by direction of Germain, sixteen Acts (seventeen are specified in the accompanying paper). They are to be laid before the Lords of Trade for consideration. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 103
- November 9,  
 Charlottetown *Enclosed.* Patterson to Secretary of State, 1st March, 1781, which see. Minutes of Executive Council from 26th November, 1780, to date in the margin. B. T., St. John's, vol. 5, p. 155
- November 18,  
 Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Germain). Sends memorial for a salary to him as Lieut.-Governor, out of the quit rents, all other officials having salaries. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 283
- Postscript. Had written to Townshend, Master General of the Ordnance, respecting Callbeck's conduct. 285  
 (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 414, p. 7.)
- November 19,  
 Island of St.  
 John. *Enclosed.* Memorial. 287  
 Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Alexander Richardson appointed schoolmaster in room of William Patterson, who is dead. Does

1781. not wish him confirmed, as he is not a Latin scholar, but he will do for the time, as he is a good English scholar. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 341  
(Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 268.)
- November 22, Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Has drawn for contingent  
Island of St. expenses. Gives details and explanations. 345  
John. (Duplicate A. & W. I., vol. 413, p. 268.)
1782.  
January 1. Estimate for the civil establishment from 1st January, 1782, to 1st  
January, 1783. B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 179
- January 25, Patterson to Secretary of State (Germain). Is constructing a boat to  
Island of St. cross to the continent; if his plan succeed, it will put the island in com-  
John. munication in winter with the rest of the world. The robberies committed  
ever since the arrival of the independent companies; one man condemned  
to be hanged, but no one could be found to act as executioner; the provost  
marshal resigned, nobody would accept the office, so that the man was first  
reprieved and then pardoned. The confessions of the prisoner have led to  
the discovery of other offenders. Has appointed Spence provost marshal,  
on the distinct engagement that he is to do, or cause to be done, every part  
of the duty. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 1  
(Duplicate in B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 127).
- February 2, Minutes of Council, 1st December, 1782 (1781) to date in the margin.  
Charlottetown. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 7
- February 28, Ellis to Patterson. Dispatches received; the confusion in the number-  
Whitehall. ing. His insertion of the suspensory clause in doubtful Acts approved of.  
Is surprised that the order to send the independent companies to Halifax,  
had not been complied with; it was never intended that so large a detach-  
ment should remain on the island; remarks on the cost of defensive works;  
he is to send all the troops to Halifax, except Callbeck's company. The  
contingent expenses, for which a bill was drawn, must be made a provin-  
cial charge. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 4, p. 359  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 116.)
- March 8. Opinion of Counsel (Jackson) on Acts transmitted in accordance with  
Fisher's letter of 6th November, 1781. B. T., St. John's, vol. 2, p. 121
- April (?). Charles Berry's account of the proceedings of Lieut.-Governor, Council  
and Assembly, in regard to the collection of quit rents. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 353
- June 22, Patterson to Secretary of State (North). Congratulates His Lordship  
Island of St. on his appointment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 17  
John.
- June 27, Nepean to Governor of the Island of St. John. Sends estimate for  
Whitehall. 1782. Col. Off., St. J., p. 119  
Estimate. 120
- August 22, Secretary of State (Towshend) to Governor of the Island of St. John.  
Whitehall. Sends copy of letter of the 21st June, 1781, from the late Board of Trade,  
which had failed to reach him. To send return of imports and exports for  
the four preceding years. The Act to attach the estates and effects of  
absent debtors is to be amended in accordance with instructions. The Acts  
last sent were not duly authenticated; care must be taken in this respect;  
otherwise they cannot be admitted as evidence.  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 121.)  
Additional instructions. 123
- September 11, Secretary of State to Governor of St. John. Sends two additional in-  
Whitehall. structions, one to send duplicates, the other for the regulation of his con-  
duct to persons holding offices by patent. 125

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1782.  
October 19,  
London. Memorial by Captain MacDonald, 84th regiment, for self and other officers, asking for suspension of the order to enforce the collection of quit rents, and for the restoration of any lands sold for arrears. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 337  
(The memorial is undated ; for conjectural date see MacDonald's letter of 25th October.)
- October 25,  
London. MacDonald to Nepean. Explains what he desires should be embodied in the instructions for grants of land, so that naval as well as military officers may be included. 1
- November 30,  
Charlottetown. Address by officers of the King's Rangers to loyalists who intend to seek homes in the northern Colonies next spring, pointing out the advantages of the Island of St. John ; call attention to the misrepresentations concerning the island, and ask them to come and judge for themselves. 5
- December 7,  
Island of St. John. Patterson to Stuart, agent for St. John's Island. Sends extracts from letters of 2nd November and 1st and 7th December. (The dates are not given in the extracts.) His proceedings in relation to quit rents. The progress of the island in spite of drawbacks from the war ; increasing products and exports ; it will afford a happy asylum for the loyalists. The informality in the Acts passed and its causes. Applies for troops on the conclusion of peace. His difficulties with the new settlers, who, like all going to new countries, are largely of a rude and intractable character. 105
- December 10,  
Island of St. John. Same to King. (?) Public and private letters received. Shall pay attention to Stupitz or any of the gentlemen mentioned in private letter. Additional instructions, etc., received, to which he shall attend. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 21
- December 23,  
Whitehall. Grey Elliott to Samuel Smith. To send accounts and vouchers for the expenditure of the annual grant for the civil establishment of St. John's Island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 9
1783.  
May 1,  
Island of St. John. Remark on the sum of £170 is attached. 11  
Patterson to ——— Death of Higgins, naval officer. Has in the meantime appointed Thomas Wright to succeed him ; his qualifications ; recommends his permanent appointment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 25
- May 2,  
Charlottetown. Hayden to Secretary of State (Townshend). Sends memorial for the post of naval officer ; states his losses on account of his loyalty, and gives copy of certificate from the officers of the New Jersey Volunteers. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 13
- May 3,  
Charlottetown. *Enclosed.* Memorial. 17  
A similar letter to Nepean, with certificate, etc. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- May 12,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (North) to Patterson. On complaint of the operation of the Act for collecting quit rents, he is directed to take no proceedings against lands in arrear for these, and suits begun are to be stopped. As the interest of the Crown is alone concerned in the quit rents, a bill for their regulation shall be transmitted to be passed. An answer is expected respecting the reprehensible grants of reserves made by Desbrisay to himself and other officers of the Crown, and whether the Assembly has passed an Act to explain and amend the Act for attaching the estates and effects of absent debtors. Col. Off., St. J., p. 126
- May 12,  
Island of St. John. Additional instructions respecting quit rents. 129  
Patterson to Stuart. Is not surprised at hearing that the proprietors whose lands were confiscated for non-payment of quit rents are complaining ; supposes he shall be the principal object of blame. Justifies his course at great length. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 110
- May 23,  
Charlottetown. Memorial of officers of the civil establishment, complaining of the conduct of Samuel Smith, agent for St. John's Island, in withholding payment of their salaries on the most flimsy prettexts. 317



1783.  
May 23.

Budd to ———. Applies for the appointment of naval officer in St. John's Island; has mentioned to Chief Justice Stewart his plan of exchange from his present position. A. & W. I., vol. 616

May 28,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State to Lord President of Council. A bill has been prepared to be laid before the Assembly of St. John's Island respecting the collection of quit rents, for repealing the Act now in force and for relieving the proprietors whose lands have been sold under that Act. Requests that the new Act be laid before the King in Council, so that, if approved, instructions concerning it may be sent to the Governor.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 27

(An unsigned draught of apparently the same letter as the above is in A. & W. I., vol. 597, p. 244).

June 11,  
Charlottetown

Memorial of Desbrisay. Complains that Callbeck, who was acting as Governor from the time Patterson left till he (Desbrisay) returned, had been appointed deputy engineer, although he knows nothing of the duties, and has been erecting useless and expensive works. He had also drawn large sums for the company he was raising, although it consisted only of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and six or seven privates. Other complaints against Callbeck for making exorbitant charges, etc.

A. & W. I., vol. 616

June 18,  
Admiralty.

George Rogers to Nepean. He is disposed to cede part of his lands in the island of St. John for the benefit of the loyalists. A. & W. I., vol. 682

June 19,  
London.

Stuart to Nepean (?) The necessity for at once sending orders to New York to forward the loyalists to St. John's Island as early as possible.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 21

June 29,  
London.

Certified copy by Stuart of the proposal made by the proprietors of lands on St. John's Island to give up one fourth of their lands to the loyalists. The names of the proprietors and the quantity of the lands held by each are on the proposal. 25

July 14,  
Charlottetown

Minutes of Council from 4th May, 1782, to date in the margin.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, pp. 29 to 103

July 16,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Lords of Trade. Is taking measures, as directed, to recover for the Crown town and pasture lots, granted contrary to instructions. Enters into details on the subject. 105

July 18,  
Island of St.  
John.

Same to Secretary of State (North). The New Englanders in a fair way to destroy the sea cow fishery. Claim to a monopoly of the fishing on the Magdalen Islands made by Gridley, who fled to Boston to escape arrest; so long as he held it he prevented trespass by the New Englanders; there is now no restraint on them. The habits of the cows, by which the fishermen are able to slaughter them, leaving the calves to perish. No males are amongst them in spring, when the fishing is carried on, although the proper time is the autumn, when they yield more oil, all are together, male and female, and the calves can provide for themselves. The American fishermen pursue and frighten them, so that they are so scattered as not to be worth attending to. The quantity of oil they yield at a proper season; a good hide should supply 20 pairs of cart traces, which require no preparation except drying in the sun. 115

July 24,  
St. James's.

Additional instructions respecting the offer of proprietors of lands in St. John's Island to transfer a portion of them for the benefit of the loyalists.

B. T., St. John's, vol. 4, p. 180

(Included in collection of instructions. Another copy is in B. T., Nova Scotia, vol. 40, p. 280).

July 24,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (North) to Governor of St. John. Sends Order in Council respecting the lands in arrear for quit rents and bill on the subject; explanations as to the mode of procedure. Shall expect to hear what steps have been taken with respect to lands granted by the Lieut.-Governor during his (Patterson's) absence. Col. Off., St. J., p. 135

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1783.  
August 22,  
Whitehall. Nepean to the same. Sends estimate for 1783. Col. Off., St. J., p. 141  
Estimate. 142
- October 1,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Stuart. Has learned of the disallowance of the Act providing for the collection of quit rents, etc. Reasons to be urged against this resolution, with suggestions as to provisions on the subject.  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 116
- October 14,  
Island of St.  
John. Same to Secretary of State (North). Has received dispatch with proposals from the proprietors. Is anxious for instructions; has scattered over the continent information of the quantity of land offered and of His Majesty's gracious intentions towards refugees. The island is experiencing the good effects of peace and is attracting farmers, fishermen and merchants. If he mentioned the number of fishing vessels to be built before May it would appear fabulous. The island will turn out to be as advantageous to Great Britain as he always said, and will be an excellent nursery for seamen.  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 121
- November 15,  
Island of St.  
John. Same to the same. Has received dispatches respecting the collection of quit rents; all proceedings had been stopped in expectation of its arrival. When the bill on the subject is received, it shall be acted on as ordered. Had informed the Lords of Trade of proceedings respecting lands granted by the Lieut.-Governor. The Assembly has not met since report was received of the disallowance of the Act for attaching the estates, etc., of absent debtors, it shall be laid before the legislature to be altered as directed. Has not been able to send returns of imports and exports; apparently no books have been kept during Allanby's absence, now nine years. Had given the office of Collector of Customs to Nisbett, but without salary; his appointment has neither been confirmed nor rejected by the Treasury, nor can he get any answer; there are several instances of the same kind, that of the Provost Marshal being one; how he was forced to overcome the difficulty; other cases cited, which make him appear to be a shadow without any power. 125
- November 21,  
Island of St.  
John. Same to the same. Shall send minutes of Council, in which all his public transactions can be seen. 135
- December 17,  
Island of St.  
John. Same to Stuart. Has received instructions and dispatches, which there is not time to answer by the vessel about to sail. The want of instructions to supply the loyalists with provisions, &c., will frustrate the intentions of the proprietors on their behalf. Other difficulties from want of funds to pay for surveying and fees. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 29
1784.  
March 26,  
London. Stuart to Nepean. Suggests the instructions that might be given for supplying provisions to loyalists. 121
- March (?). Memorandum with queries as to the payment of salaries to officers appointed to fill vacancies till the King's pleasure be known. 125
- March —. Memorial of Walter Berry, who had accepted bills for the salaries of most of the officers, which were dishonoured, praying for relief. 305
- April 4,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (North). Dispatches received too late to answer. His deliberate consideration of the bill respecting quit rents, which with the correspondence he had laid before the Council. Answers at length the misrepresentations which he alleges led to the passing of the bill and encloses a paper dealing with them. The letter is a narrative of the proceedings in regard to the original grants of land, the fixing of quit rents, &c. How the proceeds have been used, so that there is no money for the service in the treasurer's hands. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 143
- April 13,  
Charlottetown margin. Journal of the House of Representatives, from 6th March to date in margin. At the end is a notice to the public, issued by the sitting members against the dissolution of the Assembly. 41

1784.  
April 18,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (North). Had dissolved the Assembly to give the new settlers an opportunity to vote or to be elected. His contemplated taxes. The efforts of Stewart, son of the Chief Justice, to have men selected by himself elected, in which he was successful. The illegal course followed by the Assembly caused him to dissolve it. Sends copy of paper affixed in the most public place in Charlottetown to show the temper of the Assembly and of Stewart who signed as speaker, although the Assembly was dissolved. Submits his own course in dissolving, to his Lordship's consideration. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 161  
*Enclosed.* Motion by Budd, clerk of the Crown, that a recommendation be made for an addition to the salary of the Chief Justice. 179
- April 22,  
London. Memorial from Stuart, respecting payment of their salaries to officers appointed by the Governor of St. John Island to fill vacancies, until the King's pleasure be known. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- April (?),  
Charlottetown Patterson. Charges by the Assembly of St. John's Island against Lieut.-Governor Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 333  
(The date in margin is conjectural, founded on the public notice by the members of the Assembly, at the end of the Journal of 13th April.)
- May 7,  
London. Stuart to Nepean. Sends paper on the subject of their conversation. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 129  
*Enclosed.* Paper of suggestions on the arrangement for the loyalists going to St. John's Island. 133
- May 14,  
London. Stuart to Nepean. Had, as desired, put in writing the proposals respecting loyalists for St. John's Island, but has not received the promised answer. Understands that 40,000 landed at Nova Scotia, many of whom wish to settle on St. John's Island; very few have gone to Canada; may he tell John Patterson of the complaints against his brother, as it is probable he can answer them. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- May 18,  
London. Same to the same. Requests an answer to the proposals for the refugees, intending to settle in St. John's Island, to be laid before the proprietors. At this season, delay would be equivalent to refusal. Vol. 682
- May 23,  
Charlottetown Patterson to Parr, respecting loyalists. Enclosed in letter to Secretary of State of 20th November, which see.
- June 2,  
Island of St.  
John. Chief Justice Stewart to Secretary of State (Sydney). Charges Patterson with seducing his wife and trying to deprive him (Stewart) of his office. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 137
- June 8,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (North) to Patterson. Dispatches received. The sea-cow fishery has not been of great advantage to the country, yet proper precautions should be taken to preserve it and to prevent the New Englanders from destroying the young; Admiral Campbell will, no doubt, give proper directions on the subject. The King's favourable designs towards loyalists who may desire to settle on St. John's Island. Sends extracts from letters to Parr on the subject. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 139
- June 8,  
Whitehall. Same to the same. Arrangements for the division of Nova Scotia nearly completed. St. John's Island to be reduced to a lieut.-governorship and re-annexed to the eastern part of Nova Scotia, but to enjoy its own constitution and retain its own jurisdiction. If he (Patterson) cannot reconcile himself to the reduction, he (North) would be glad to have any proper opportunity of serving him. 183
- June 16,  
London. H. Mowat to Nepean. Sends papers relating to St. John's Island to be returned. A. & W. I., vol. 682  
*Enclosed.* Proclamation by Patterson, 13th April, 1784, that the Assembly not having met according to adjournment is *ipso facto* dissolved, so that there is no longer an Assembly.  
Notice by the Assembly to the public that the delay in meeting was caused by the bad weather, and that having met on the 10th, the proclamation is unconstitutional and invalid.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1784.  
June 30,  
Halifax. Parr to Patterson respecting loyalists. Enclosed in letter from Patterson to Secretary of State of 20th November, which see.
- July 12,  
Island of St. John. Patterson to Secretary of State (North). Is forwarding the minutes of Council, which show the steps taken to distribute to the loyalists the lands resigned for their use by the proprietors; the general satisfaction; vast numbers are expected from the middle States; if allowed to give encouragement as in the other Colonies, the island would soon vie with the oldest in commerce and agriculture. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 187  
(In letter of 10th August, this letter is said to be written on the 30th.)
- July 16,  
London. Memorial by John Patterson, on behalf of Walter Patterson, that in the new arrangement of the provinces he may be continued as Governor, instead of being reduced to the rank of Lieut.-Governor.  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 141
- July 19,  
London. John Patterson to Nepean. By the estimate for St. John's Island, the salary of £150 for the Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council would indicate that the offices are united, but two are held by Desbrisay and one by Nisbett at £80, depending on which he had removed his family to the island and become a settler. The offices of Secretary and Registrar have seldom had a salary attached, the fees making the office lucrative. The three offices have not been united in any of the Colonies. Nisbett has been receiver of quit rents for twelve years without salary, asks, therefore, that the salary of £50 be annexed to the office of Clerk of the Council. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- July 30,  
Charlottetown. Patterson to Parr respecting loyalists. Enclosed in letter to Secretary of State of 20th November, which see.
- August 10,  
Island of St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had on the 30th July sent minutes of Council to North. (The letter referred to is dated 12th July.) Had since received notice of his (Sydney's) appointment. Disbanded soldiers and refugees given the same privileges as in the other provinces. To prevent the abuses consequent on the officers being no longer in command of the disbanded troops, had appointed McMillan agent for them and for the refugees, on whose report the issues are to be made. Similar appointments were made in the other provinces at a guinea a day; the work being less on the island had allowed two dollars; Major General Campbell approves of the arrangement, so that he hopes it may be confirmed. The irregularities by Hayden and others; the military in general since the war have not shown the attention which the good of the service requires, the exceptions being Brigadiers Fox and Pattison.  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 191
- August 11,  
Tunbridge. John Patterson to Nepean. Has forwarded to Stuart a memorial in favour of Nisbett. Repeats his entreaties that Governor Patterson be furnished with copies of the complaints against him. A. and W. I., vol. 682
- August 13,  
London. Stuart to the same. Encloses a memorial from John Patterson on behalf of Nisbett. Vol. 682
- August 14,  
Island of St. John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Calls attention again to the failure to pay the salaries of the officials and especially to the case of John Russell Spence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 203
- August 20,  
Whitehall. Townshend to Governor of the island of St. John. Sends estimate for 1784. Col. Off., St. J., p. 143  
Note: "The estimate the same as that for last year."
- September 7,  
Charlottetown. Papers relating to the prosecution of the owners of the "Lark" of Lunenburg, including register of December, 1782, and other written evidence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, pp. 341 to 351
- September 8,  
Charlottetown. Hayden to Secretary of State (Sydney). His reasons for resigning his seat in the Council. McMillan dismissed by a court martial, he having produced a forged power of attorney to obtain lands. His (Hayden's) fear that he would be considered guilty of agreeing to illegal acts, &c. 151

1784.  
September 11, Secretary of State (Sydney) to Patterson. Transmits petition of Clarke and other proprietors of land in St. John's Island and desires a full explanation of the reasons why the bill respecting quit rents had not been passed although it was positively ordered. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 207  
Whitehall. (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 144.)
- September 24, Patterson to Parr respecting loyalists. Enclosed in letter to Secretary Charlottetown of State of 20th November, which see.
- September 27, Secretary of State (Sydney) to Patterson. Had informed him that the Whitehall. island was to be annexed to Nova Scotia and to be administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Sends copy of commission, &c., to Parr, as Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, and the islands of St. John and Cape Breton. The legislature of St. John's island is preserved entire and every act of government is to be executed by the Lieut.-Governor, except when the Governor-in-Chief is on the spot, otherwise he is not to interfere. The civil government is to continue as it is to the 1st of January, and as the salaries admit of moderate fees, he is to have a proper table of these established. All the lands in St. John's island being granted, except town and pasture lots, the general regulations respecting grants do not apply. Remarks on the estimate. Col. Off., St. J., p. 149  
Estimate for 1785. 153
- October 1, Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had removed Hayden from the Island of St. Council, the low character of the military officers sent from New York and John. the insubordination of which they were guilty. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 215
- October 14, Three informations against John Stewart. Enclosed in letter from John Charlottetown Patterson, of 29th June, 1785, which see.
- October 16, Patterson to Nepean. Arrival and death of Breen, leaving a widow Island of St. in distressed circumstances. Has reappointed Spence to the office of Pro- John. vost marshal. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 219
- October 20, Parr to Patterson, respecting loyalists. Enclosed in letter from Patter- Halifax. son of 20th November, which see.
- October 25, Memorial of George Burns for relief, in view of a demand for arrears of Island of St. quit rent, accumulated during his absence on service. A. & W. I., vol. 682 John.
- November 4, Budd to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends memorial in consequenc Island of St. of his apprehension of losing his appointment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 155  
John. Memorial. 159
- November 15, Memorial of Thomas Wright, for continuance of his salary as surveyor Charlottetown general. 187
- November 20, Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends an account of his conduct Island of St. respecting the loyalists. The steps he had taken in consequence of John. letter from the agent, to provide lands for the loyalists, to charter vessels to bring them to the island, the freight of which he had paid by bills on his private agent. The advice that Parr had been directed to provide vessels for the loyalists came too late to allow of withdrawing his (Patterson's) order, some of the vessels having already arrived and been paid and the distance from Shelburne too great to admit of orders being countermanded. Sends letter to Parr on the subject and his answer; his only remedy is to submit accounts to the Treasury. Had written to Parr for instructions, but before an answer was received, he, with advice of Council, had arranged for the distribution of His Majesty's bounty. The objections to the plan in Nova Scotia, which would suit troops in barracks, but not when disbanded and distributed many miles apart. In the goods sent, there was a scarcity of useful and a redundancy of useless articles; how he has tried to remedy this. How the boards were distributed to the married and single; hopes that under the circumstances allowance will be made for

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1784.

the course he has adopted towards the loyalists ; shall not give so large an allowance of lumber to the disbanded soldiers as to the loyalists. The instructions to Parr provide for the expense of surveys being paid from quit rents, but he had been forbidden to enforce the quit rent law, so that that fund had been unproductive. The necessity for laying out the lands ; the fees to the Attorney General, the Secretaries and himself shall be withheld till a mode of payment shall have been pointed out, but there are other expenses which must be met. Complains that he had not received instructions like the other Governors. The expense of settlement in St. John's Island may appear to be greater than in Nova Scotia, although he is not certain of this, but in the island the expense is at an end ; in Nova Scotia it is not yet settled, and all is in confusion, so that it is difficult to retain the loyalists there, unless they are immediately provided with lands. Has no intention to reflect on Parr's conduct, whose sentiments are given honestly.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 223

*Enclosed.* Patterson to Parr, 24th September. Sends extract from Sydney's letter to him (Parr) and desires to know if freight and passage are to be accounted for to him (Parr).

241

Parr to Patterson, 20th October. All the expenses for each Province should be kept distinct.

245

Patterson to Parr, 23rd May. Has been informed that articles for the use of the loyalists have arrived in Halifax ; tools, &c., are wanted for the loyalists who have settled on St. John's Island ; asks for instructions for their distribution.

249

Same to the same, 30th July. Asks for an answer to his letter of May.

23rd

Parr to Patterson, 30th June. Sends extracts from instructions and regulations respecting grants.

257

Allowance of tools.

261

Minutes of Council, 21st June, respecting the distribution of stores to refugees and disbanded soldiers.

265

The same from 28th October, 1783, to 6th November, 1784, containing names of loyalists and disbanded soldiers arriving and settled.

271

(The minute of 21st June (p. 265) has been omitted among the other minutes.)

Offer of proprietors to give up a portion of their lands for the loyalists.

319

(Duplicate of this offer is in B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 73.)

December 2,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches received with enclosures, one of which is his commission to be Lieut. Governor of the island, as a consequence of the change of system ; this he read in Council, took the prescribed oaths and appointed a new Council, which is the same as the old with the addition of Townshend, collector and naval officer, and leaving out Desbrisay. Offers to give up half his salary, as a contribution towards alleviating the distress of his country ; does not regret the loss of rank. His successful efforts to bring the island from chaos into order, largely at his own expense. The enmity in Nova Scotia to the island, on account of its superiority in natural advantages, which they fear will rob Nova Scotia of its inhabitants. The premature attempts at settlement from Ireland and Scotland and the injudicious attempts at fishery and trade under incompetent agents, of which details are given. These and other difficulties were overcome, when the annexation of the island to Nova Scotia did more damage than all other causes put together, Parr having threatened the people of Shelburne that if they went to the island he would grant them no more provisions. But for this, there would have been 2,000 more inhabitants than there are, but he does not blame Parr, as probably he (Patterson) would have done the same, because Parr believes the place to be as bad as

1784.

Churchill describes Scotland. His regret at the change, not on his own account, but on that of the officials to whom it has caused distress.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 323

December 4,  
Island of St.  
John.

Committee of the Assembly to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmit charges against Patterson. 163

*Enclosed.* Articles of charge for misapplying public money, appropriating lands, &c. 171

Summary of facts. 183

December 10,  
Island of St.  
John.

Stewart to Secretary of State (Sydney). Represents Patterson's effort to bring charges against him (Stewart), and submits the case to His Lordship. 199

*Enclosed.* Affidavit by Stewart that the witnesses against him would answer no questions in cross-examination, unless they were put in writing for consideration. 209

Minute of Council, 4th December. 213

do 1st do 231

do 6th do 247

do 3rd do 263, 271

(These are extracts from the Journal in the separate collection. They contain the evidence in regard to the charge of interfering at the preceding election.)

December 12,  
Island of St.  
John.

Charges against Chief Justice Stewart. 329

December 12,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has no doubt that the unhappy difference between him and Chief Justice Stewart has been reported. It is a vile, false story, invented by Stewart's children to get rid of a step-mother. The open hostility of the Chief Justice; it might be for the public good to make an exchange between him and the Chief Justice of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 337.

December 15,  
Charlottetown

Stewart to the same. Explains the course followed by the Governor and himself in reference to not sending to the Assembly the amended bill for the collection of quit rent. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 295

December 16,  
Charlottetown

Certificate of the members of Council as to the conduct of the Governor at the late election, &c. Enclosed in letter from John Patterson of 29th June, 1785, which see.

December 31,  
Charlottetown

Minutes of Executive Council from 7th August, 1784, to date in margin. B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 31

(Part of these are duplicates; compare enclosures in Patterson's of 20th November, 1784. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5; the minutes beginning at p. 271.)

December (?).

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). The hardship caused by the reduction of his salary, and of his being called on to fill the office of Clerk to the Council, without salary, and his name being left out from the list of councillors, no reason being given. Is afraid that misrepresentations of his character have been made to His Lordship; asks that, should this be the case, he may be informed of the complaints. Patterson's motive for depriving him of the office of President of the Council, so that Callbeck might command during his (Patterson's) absence. Transmits minute to show the steps Patterson took to secure the command to Callbeck.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 191

*Enclosed.* Copy of motion made by Desbrisay in Council on 12th April. 197

No date.

Memorial of Alexander and James Robertson to the Commissioners for inquiring into the losses of American loyalists. Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 6th December, 1788, which see.

1785.

January 12.

Case of Nisbett for consideration.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 299

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1785.

- (The memorandum is undated ; it was transmitted to Secretary of State on the date in margin).
- February 16, London. John Patterson to Nepean. Apologizes for the delay in sending Governor Patterson's papers. Contrasts his open and candid conduct in opposition to that of his enemies. The difficulty of rebutting the complaint of private injury done to Chief Justice Stewart. Asks for an interview. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- February 23, London. Stuart to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends memorial, affidavits, and the opinion of the Chief Justice, transmitted by the Lieut.-Governor and Council of St John's Island, giving the reasons for not sending the new quit rent bill to the Assembly ; refers to previous letters on the subject. The Council hopes a favourable interpretation will be put on their conduct and that the reasons will be deemed sufficient justification of their proceedings. If not, asks to be heard before a decision take place. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 301
- February 23, London. Same to Nepean. Requests him to lay the memorial of the Lieut.-Governor and Council of St. John's Island before the Secretary of State and desires to know if His Lordship intends to bring the business before the Committee of Council. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- March 18, London. Memorial of Robert Macky, agent for Patterson, complaining of the obstacles to the payment of the Governor's salary, interposed by Samuel Smith, agent for St. John's Island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 309
- March 22, London. Sam. Townsend to Nepean. Hears that fresh obstacles have been raised in Nisbett's case ; urges that it receive favourable consideration. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- March 23, London. Robert Macky to the same. The justice of Patterson's claim for contingencies being agreed to, had expected that these and his salary would have been paid. His application had, however, been refused until the memorial was sent to Smith in Ireland and his answer received ; the delay this would cause ; asks for an order to remove this bar to payment. Vol. 682
- April 4, London. Same to the same. Asks if he has seen Elliott in reference to Smith's refusal to pay to Patterson the contingencies of St. John's Island. If no order is given, he (Macky) will withdraw his security to Government. Vol. 682
- April 9, Charlottetown. Address of Legislative Council and Assembly to the King. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 321
- April 9, London. Macky to Nepean. Shall be glad to receive official letter respecting Patterson's salary, as he is writing him on the subject. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- April 20, Island of St. John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had issued a writ for a new election and on the 19th March the House met ; the members are the most respectable that have ever been elected on the island. Sends list of laws assented to on the 14th April, when the House was prorogued. The titles are given, with remarks. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 5, p. 343
- May 1, Island of St. John. Same to the same. Sends minutes of Council (Executive) from 7th August, 1784, to 25th April, 1785, and Journals of Council (Legislative) and Assembly during their last sitting. 357
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Executive Council. 361 to 434, 485 to 718  
(Part of these are in duplicate in B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 79.)
- Minutes of Legislative Council. 437  
(Duplicate in B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 167.)
- Journals of Assembly. B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 107.
- May 4, London. Proprietors of St. John's Island to Secretary of State (Sydney). In event of the recall of Patterson, recommend the appointment of Capt. Henry Mowat, R. N., to the lieut.-governorship. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 325



1785.  
May 20,  
London. John Patterson to Nepean. Asks for a copy of the address for the removal of Patterson and the appointment of Mowat, which was presented for signature to the proprietors of St. John's island, who refused to sign. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- June 27,  
London. Stewart to the same. Suggestions for modifications in the proposed bill for collection of quit rents. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 357
- June 29,  
London. John Patterson to the same. Sends documents in defence of Lieut.-Governor Patterson against attacks made by John Stuart (Stewart), Speaker of the late Assembly. 361
- Enclosed.* Certificate dated 16th December, 1784, of the members of Council respecting the good character of the witness produced to speak to the conduct of the Chief Justice at the late election and that the Governor's behaviour was consistent with justice, honour and impartiality. 365
- Information dated 14th October, by Wright, assistant judge, against Lieut. John Stewart. 369
- Same date, information of Curtis, J. P. (377) and of John Russell Spence (385) against Stewart. 377, 385
- July 28,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Lieut.-Governor of St. John. Sends estimate. Col. Off., St. J., p. 154  
Estimate. 154
- August 1,  
Island of St. John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches, with enclosures, received. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 9
- August 17,  
London. Stuart to Secretary of State (Sydney). An address to the King has been transmitted by the Council and Assembly for presentation, and waits His Lordship's pleasure. The journals of both Houses and the Acts are in course of preparation to be transmitted. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- August 20,  
London. Memorial of proprietors of St. John's Island for the continuance of Patterson. A. & W. I., vol. 616
- August 27,  
London. Stuart to Nepean. Is disappointed that the address from the Council and Assembly of St. John's Island to the King was not published in the *Gazette*, as he believes is customary. A. & W. I., vol. 682
- October 25,  
Charlottetown. Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). Renews his request for leave of absence. Complains of the loss of the commission and rank of Lieut.-Governor, for which he had given up his rank in the army. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 389  
(Duplicate in vol. 7, p. 603.)
- October 26,  
Island of St. John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches, with enclosures, received. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 17
- October 26. Memorandum on the conduct of Patterson in respect to quit rents and his disobedience to the King's commands. 615
- October —,  
Island of St. John. Patterson to his brother (extract). His anxiety for dispatches and for the quit rent bill. His reasons for dissolving the Assembly, which was complained of; the factious spirit of the members, shown by the younger Desbrisay making a heavy complaint to Sydney against his own father. Has a complete answer to the complaints. 611
- November 5,  
London. Consideration for removing the respective officers and Council of St. John's Island, presented to Sydney by Capt. John MacDonald on behalf of the disbanded officers and original proprietors of St. John's Island, with other documents on the same subject. 621 to 639
- December 8,  
London. Roberts to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends complaints from principal inhabitants of St. John's Island, respecting the mal-administration of the Government. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, p. 393  
Candidates for the Assembly to Roberts, 20th May, 1785; complaining of the conduct of the Lieut.-Governor and sending copy of protest delivered at the election to the returning officer. 397

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1785.  
 Protest delivered against the proceedings of the Sheriff at the election in March, 1785. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 6, 405  
 List of papers delivered to Sydney. 418  
 Charge of partiality against the Sheriff. 419  
 Copy of the poll taken on 15th, 16th and 17th March. All the names are given and an affidavit of the correctness of the return. 423
- December 31,  
 Charlottetown 1786.  
 Meteorological observations for the years 1783 and 1785; taken for the Island of St. John by Thomas Wright at Charlottetown. The tables give the mean degrees of the thermometer and the extremes of the barometer, both weekly. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 657
- January 10,  
 Island of St. John.  
 Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). The influx of settlers is not up to expectation. The scarcity of provisions has prevented loyalists from coming, only about 200 having arrived, and some families from Rhode Island, who do not require assistance and who expect a number more to come on account of heavy taxes and want of trade in the United States. Has continued to pay the passages of the loyalists, not having heard to the contrary. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 21
- January 11,  
 Island of St. John.  
 Same to Nepean. Thanks for his kindness, especially in view of the attacks made on his (Patterson's) character. 27
- January 24,  
 Island of St. John.  
 Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copy of Act appointing commissioners to inquire into losses sustained by loyalists. The necessity for extending the period, or the loyalists on the island will be excluded from the provisions of the Act owing to the difficulty of communication, &c. 31
- April 12,  
 Charlottetown  
 Stewart to Speaker of Assembly, respecting Bill to legalize the sale of certain lots of land. Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 17th November, 1786, which see: (Further correspondence on the same subject, dated 18th and 19th April, was enclosed in same letter.)
- May 1,  
 Island of St. John.  
 Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). The harmony that prevailed in the Assembly. Gives list of the Acts passed, with his reasons for assenting to them. The remarks on the Act respecting lands sold for arrears of quit rent are of great length and include extracts from the report of the committee of Council and from memorials from loyalists and original proprietors, with a long and minutely detailed history of all the transactions respecting the lands, to prove the falsity of the statements contained in memorials from the original proprietors and to justify his withholding the bill respecting the collection of quit rents, and cancelling the sales. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 187
- Enclosed.* Affidavit by Alexander McMillan, that when Provost Marshal he had given up to his deputy all salary and fees arising from the office. 253
- Affidavit of John Russell Spence, that when Provost Marshal he had allowed his deputy £10 a year and all the fees. 257
- Address of the House of Representatives to Patterson. 261
- Advertisement to owners of lots to appear before the House of Representatives if they desire to oppose the bill for rendering valid the sale of certain lots. 265
- Petition of John Cambridge, agent for Robert Clarke, 1st April, in opposition to the bill. 269
- A second petition, 7th April, with statement, and asking leave to produce evidence. 273
- May 1,  
 Gray's Inn.  
 Macdonald to Secretary of State (Sydney). After the committee of the Privy Council had in the case of the proprietors of St. John's Island expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of the officers and Council concerned in the sale and purchase of the lands, it was expected that they

1786.

would be dismissed; disappointment of the proprietors that this was not done. Additional information sent in written form, etc.

A. &amp; W. I., vol. 616

*Enclosed.* Documents relating to the subject. Remarks by Lord Townshend on the quit rents and security of property held by the grantees.

May 20,  
Charlottetown

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has heard from London that the proprietors of the island had an address in contemplation praying for the removal of the Lieut.-Governor and Council, for disobeying the King's order respecting the quit rent bill. Is hurt at this, as the first day the papers were laid before the Council he urged that they should be sent to the Assembly then sitting; other action taken to the same end at subsequent meetings. Were he appointed Lieut.-Governor of the island, he could prove that His Majesty's designs were defeated by Patterson and the island robbed of £5,000, perhaps £10,000. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 641

June 29,  
London.

John Patterson to Nepean. Accuses the Committee of Assembly which made complaints against Lieut.-Governor Patterson of having been guilty of deception, of sending mutilated extracts, etc., from documents, which would prove their own guilt; the charges are a forgery. Patterson's regard for his honour is superior to that for his pecuniary benefit. 649

June 30,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Sydney) to Patterson. Orders him to return to give an account of his conduct, of which complaints have been made. Col. Fanning, late Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, is to take charge of the island during his (Patterson's) absence and all papers are to be transferred to him on his arrival. Should he be detained after this letter is received by him (Patterson) the island is to be left in charge of the officer next to him (Patterson) in seniority. 1

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 156).

June 30,  
Whitehall.

Same to Fanning. Patterson is recalled; he (Fanning) to take his place during his absence and repair immediately to St. John's Island, so that Patterson may sail in the fall. 5

(Copy in Col. Off., N.S., vol. 2, p. 20, and in Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 2, p. 273.)

July 21,  
London.

MacDonald to Nepean. Cannot write to Lord Sydney after what passed; felt himself obliged to remain to prosecute his work for the benefit of himself and others. Appointment received from Sir George Yonge as an equivalent for his half pay. His leave having expired he has been superseded, for which he blames Sydney, as also for the neglect of the claims of the proprietors for which he will have to answer, when he is laid in the equal level of the dust. 653

July 25,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. John. Sends estimate. Col. Off., St. J., p. 155

Note. "Estimate same as last year."

September 5,  
Charlottetown

Curtis, storekeeper, to Patterson on the disposal of certain articles sent for the refugees, enclosed in Patterson's letter of 10th August, 1790, which see. The answer dated 8th September, was enclosed in the same letter.

October 14,  
Halifax.

Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received commission to be Lieut.-Governor of St. John's Island, for which he shall sail so soon as the wind permit and report on his arrival. Returns thanks.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 13

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 12, p. 275.)

October 22,  
Charlottetown

Curtis to Patterson. Has sold stores to Marsh, &c. Enclosed in Patterson's letter of 10th August, 1790, where are the answer, accounts, &c.

October 28,  
Charlottetown

Wright to Secretary of State (Sydney). His services as a surveyor; his sufferings from his salary not being paid; prays for relief.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 657

November 5,  
Island of St.  
John.

Patterson to the same. Arrival of Fanning, bringing order that he (Patterson) is to return to give an account of his conduct. Cannot leave this winter, as it would be the ruin of his family. Has answered all previous

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1786.

- attacks and his *ipse dixit* can add no weight ; if there are new charges the evidence to disprove them is in the island. If he could leave before the frost set in he would do so. Fanning remains for the winter, but as he is to act only in his (Patterson's) absence, he (Patterson) shall continue in command. Col. Cor. P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 35
- November 8, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Left Halifax on the 16th October, and with great difficulty reached the island from Pictou on the 4th November. Had handed copies of the official orders to Patterson, asking him to convene the Council. Encloses letter from Patterson to show the obstacles raised towards complying with His Lordship's orders. To prevent disturbance had given up controversy with Patterson, and declared his intention to wait for further orders. Had, in the meantime, urged the abandonment by the inhabitants of party spirit, and that good order should be aimed at by all classes. 41
- November 8, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Does not feel justified in transferring the Great Seal, etc., and shall communicate his reasons to the Secretary of State. 45
- Charlottetown
- November 8, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Hearing of the arrival of Dorchester at Quebec, shall send him copies of dispatches. 49
- Charlottetown
- November 9, Same to the same. An address is in course of preparation to be presented to him ; had asked that this meditated civility be departed from, in case it might disturb the public harmony ; which was agreed to, on condition that the address, as it was, should be sent as an evidence of the loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants. 53
- Charlottetown
- November 9, Enclosed. Address (the original, with the original signatures). 57
- Charlottetown
- November 9, Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). Arrival of Fanning ; but, owing to a misunderstanding between the two as to the orders, Patterson retains the command. The wisdom of selecting Fanning for the office. 661
- Charlottetown
- November 16, Fanning to Nepean. The expenditure he has incurred in Nova Scotia in excess of his salary. His mortification to have his bills returned protested. The heavy expenses caused by his removal to St. John's Island and the discomforts of his residence there. Asks that his situation may be represented to the Secretary of State. 77
- Charlottetown
- November 16, Stewart to Fanning. Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 17th to Secretary of State, which see. 81
- Charlottetown
- November 17, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Calling of the Assembly by Patterson, the reason given being to show his desire to obey the command to lay a bill before the Assembly which he has long had in his possession and which it is believed he has no intention to have passed in the form sent him and that that was one reason for refusing to transfer the Government to him (Fanning). Had thought it his duty to abstain from interference. 81
- Charlottetown
- November 17, Same to the same. Transmits papers handed to him by Stewart. 85
- Charlottetown
- Enclosed. Stewart to Speaker of Assembly, 12th April, 1786. Points out that the bill to legalize the sale of certain lots is in opposition to the wishes of the King's ministers, as signified in clear terms. The half lot No. 18, bought by him (Stewart) from Allanby is to be excepted. 89
- Speaker to Stewart, 18th April. If he desire to return the half lot to Allanby, the proper method would be to grant him a release before the bill now introduced into the Assembly is agreed to, as proof of the sincerity of his intentions. 91
- Stewart to the Speaker, 19th April. His letter of the 12th was clear ; is grateful for the advice, but he knows more of conveyancing than all of them put together. 95
- Same to Fanning, 16th November. Gives an account of the bill for legalizing the sales of land, his request that the half lot 18 should be left out and of his transactions with Allanby respecting it. 99

1786.  
November 17,  
Island of St.  
John. Patterson to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches with enclosures, received. Had reported in January the arrival of respectable families from Rhode Island, a few more have arrived, taken the oath of allegiance and become inhabitants. Others have come to examine the Island, and have returned, intending to bring their families, so that next summer there should be a considerable number of new settlers. His desire to promote the interests of the empire in his construction of the laws relating to trade. The people proposing to come are deserving of encouragement, as they are very unfairly treated where they are ; he has, therefore, granted them the indulgence of bringing their effects and some have brought a little rum, molasses and tobacco, prohibited articles, but which, under the circumstances, were allowed to be landed and a few registers of vessels had been granted. Those coming next summer expect the same privileges, which it is for the interest of Great Britain to grant. Further reasons for his course without waiting for instructions. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 287
- November 19,  
Island of St.  
John. Same to the same. The delay in calling the legislature owing to the necessity for gathering the harvest and other farming operations. Arrival of Fanning, at whose request he (Patterson) had prorogued the legislature for two days. It met on the 8th and the bill respecting quit rents was laid before the Assembly, but he had little hope of its passing in the form sent, a belief confirmed by the actual result. Has prorogued the Assembly till May. The Act as passed contained the cancellation of the lots purchased by himself and by all whom he could influence. Remarks on the bill and on the disinterestedness of his own course. 297
- December 6,  
Island of St.  
John. Same to the same. Had enough of complaints against himself to answer to prevent him from taking other people's burdens. It is only two days since he received the proceedings of the General Assembly, held in March last, and only now the minutes of Council from May, 1785, to May, 1786 ; it is not his fault. 305
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Executive Council from 12th May, 1785, to 26th April, 1786. 309
- Journals of Legislative Council from 15th March to 22nd April, 1786. 361
- The same from 8th to 18th November. 409
- Journals of Legislative Assembly from 15th March to 22nd April, 1786. 433
- Evidence taken before the Assembly relative to the sale of lands in 1780 and 1781. 503
- Journals of Assembly from 8th to 18th November. 587
- December 23,  
Charlottetown. Fanning to Nepean. Still remains here without any letter from Dorchester since his arrival, or from the office since 30th June. Patterson still refuses to deliver the Great Seal or the papers ; there is discontent on the island in consequence, it being believed he will not go to England or give up the papers, and his conduct justifies this belief. It is impossible to think such contempt of orders will be tolerated. Desires to know by whom the agent to receive the Parliamentary grant is appointed. Would he (Nepean) not act as agent? 103
1787.  
February 4,  
Charlottetown. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Public affairs are irksome to the inhabitants and to him, from Patterson still exercising the powers of government. Has sent an express to Halifax in hopes of finding there a dispatch from Dorchester, or from His Lordship. Sends address to show the feeling of the inhabitants ; other addresses are in course of preparation. Should he be fortunate enough to receive dispatch with further authority, shall issue a proclamation, publishing his commission. His singular situation. 107
- Enclosed.* Address to Fanning. 111

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1787.  
February 6,  
Island of St.  
John. Budd to Nepean. Does not believe he can rely on the promise of Pat-  
terson, given in letter enclosed. Sends memorial for presentation. 665  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 665
- Enclosed.* Patterson to Budd, 2nd January. Sends extract from esti-  
mate, that he as late clerk of the Crown is to receive £90 a year. How  
long will it take to prepare the records for a successor? 669
- Memorial to Secretary of State (Sydney) praying that his present  
annuity may be fixed as an income for life. 673
- February 28,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). The failure of the attempt to  
cross from the island enables him to send copies of letters to him and to  
His Lordship from Desbrisay. These are sent to show the deranged state  
of public affairs and the growing necessity for the removal of Patterson. 115
- Enclosed.* Desbrisay to Fanning, 27th February. Cannot allow him to  
see the records, as they have all been put into the hands of Patterson. 119
- Same to the same, of same date. The refusal of Callbeck, Attorney-  
General, to read his (Fanning's) application to see the records. His (Des-  
brisay's) deputy had, immediately after the demand for the records, trans-  
ferred them to Patterson. The matter, he suggests, should be reported to  
Sydney, as he suspects that foul play is intended. 123
- March 8,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Not knowing whether or not  
Patterson has transmitted the Act in relation to the sale of lands for non-  
payment of quit rents, sends a copy, as it may be of importance to the  
original shareholders to get early notice. The shortness of the notice to  
the original proprietors to take advantage of the Act, and other circum-  
stances seem to show the specious semblance rather than a real intention to  
give any substantial relief to the original grantees. His opinion of the  
operation of the Act. 143
- Enclosed.* Act for setting aside the Act for the sale of certain lands. 147
- Address (undated) from the inhabitants to Fanning. 153  
(A copy with the copies of signatures).
- Answer by Fanning, 5th March. 163
- March 9,  
Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits statement made to  
Callbeck, Attorney General, of the extraordinary conduct of his (Desbri-  
say's) deputy, Swan. He himself has been practically ousted from his  
office by Patterson. The desire is universal for Fanning to enter on the  
administration when, he believes, justice will be done. Swan, his deputy,  
has kept all the fees for a year and nine months, except twelve shillings  
and sixpence. 127
- Enclosed.* Statement by Desbrisay to Callbeck, 20th February, of the  
relative positions of himself (Desbrisay) and Swan, his deputy, who retains  
the records, and has not accounted for the fees, &c. Asks for directions  
how he should proceed in order to obtain the records. 131
- Callbeck to Desbrisay, 6th March. Returns the statement of 20th  
February, as it is no part of the Attorney General's duty to give advice on  
the subject. 135
- Desbrisay to Swan, 17th February. Had demanded in presence of wit-  
nesses the records of the island, held by him (Swan) as deputy, from which  
office he had been dismissed on 30th November last. Again, in writing,  
demands their return; if not complied with, other and more disagreeable  
steps must be taken. Private accounts between them are no reason for  
keeping the records, and he is ready to sign mutual bonds for the settle-  
ment of the accounts. 139
- Secretary of State (Sydney) to Patterson. Had received letter of 5th  
November, with reason for not obeying the order to transfer the Govern-  
ment to Fanning. His Majesty has now no longer need for his services  
and he is to transfer to Fanning all public documents and instructions in  
his (Patterson's) possession. 131
- (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 157.)

April 5,  
Whitehall.

1787.  
April 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Fanning. Dispatches received. Owing to Patterson's extraordinary conduct, His Majesty has thought fit to dismiss him and to fix him (Fanning) in the Lieut.-Governorship. Patterson has been ordered to transfer all documents. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 65 (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 159.)
- May 10,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). In consequence of dispatches received by way of Halifax, had issued a proclamation on 10th April, publishing his commission and requiring His Majesty's subjects to govern themselves accordingly. Two days after Patterson published a notification, but the three Councillors who adhered to him, and have refused to act under him (Fanning) did not attach their names to it, although every effort was made to get them to do so. He (Fanning) has entered on the administration with the general approbation, except of a few who held office under Patterson. The imperative nature of the order to Patterson to leave the island on his (Fanning's) arrival, or failing that, to leave the senior official in charge. On the 5th instant, Patterson prorogued, to meet on the 4th of June, the Assembly, which he (Fanning) had dissolved on the 3rd. The opportunities Patterson had to leave the island since the orders received to that effect. He still obstinately refuses to give up the Great Seal; the arrival of Dorchester, expected shortly, will no doubt establish order. 167  
*Enclosed.* Proclamation by Fanning, 10th April. 175  
Notification by Patterson, 12th April. 179
- May 11,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Nepean. His embarrassment at not receiving dispatches since the date of his commission. The measures taken by Patterson to retain office are almost indescribable, but these are daily sinking of themselves. 183
- May 17,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Fanning. To enquire and report respecting lands in St. John's Island granted to Townshend. 69  
*Enclosed.* Townshend to Nepean, 14th May. Is willing to pay the arrears of quit rent on his lands in St. John's Island, one-fourth of which he has given up for the use of the loyalists. 73
- May 22,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. John. Sends estimate for 1787. Col. Off., St. J., p. 161  
NOTE.—"Estimate the same as last year."
- June 10,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Patterson has left for Quebec, leaving the Great Seal for delivery when the ship sailed, also papers, of which a list is enclosed. Patterson goes to Quebec to lay before Dorchester certain matters relative to his government; he (Fanning) has written to Dorchester by the same vessel, sending minutes of Council, a copy of which is enclosed, which will show the obstacles he had to encounter and the names of gentlemen added to the Council to supply the vacancies caused by withdrawals. Sends correspondence with Lieut. Stewart. The embarrassment caused by the refusal of the military officers to support him. The rectitude of his intentions. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 9  
*Enclosed.* List of papers left by Patterson for Fanning. 15  
Minutes of Executive Council from 10th April to 22nd May. 19  
Lieut. Stewart to Fanning, 3rd May, offering his resignation of his seat in the Council, on the representation of his brother officers. 99  
Fanning to Stewart, same date, accepting the resignation, which he regrets. 103
- June 22,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Arrival of dispatches addressed to Patterson; opened by his friend and shown to him (Fanning). It is reported Patterson is to return; hopes he will neither refuse nor delay to comply with orders. Thanks for his being fixed in the Lieut.-Governorship and of the terms used towards him. 107

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1787.

- June 23,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had received answer from Dorchester to letter enclosing minutes of Council, which gives evidence of His Excellency's approbation of his (Fanning's) conduct. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 111
- Enclosed.* Dorchester to Fanning, 14th June. His astonishment at the refusal of a military officer to obey orders. Shall as soon as possible, remove the detachment to where it can be least hurtful; sends order for the removal of the commandant to be used or not at his (Fanning's) discretion. He was justified in suspending all the civil officers who had withdrawn from their duty. Shall not supersede Stewart; that must be settled by the Imperial authorities. 115
- June 23,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Nepean. Has received copy of the convention between France and Great Britain, signed at Versailles on 15th January. 121
- June 23,  
Charlottetown Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copy of the King's speech and addresses in reply. 125
- June 24,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received copy of joint address of both Houses of Parliament on the treaty of commerce and navigation with France, and the King's answer. 129
- September 10,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received Acts respecting the audit of the public accounts and for regulating the trade with the United States, with instructions concerning them, which he shall observe. 133
- Enclosed.* Memorandum on Patterson's salary and contingent allowance. 363
- September 12,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Reports on the probable effect of establishing distilleries for the production of rum, inferior in quality to that from the West Indies. Suggest that a premium might be given to the West Indian exporters on all rum sent to the King's American colonies, that all distilleries be prohibited on the island and that a duty, equal to prohibition, should be laid by the provincial legislature on all American distilled rum. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 137
- September 12,  
Charlottetown Same to Nepean. Has received notice, with enclosed estimates, that the House of Commons has voted £1,900 for the civil establishment of the island. 147
- September 12,  
Charlottetown Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copies of three Acts relating to America. 151
- September 20,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Fanning. Has had no answer but has reason to think from Patterson having reached Quebec, that he had received the letter of demission. Acts passed during Patterson's administration are now under consideration. His Majesty trusts that every exertion will be made to put a stop to the dissensions in the island. 1  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 162).
- September 22,  
Whitehall. Nepean to the same (private). Hopes he can put an end to the bickerings. Thinks he was wrong to issue the proclamation whilst Patterson held the Government. Does not know what can be done about his emoluments between leaving Nova Scotia and assuming his present office. Cannot accept the office of agent, but recommends a son of Fisher, Secretary to the Board of Excise, if the present agent is to be removed. The disturbed state of the continent; hopes that the fears of war will blow over. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 5
- September 25,  
London. Anderson to Napien (Nepean). Desires to know to whom the salary of Lieut.-Governor and the contingencies are to be paid, as they are claimed by Patterson and by Fanning. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 355
- October 3,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends minutes of Council, which are so clear as to need no explanation. Asks His Lordship to read the minutes of 17th and 18th July and 20th August, in reference to an address, presented after Patterson's return from Quebec, which was drawn up for an electioneering purpose. 155



1787.

*Enclosed.* Minutes of Executive Council from 4th June to 1st October. 159

October 3, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had, according to orders, made out commission of Provost Marshal to Winter. An Act had, however, been passed curtailing his powers, &c.; sends copy for consideration. 247

*Enclosed.* Copy of Act. 253

October 3, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has not yet seen the instructions reported to have been sent to his predecessor in relation to the sales of land for non-payment of quit rent. Has been making an investigation; sends copies of correspondence. Can find no record of proceedings in the Supreme Court. Gives instances of the irregularity of the sales; a suit brought by one of the proprietors before the Supreme Court would, he believes, settle the matter in favour of the plaintiff. Has no doubt, however, that the Act will be disallowed, it being passed in violation of instructions. 265

*Enclosed.* Fanning to Budd, Clerk of the Supreme Court, 20th August. For a full copy of the proceedings in the suits for the recovery of quit rents. 275

Budd to Fanning, same date. Had handed all the papers in the suit to the Attorney General, who had not returned them. 279

Deed of conveyance by Curtis (Deputy Provost Marshal). 283

Warrant by Lieut. Governor Patterson, 8th February, 1785, for electing members of Assembly. The return, dated 18th March, is attached. 287

October 4, Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Asks for instructions as to the course to be followed in making grants to loyalists. The distinct surrender by the proprietors of one-fourth of their lands, to be distributed to the loyalists by the Governor and Council. The claims now set up by the proprietors and the conditions exacted by them from the loyalists, to which Government could never have agreed. Unless the grants be made on the same terms as those in Nova Scotia, all the trouble and expense must end in disappointment (if no worse) to the loyalists. If allowed to hold direct from the Crown, no part of the dominions will be sooner settled than the Island of St. John. 291

*Enclosed.* Copy of deed of conveyance from the agent of lot 24 to Capt. Dalrymple. 299

October 4, Fanning to Nepean. Account of his journey round the island, with report on settlements. Had the land been granted as in Nova Scotia, it would not have been equalled, considering its extent, by any other part of the American dominions; as it is, there are only 500 families, including those of all nationalities. Encloses petition from French inhabitants for licenses of occupation on lands belonging to Lords Milton and Townshend, the prayer of which had been granted on the same terms as those given to other settlers on the lands of absentee proprietors, who had agents on the island. Publications by a board of resident proprietors and agents, the motive of which is the desire to take care of themselves. If the absent proprietors wish that he and the Council should assist in getting settlers, hopes soon to receive instructions; at all events, hopes the proprietors would allow the Governor and Council to sign patents for the one-fourth surrendered in 1783. If not, settlers cannot be expected, and some will go away to the lands in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, open to be granted rent free, except for the quit rents. Augurs ill for the lately constituted board, unless a liberal plan should be adopted by the non resident proprietors. 307

*Enclosed.* Petition from the French inhabitants of Fortune Bay. There are four Bourkes, four Whites, one Peters, one Michelle, one D'Agle, one Doucette, one Long Apé; thirteen in all. 315

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1787.

A second petition, each name signed with a mark, gives what are probably the true names, namely: Bourg for Bourke, Michel for Michelle, Le Blanc for White, and Doucés for Doucette; but there are only nine instead of thirteen names. 319

(The first sets out the improvements they had made on the promise of a lease, which they had never obtained, and asks for a better title than mere occupancy. The second appeals in general terms to the Governor's benevolence, or they would be compelled to migrate to one of the other provinces. The first is undated; the second is dated 4th June.)

Answer, 30th June, that they shall have permanent leases. 321

Minutes of Council, 31st July and 20th August, relative to the proprietary lands. 325

Notice (printed) by the proprietors of the advantages of a proper and systematic plan of settling the lands. 334

October 11,  
Hampstead.

Stuart to Nepean. Wished to see him respecting 17 Acts of Assembly and Patterson's salary and contingent allowance, which he is confident should be paid him, but Anderson, acting Crown agent, desires his (Nepean's) advice on the subject. 359

October 15,  
London.

Isaac Swan to Lord Pembroke. States his services, and requests His Lordship's influence to obtain for him the confirmation to the office of clerk of the Council. A. & W. I., vol. 682

Testimonials in Swan's favour are enclosed.

October 23,  
London.

Anderson to Pollock. Introduces Swan, who can give information respecting Patterson leaving St. John's Island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 379

November 1,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has, by previous sanction of Dorchester, removed Wright's suspension from his office of Surveyor-General, and those of Callbeck, Wright and Burns of their seats in the Council, on their giving satisfactory assurances of their future behaviour. Hopes that these restorations will be approved of. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 1

November 1,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Nepean. Transmits letter respecting lands and copy of terms offered by resident proprietors to loyalists and disbanded soldiers who had settled on surrendered lands, but without a title. The effect this will have on the people of Fortune Bay. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 335

*Enclosed.* Edward Allen to Mainwaring, 28th October. It is time some decision was arrived at respecting the lands. He and the others on lot 47 are determined not to accept the terms offered by John Patterson. The Fortune (Fortune Bay) people have returned from a survey of part of Cape Breton; they are all determined to leave, as the board of proprietors has ruined all prospect of ever getting settlers. Suggests the formation of a committee of farmers to fix what terms they would accept. 339

Terms on which Patterson will let lands on lot or township 47. 343

Notice (printed) by the board of proprietors, that they are prepared to perfect all deeds to settlers, but not to those who have neglected to settle on and cultivate their lands. 350

November 25,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has been informed of the supercession of Townshend, Collector of Customs, who has asked leave of absence. His good character and conduct; if he has acted improperly it is not due to any intentional fault. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 5

November 26,  
Charlottetown

Perry to Nepean. Party spirit had affected the prosperity of the island, all discussion being carried on with acrimony. Things now wear a pleasing aspect under Fanning. Townsend, the Collector, goes to justify his conduct respecting the escheated lands; hears from both friends and enemies that he was innocently drawn into the scrape. Has heard that DesBarres sailed for Guernsey, two or three days after the arrival of Macarneck; that

1787.

- he had carried the Great Seal on board and sent it to the new Governor when the ship got under way. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 383
- November 26, Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had reported on the interest of the proprietors and the expectations of the loyalists ; has been no less attentive to the interests of the Crown. The establishment of revenues and their proper collection ; the island not in circumstances to make ample provision for the civil establishment, nor do the people seem willing. The misappropriation of £3,000 of quit rents, allowed for building church, court house and gaol ; the necessity for the appointment of a resident Receiver General to collect the quit rents ; has, therefore, appointed Capt. Gray, whose qualifications are stated. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 9
- November 30, Charlottetown Memorial of Callbeck for leave of absence. 35  
*Enclosed.* Medical certificate. 39
- December 8, Charlottetown Fanning to Nepean. The last letters he has received from him (Nepean) or from the office are dated 24th and 28th May, and he does not expect others till the last of May or first of June. 15
- December 29, Island of St. John. Same to the same. Is sorry any part of his conduct was not satisfactory, and that his (Nepean's) public engagements prevent him from acting as agent for the Province ; doubts if the application for Fisher could be successful. Thanks for the caution about the secret circular, otherwise he might have entered upon expensive works of defence. 19
- December 29, Charlottetown Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received by express letter of 20th September. Is happy that he shall soon receive His Majesty's pleasure respecting the Acts transmitted. Will obey orders to put a stop to dissension, which has greatly subsided, so that he hopes harmony may soon be restored. 23
- December 29, Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received secret circular of 21st September. During the winter, the island is inaccessible to attack, but after the middle of May it would be defenceless and unsupplied. The only defence would be from two companies of infantry and calling out the militia ; there are no forts or batteries or any military stores. Shall report to Governor Carleton, and, no doubt, ammunition, &c., will be sent as early in spring as possible and such defence shall be made as the numbers and means permit. 27  
*Enclosed.* Return of ordnance stores. 31
1788.  
January 13, London. Admiral Allen to Nepean (?). Recommends the case of William Nisbett. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- January 15, Cheltenham. Roberts to Nepean. Conveys the thanks of the people of St. John's Island and his own for his (Nepean's) politeness, &c. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 443
- January 10, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Lord President of the Council. Transmits Acts passed in St. John's Island on 22nd April, 1786, for confirmation. B. T., St. John's, vol. 3, p. 283
- February 8, St. James's. Order in Council referring to the Lords of Trade for consideration, three Acts passed in St. John's Island in April, 1786. 281
- February 21, Charlottetown Resolution of thanks by the Assembly to Wright. (Duplicate ; the resolution forms part of the proceedings of the Assembly of that date.)
- April 15, Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Only received on the 21st of last month instructions respecting grants to loyalists. Suggests that as the proprietors are to give the grants, they might give powers of attorney to the Lieut.-Governor to execute deeds in their name ; this would remove obstacles to the settlement of loyalists. If this, or instructions to their agents to obey the orders of the Lieut.-Governor be not done, there is no hope of an increase to the population. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 59
- April 16, Charlottetown Same to the same. Transmits the only Act passed last session, also his speech, addresses and answers, published in the *Gazette*, as well as inserted

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1788.

in the journals of both Houses now sent. Is sorry that the spirit of former animosity was too visible in the Assembly during the session.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 63

*Enclosed.* *Gazette* with speech, addresses, &c., copies of those in the journals which follow. 69

At the end of the *Gazette* is a notice to the public from the loyalists.

Journals of Legislative Council from 22nd January to 21st February. 71

Journals of the Legislative Assembly for the same session. 103

(Duplicates of the journals in B. T., St. John's, in vol. 3 at p. 251 and p. 507, respectively.)

April 16,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received circular of the pacific disposition of the British and French courts and that it is inexpedient to proceed further with works of defence. Had reported that work could not be done during the winter, but had engaged plank and lumber which, however, could be disposed of without loss. The necessity of making new gun carriages and repairing the battery at Charlottetown for the safety of the town against predatory attacks. Sends return of cannon and plan of battery. The sum of £500 should be sufficient for these purposes. The making large and expensive works would be an improper and ineffectual measure of defence, there being so many bays and rivers where an enemy could land. Field batteries, small arms, ammunition and provisions judiciously disposed of would be more conducive to the security of the settlements than large and costly forts. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 175

*Enclosed.* Return of ordnance stores. 181

Plan of battery at Charlottetown. 185

April 30,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Nepean. Asks for a continuance of his good offices. Hopes for more peace from the assurances of Walter Patterson and his party and Stewart's party; their former rancour; unanimity restored except among a very few. Sends copy of *Gazette* with speeches, &c., asks for criticism should anything have been done improperly. 189

*Enclosed.* Duplicate of *Gazette* sent on 16th April. 191

April —,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Sydney) to Fanning. Transmits letter from Hudson, of the Customs, enclosing report of the general surveyors respecting the conduct of Townsend, Collector of Customs, and the improper interference of Patterson, late Lieut.-Governor, and of the Attorney General, which is disapproved of. The officers of customs are to be left to perform their duties according to law and to the regulations. 43

*Enclosed.* Hudson to Rose (Treasury). Respecting Townsend and the interference of the Lieut.-Governor and Attorney General, that such interference may be prevented. 47

Extract from the report of the Surveyors General of Customs, respecting the conduct of Townsend. 51

May 17,  
Charlottetown

Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). Applies for allowances for his office similar to those in other provinces. The hardship of having to pay a deputy to act as clerk of the Council, to which no salary is attached, and the very small sum received for fees. 455

(Duplicate at p. 465, dated 22nd August.)

June 2,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Fanning. Sends estimate for 1788. Col. Off., St. J., p. 164

June 15,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Lords of Trade. Shall obey instructions as to the manner of transmitting the Acts passed. There was no printer in the island till after his (Fanning's) arrival. A collection of the laws is now in the printer's hands. B. T., New Brunswick, vol. 1, p. 805

The only Act passed last session precedes the letter. Speech and addresses at opening of the Legislature, on 22nd January (see 16th April).

June 28,  
St. John's  
Island.

Certificate of Admiral Sawyer and officers as to the value of Wright's chart, the publication of which would tend to the safety of the navigation to and from the St. Lawrence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 469

1788.  
July 1, Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). The arrival of Admiral Sawyer with five ships. His favourable opinion of the depth of water, the facility of entry and the security of the harbour has given great satisfaction; refers to him for report on the island. The agreeable impression left by the Admiral. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 195
- July 2, Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received copy of Act for regulating trade between the North American colonies, the West India Islands, the United States and foreign islands in the West Indies. 199
- July 3, Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received proclamation forbidding seamen from serving foreign princes or states, which he has published. 203
- July 20. Same to the same Had received only on the 1st instant the dispatch to Patterson of 27th September, 1784, in which powers respecting the admiralty jurisdiction are expressly restricted. Encloses copy of letter to Dorchester on the subject. The injurious effect of the delay in the delivery of the dispatch. 207
- Enclosed.* Fanning to Dorchester, 16th July. His proceedings to form a vice-Admiralty court on the seizure of two vessels before he had received dispatch to Patterson restricting his powers. It was not till the day before the trial was to begin that Patterson handed him the dispatch. The Council unanimous that he (Fanning) had exceeded his powers, advising the recall of the commission. The vessels are consequently detained till His Lordship constitute a court. Recommends those who should be appointed. 211
- August 14, Charlottetown H. Townshend to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends by permission an account of occurrences since his return. Report of the seizure of goods smuggled by the late Lieut.-Governor and his brother John and their successful resistance, he (Townshend), the comptroller and soldiers being taken prisoners. Second seizure, the goods carried to Charlottetown and the vessel libelled, whose captain has shown his instructions in the handwriting of John Patterson, on which he proposes to institute a claim for damages; the captain's instructions were to anchor his vessel outside the harbour and to leave the other arrangements to the late Lieut.-Governor Patterson. He (Townshend) has ascertained the names of those who rescued the goods and the Solicitor-General is preparing to prosecute; his reasons for passing over the Attorney General. 477
- August 18, Charlottetown Fanning to the same. Transmits minutes of Executive Council from 29th October, 1787, till 30th July, 1788. 217
- Enclosed.* Minutes. 221
- Journal of Assembly, 22nd January to 21st February, 1788, see 16th April.
- October 7, Charlottetown Fanning to Lords of Trade. Sends printed copy of the Journals of Assembly; the Acts not yet printed. B. T., New Brunswick, vol. 1, p. 813
- October 7, Charlottetown Same to Nepean. Has received information that Parliament has voted £1,900 for the civil establishment of the island, with estimate on which the grant is founded. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 293
- October 7, Charlottetown Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received printed copy of treaty between His Majesty and the States General, signed at the Hague on the 15th April. 353
- October 7, Charlottetown Same to the same. Sends minutes of Council, on the delay to grant patents to John Patterson, agent for Stephen Sullivan, for lots or townships, 9, 22 and 61, and asking for instructions. 357
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Executive Council for 3rd and 8th September and 6th October. 361
- October 25, Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Sydney). In case Patterson make any charge against him of not transferring to the original proprietors the lands he had bought, explains that he had done so in all cases except those in which he had no power of attorney from the persons holding them. 473

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1788.  
November 7,  
Island of St.  
John. Fanning to Nepean. Has had no dispatches for a long time and is afraid they have miscarried. Asks that dispatches and duplicates may be sent in spring by Bowley, who is coming to settle. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 373
- November 27,  
London. Patterson to the same. Represents that Anderson refuses to pay his salary as ordered, on the ground that Desbrisay has made a claim to the moiety of the salary during his (Patterson's) absence. His reasons for not admitting the validity of Desbrisay's claim. 459
- December 6,  
Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had found on his arrival that there never had been a printing press on the island, that the Journals and Acts had never been printed, that some of the latter had been lost and only imperfect manuscripts of others could be found. Had, therefore, encouraged Robertson, printer, to remove to Charlottetown. Sends copy of memorial to Dorchester for the appointment of Robertson as His Majesty's printer, with the same salary as the printer in New Brunswick, which Dorchester has forwarded. By order from the Lords of Trade, a complete printed collection of the laws is to be forwarded to them. Robertson is now engaged in the work of printing and by spring printed copies of the laws shall be sent to the Lords of Trade. Unless Robertson receive a salary he must leave the island, as the profits of the press cannot support his family. 377
- Enclosed.* Robertson to Fanning, 6th December. Asks him to transmit to the Secretary of State the addresses of the Council and Assembly. 381
- Address from Council and Assembly to Dorchester for the appointment of Robertson as King's printer. 385
- Memorial of Alexander and James Robertson, 1784, to the Commissioners for inquiring into the losses of American loyalists. 389
1789.  
February 2,  
Lambeth. Wright to Nepean. Is concerned at his doubt as to the propriety of the charge for surveying, which is the same as in the other provinces, the account having been made up under the direction of Morrice (Morris), Surveyor General of Nova Scotia and approved of by Fanning, who was formerly a surveyor in New York. 483
- February 13,  
London. "Cursory remarks upon a memorial proposed to be addressed to Parliament for a suspension of the Navigation Laws, by a party calling themselves a SELECT MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the Island of *St. John's* "in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* under the auspices of WALTER PATTERSON, "Esq., the late *Lieutenant-Governor.*" 487
- (A detailed account of the charge against Walter and John Patterson for smuggling; argument against a repeal of the navigation laws; the destruction by American fishermen of the sea cows, which were wont to land on *St. John* and *Magdalen* Islands in droves, yielding cargoes of oil).
- March 12,  
London. Walter Patterson to Nepean. Sends copy of petition to be laid before Government. A memorial is also to be signed praying that Custom House fees at *St. John's* Island may be regulated as at *Quebec.* 515
- Enclosed.* Petition to admit the effects of settlers from the United States to *St. John's* Island. 519
- March 19,  
Temple. Opinion of Counsel (Coddington), on the validity of a power of attorney granted by Stewart, Chief Justice of *St. John's* Island, to Ross and Milne to draw his salary until certain debts are paid. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 8, p. 367
- Enclosed.* Power of Attorney, dated 1st August, 1775, entered in the Audit Office, 4th June, 1788. 373
- May 11,  
London. Anderson to Nepean. In answer to inquiry why he has not paid £480 to the agent of the Chief Justice, he has paid £300 to the agents of Robertson, of Glasgow, in virtue of an assignment. The £180 shall be paid on receipt of a certificate that the Chief Justice was alive and in the discharge of his duties on 31st December last. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 525

1789.  
May 14,  
Horse guards. D. Thomas to Nepean. Respecting Chief Justice Stewart's salary. Encloses letter from his son, and opinion by Counsel that payments by Anderson to Robertson's agents cannot be justified. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 529
- Enclosed.* John Stewart to Thomas, 12th May. His father never gave Robertson an assignment; one was given to Ross, who is dead; Robertson has never given the Chief Justice an account of claims to the amount of £680 placed in his hands for collection. 537  
(For opinion of Counsel, &c., see March 19.)
- May 19,  
London. Patterson to Nepean. Asks for an order on Anderson to pay him (Patterson) his salary. 541
- June 3,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Fanning. Sends estimate for 1789. Col. Off., St. J., p. 164
- June 6,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received information of the King's recovery, with a form of prayer and thanksgiving. Appointed the 27th of May for a day of thanksgiving, which was observed accordingly. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 393
- June 8,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received copy of speech from the Throne and addresses. 397
- June 23,  
London. Patterson to Nepean. Schoolmaster's salary for two years and a half (from 1777) paid to William Paterson, who died before reaching the island. Nine years ago William Craig was paid one year's salary of £50, which Anderson refuses to pay him (Patterson) without an order. He holds £75, a part of which, £25, belongs to Richardson, who was schoolmaster before the allowance was struck off; encloses his memorial. 545  
*Enclosed.* Richardson's memorial. 549
- July 10,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits address from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury on the King's recovery. 401
- July 15,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Improvement in the towns, in agriculture and in the fishery, principally due to the arrival of industrious good farmers and their successful cultivation; another influence is the care of the navy to prevent illicit trade, which has protected the fishermen and induced merchants to settle. How far the late appointment of a superintendent of trade and fishery at Canso may tend to drive American fishermen and illicit traders to the coast of St. John's Island, it is difficult to determine. The good qualities of Leonard for that position; asks that St. John's Island may be included within the limits of his commission. 405
- July 18,  
London. Patterson to Nepean. The mortifying result of the hearing before the Privy Council on the St. John's Island business; had all his defences prepared when he was dismissed. The injury done to his character; applies for advice as to his future course in order to obtain justice; had asked for a suspension of judgment, should any censure be intended, so that he might have an opportunity of defending himself. 553
- July 23,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Sydney). The Council have advised on account of the scarcity to take advantage of the license to import provisions from the United States. Has issued a proclamation accordingly. 411  
*Enclosed.* Proclamation. 415
- July 30,  
London. Patterson to Secretary of State (Grenville). Submits the reasons why he did not leave St. John's Island in the winter of 1786 and resign the command to Fanning. If an error of judgment, hopes he will be exculpated. 559  
(The letter enters into details of the situation in which the order to leave the island found him and the hardships in which it would have involved himself and family).
- July 31,  
London. Patterson to Nepean. Trusts the papers he encloses will satisfy him that he (Patterson) has never acted intentionally wrong. Sends copy of what he had written to Grenville. (See 30th July). 573

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1789.  
August 8, Weymouth. Order in Council disallowing two Acts relating to the forfeiture and sale of lands. Col. Off., St. J., p. 165
- August 20, Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Congratulates him on his appointment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 423
- August 20, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received advice of the grant of £1,900 and the estimate on which it was founded. 427
- August 21, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received copy of Order in Council for the admission into Newfoundland, for this season only, of provisions from the United States. 431
- Acknowledges also order for the admission of provisions to countries bordering on the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the coast of Labrador from the United States, by British subjects, in British ships, navigated according to law, for the supply during the season of persons employed in the fishery. 435
- September 1, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Fanning. Transmits Order in Council disallowing two Acts. Col. Off., St. J., p. 167  
(For order see 8th August.)
- September 2, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Fanning. Transmits Order in Council, that Peter Stewart be restored to his office of Chief Justice. 168  
Letter of same date to Stewart, notifying him of his restoration. 169
- September 2, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Fanning. The charges made against Callbeck, Wright, Nesbitt, Townsend, Burns and Spence are proved except those against Townsend; with his exception they are to be dismissed from the Council; Callbeck dismissed from the office of Attorney General; in the case of Nesbitt, acting Receiver General, the office being subordinate to the Treasury, a report has been made to that Board. 170  
Notice given the same day to Callbeck of his dismission. 173
- October 12, London. John Stewart to Secretary of State (Grenville). Complains that Anderson, acting for the King's agent, has paid Robertson £300 out of the salary of the Chief Justice. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 533
- October 20, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Fanning. His gratification at the reported improvement in agriculture and the fishery; hopes, therefore, that it will not be necessary again to take advantage of the license to import provisions from the United States. The application to extend Leonard's limits referred to Lords of Trade. The application respecting Sullivan's lands is, with others, under consideration. There is no objection to the appointment of Robertson to be King's printer, but no salary can be attached to the office. 417  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 174).
- October 27, London. Nisbett to Nepean. His hard case in being deprived of office; the act he was charged with was done by authority of the Governor and Council. Appeals for an advance of salary or for such other relief as he (Nepean) may think best. 577
- November 2, London. Same to the same. Requests that he (Nepean) would support his memorial and repeats his request for relief. 585
- November 16, London. Same to the same. Earnestly appeals for relief. Admiral Allen has strongly recommended his case. 589
- November 23, Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received order disallowing two Acts, which he has published. The satisfaction at the disallowance. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 1
- November 24, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has no answer to dispatch No. 25 (26th November, 1787); sends duplicate. Had then recommended Captain, now Major, Gray. Trusts that some of the subjects of that letter, being settled, the questions of the collection of quit rents and appointment of Receiver General may now be considered. Has, therefore, entrusted this letter to Major Gray, who can give full information respecting the island and



1789.

- strongly recommends him for the office of Receiver General ; if he cannot get that, to some other appointment. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 5  
*Enclosed.* Copy of letter of 26th November, 1787, which see.
- November 24, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). In consequence of complaints of delays in the decision of writs in the Supreme Court had, until His Majesty's pleasure could be known, restored Stewart to the Chief Justiceship, from which he had been suspended, for what reason he is ignorant, but in justice to Stewart reports that for the three years he has known him, he has every reason to be satisfied with his public and private conduct. Refers to Major Gray for information as to the necessity of the measure. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 17
- November 28, Same to the same. Sends minutes of Council (Executive) from 5th January to 23rd November. 21  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 25, 71  
 (The last entry is 27th August.)
- November 30, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits Aplin's memorial with a strong recommendation in his favour. 189  
*Enclosed.* Memorial of Joseph Aplin, Solicitor General, stating his services during the revolutionary war, and praying that a salary be attached to the office of Solicitor General. 193
- December 1, Nisbett to Nepean. Urgent appeal for relief ; encloses order on Samuel Smith to pay the sum of £30 to Quintin Dick, for that amount advanced on his salary as Clerk of the Council of St. John's Island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 9, p. 593
- December 23, Fanning to Lords of Trade. After much labour and difficulty, many of the public offices containing no copies, the Acts have now been collected and printed ; a copy is transmitted. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 829  
*Enclosed.* Printed Acts down to 1788.  
 (A copy of the Acts down to 1817 is among the printed collection in the Archives.)
- No date. Memorial of John Budd, Clerk of the Courts and Crown, for leave of absence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 451
1790. Anderson to Nepean. For instructions as to the payment of Nisbett's half year's salary, it being understood that he was dismissed at the same time as Callbeck. 645
- January 7, London. 653
- January 19, Memorial by Nisbett for continuance of his salary. 653
- London.
- March 12, John MacDonald to Secretary of State (Grenville). Applies for the appointment of Aplin to be Attorney General. 661
- London.
- March 29, Patterson to Nepean. Cannot find the papers justifying his suspension of the Chief Justice ; refers to his letter of 30th January, 1786, in which they were enclosed and sends list of the documents. 665
- London. *Enclosed.* List of papers and evidence which accompanied the charge against Peter Stewart. 669
- April 20, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Death of Callbeck ; Aplin appointed Attorney General. Refers to letter of 30th November for his opinion of the meritorious pretensions of Aplin, and urges that the appointment be confirmed. 197
- Charlottetown
- April 21, Same to the same. For reasons given, had dissolved the Assembly and issued new writs of election for an Assembly which met on the 22nd last month. Transmits copies of his speech, with addresses in reply and his answers ; also the journals of both Houses, by which it will be seen that harmony prevailed. Sends list of bills, to which he had assented, with remarks. 201
- Charlottetown
- Enclosed.* Copies of speeches, addresses and answers.  
 (These are extracts from the journals.)  
 Journals of Legislative Council, from 22nd March to 5th April. 217

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1790.

Journals of Legislative Assembly for same period.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 249

Acts of the General Assembly.

295

(The Acts are in printed collection among the Archives.)

May 10, Fanning to Lords of Trade. Sends printed copies of journal of the As-  
Charlottetown ssembly and the Acts passed at the last session, with remarks.

B. T., New Brunswick, vol. 1, p. 1089

(The enclosures are part of those in letter of 21st April to Secretary of State.)

May 24,  
London.

Thomas Wright to Secretary of State (Grenville). The terms on which he was appointed to the office of Surveyor General of St. John's Island. The reduction of his salary from ten shillings a day at which it was permanently settled, appears to have been an error in the State office. Hopes that mistaken action as a member of Council in a matter which had no relation to his office will not be punished by deprivation of his employment.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 673

May 26,  
Whitehall.

S. B. to Wright. Is desired by the Secretary of State to say that his case, having been decided, further application must be unnecessary. 677

June 24,  
London.

Wright to Secretary of State (Grenville). If a new province is to be formed of the upper part of Canada, applies to be appointed Surveyor General 681

July 1,  
Charlottetown

Return of ordnance stores. Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 20th April, 1793, which see.

July 3,  
London.

D. Thomas and W. Roberts to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmit petition from the Council and Assembly of St. John's Island to be laid before the King.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 685

*Enclosed.* Petition representing that the sum of £3,000 was granted by Parliament for building a church, court-house and gaol, but was never so applied by Lieut.-Governor Patterson, who received it. The revenues of these purposes; prays for relief. 689

July 3,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Fanning. Sends estimate for 1790. Col. Off., St. J., p. 177

July 6,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Ogilvie. The unprotected situation of the island. Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 20th April, 1793, which see.

July 10,  
Charlottetown

Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received copies of messages to Parliament on the discussions with Spain.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 315

July 10,  
Charlottetown

Same to the same. Has received secret circular, and communicated with Ogilvie on the state of the island's defences. Should peace not be maintained, hopes for a supply of ammunition and stores. 319

July 15,  
Charlottetown

Same to the same. Had, after long delay, received the report of the Committee of Council on a memorial of proprietors of land, complaining of misdemeanours on the part of members of the Executive Council. Callbeck was dead before the report was received, but intimation has been made to Wright, Nisbett, Burns and Spence of their removal from the Council. Recommends persons to fill the vacancies; the limited number of persons qualified, as they should be, at a convenient distance for being at once called together when required. The qualifications of the persons he has recommended. 323

July 15,  
Charlottetown

Same to the same. Has received the King's order to restore Peter Stewart to his office, which he has done. 329

July 15,  
Charlottetown

Same to the same. Thanks for the approbation of his conduct, in relation to Sullivan's application for patents for lots 9, 22 and 61. 333

July 15,  
Charlottetown

Same to the same. Has received copies of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, and of addresses in reply. 337

July 25,  
Charlottetown

Same to the same. Before his (Grenville's) dispatch of the 1st of March was received, the laws relating to attachments were repealed. At the next

1790.  
 session, when a new bill will be brought in, modifying the attachments, the additional instructions shall be attended to. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 341
- July 25,  
 Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received copy of additional instructions to Dorchester, restraining the further grants of lands in Nova Scotia, St. John's Island and Cape Breton. 345
- July 25,  
 Charlottetown do so every six months. 349  
*Enclosed.* List of Counsellors. 353
- July 25,  
 Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received amending Act to two Acts regulating trade between the North American and West Indian colonies and the United States. 357
- August 4,  
 Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Fanning. Dispatches received. Aplin confirmed in the office of Attorney General. The Receiver of quit rents is in the department of the Treasury, to whom he is referred. His Majesty's satisfaction at the harmony of the legislature. 311  
 (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 178)
- August 10,  
 London. Patterson to Nepean. Describes the manner in which supplies sent in 1784 for the loyalists were distributed and unserviceable articles disposed of, being in answer to petition alleged to be from suffering loyalists and disbanded soldiers and the resolutions of the Council. Regrets that the Lieut.-Governor (Fanning) cannot by his own conduct obtain sufficient interest in the country without traducing his (Patterson's) character. 693  
*Enclosed.* James Curtis, storekeeper, to Patterson, 6th September, 1786. Reports the offer of Marsh for the purchase of articles sent for the loyalists which he had been authorized to dispose of. 699  
 Patterson to Curtis, 8th September. Authorizes him to accept Marsh's offer, or rust and store rent would shortly consume the whole of the articles. 703  
 Curtis to Patterson, 22nd October. Has sold to Marsh a quantity of stores. He had taken some of the locks, and most of them were so damaged as not to be worth the prime cost; Marsh offers to sell them on commission. Asks for orders. 707  
 Patterson to Curtis, same date. To let Marsh have as many locks as he chooses to take, making the best terms possible. 711  
 Accounts against Marsh follow. 715 to 725
- August 14,  
 London. Memorial by Patterson explains the cause of his not leaving the island when ordered, narrates the manner in which he was dismissed and deprived of employment and prays for relief. 729
- August 15,  
 Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received order not to detain the packets beyond their usual time of sailing, except on the most urgent occasions. 361
- August 25,  
 Whitehall. Nepean to Lewis, agent for St. John's Island. Desiring him to keep in his hands for Robert Gray a moiety of the salary of the surveyor-general. 735  
*Enclosed.* Certificate that Gray had performed the duty of surveyor-general on St. John's Island from 4th June to 4th December, 1789. 739
- August 25,  
 Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. John. Transmits Order in Council confirming two Acts. Col. Off., St. J., p. 179 180  
 Titles. 180
- October 8,  
 London. Patterson to Nepean. Some of the goods of the loyalists were sold as late as the 22nd October, 1786, leaving a considerable quantity, which was delivered to Fanning, with an account of the expenditure. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 743
- October 12,  
 Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received two Acts for encouraging new settlers, for allowing importation and exportation from and to the West Indies and for regulating trade with countries bordering

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1790.
- on the St. Lawrence. Has already had applications under the first Act, which he has reason to suppose will be of benefit in settling the island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 365
- October 12, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received dispatch that  
Charlottetown Parliament has voted £1,840 for the civil establishment of the island, with estimate on which the grant was founded. 369
- October 26, Nisbett to Nepean. Appeals to him for relief and sends memorial, to be  
Newgate. disposed of as he (Nepean) may direct. 649  
(A memorial follows, dated 19th January, 1790, but there is nothing to show that it is the one referred to in the letter. The memorial will be found at its proper date.)
- November 12, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received copy of a dis-  
Charlottetown patch from the ambassador at Madrid, reporting the arrangement towards the settlement of the Nootka Sound affair. Hopes that peace may result, but as that is still uncertain, shall proceed with such measures of defence as may be necessary. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 377
- November 13, Same to the same. Has received dispatch confirming two Acts passed  
Charlottetown in April, 1786. 381
- November 20, Same to the same. His gratification that his dispatches have been  
Charlottetown received and his conduct approved of. 373
- November 20, Same to Nepean. Offers his military services in event of a war with  
Island of St. Spain. As this will give him no higher rank the offer is made from dis-  
John. interested motives. Suggests in event of a war an attack on the Southern coast of Spanish America; the prospects of success. Had formerly served with the Creek and Cherokee nations and would not object to serving again. The brave and loyal character of these Indians. Would, if required, raise a brigade, officered chiefly by half-pay officers, the brigade to be on the same establishment as new corps raised in Great Britain for foreign service. The advantages to be derived from the possession of the Floridas and the ease with which they could be peopled. The tendency of emigration to flow from the North to the South and how it was conducted on the American Continent. Had Georgia and the two Floridas, or the latter only, been retained by Great Britain, they would have been settled by people now in the United States, who would have been loyal and faithful subjects. Many of the loyalists who came to Nova Scotia were driven to leave by cold, etc., and have gone to the Southern States, some to the Creeks and Cherokees; were the Floridas taken possession of they would flock there. Should there be no war this letter will be an evidence of his desire for military service. 385
- November 25, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends minutes of Council  
Charlottetown (Executive) to the present time. 393  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council from 14th January to 29th September. 397
- November 26, Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Encloses copies of his speech,  
Charlottetown addresses, etc. Sends also copies of Journals of Council and Assembly. The business has been conducted with perfect harmony. 465  
*Enclosed.* Copies of speech, etc. (Extracts from the journals).  
Journals of Legislative Council, 10th to 20th November. 477  
Journal of Assembly for the same period. 521
- No date. Memorial of Chief Justice Stewart for arrears of salary for 1775 and  
1776, due for fifteen years. A. & W. I., vol. 616  
(Stewart was appointed in 1775, so that the date of memorial is either the end of 1790 or the beginning of 1791.)
1791.  
February 19, Roberts to Nepean. The Assembly of St. John's Island feel aggrieved  
London. that the £3,000 voted for a church, court-house and gaol, were not used for these purposes. Asks for an answer to address on the subject, delivered last year. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 747

1791.  
February 26,  
London.      Townshend to Nepean. Had presented to Grenville the petition from the proprietors of land in St. John's Island to the King; His Lordship had promised to give the Committee a copy of the Act. A. & W. I., vol. 682  
*Enclosed.* Hill to Lewis follows (undated).
- April 18,  
Charlottetown      Fanning to the same. Is uncertain whether there is to be peace or war; has sent off an express boat to ascertain if dispatches have arrived at Nova Scotia. His anxiety to be employed in case of a war is his reason for sending duplicate of letter of 20th November. Regrets that he is not personally known to the Secretary of State.  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 555
- April 30,  
Whitehall.      Secretary of State (Grenville) to Fanning. The proposal for the increase of Councillors and the names of those recommended have been sent to the President of the Council. His satisfaction at the harmony in the legislature. 551  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 180.)
- May 6,  
Island of St. John.      Fanning to Nepean. Has been informed by Townshend of complaints made against him by proprietors. Should other complaints be made, he (Townshend) requests that he be informed of his accusers and the charges, and that judgment be suspended till his answers are received. 559
- May 23,  
Charlottetown      Same to the Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends printed copy of Acts. 567  
*Enclosed.* Acts. 575
- May 24,  
Charlottetown      Fanning to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends minutes of Council (Executive). 593  
*Enclosed.* Minutes, 6th October, 1790, to 21st May, 1791. 597
- June 25,  
Charlottetown      Same to the same. Has received circular announcing the death of the Duke of Cumberland. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 21
- June 25,  
Charlottetown      Same to the same. Has received six charts of harbours in Ireland. 25
- June 26,  
Charlottetown      Same to the same. Has received information that on 24th October, a convention had been agreed upon with Spain, terminating the differences. 29
- June 26,  
Charlottetown      Same to the same. Has received printed copy of the convention with Spain, signed on the 28th October, and has published it. 33
- June 26.      Same to the same. Has received copies of the King's speech and addresses in reply. 37
- June 28,  
London.      Townshend to Nepean. Asks him to send the Act for escheating the property in the Island of St. John to the Secretary of the Committee of St. John's proprietors as he shall not attend it any more. Encloses letter from Taylor. A. & W. I., vol. 682  
*Enclosed.* Taylor to Townshend. The Act for escheating the lands of the proprietors of St. John's Island has not yet passed the Assembly, but the design is not given up. Nepean has promised to hand copy of the Act to His Lordship, requests that the committee receive information on the subject.
- August 5,  
Charlottetown      Townshend to Nepean. Dispatch received acknowledging information that his dispatches had been laid before the King and that the proposal to increase the number of Councillors had been referred to the Privy Council. Thanks for early information. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 41
- September 3,  
Brighton.      Camden to Dundas (?) His concern at the charges that St. John's Island is so oppressed by the Executive Government and the practical deprivation of power from the Assembly. The representation calls for immediate interposition and if the Privy Council were on the spot and empowered to act, the whole of the criminals might be suspended, but is doubtful whether at this stage it would be right to call them all to England or to suspend them, as he did not know who could be substituted. If the appointment of persons of character and capacity could be made, a suspension might take

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1791.

place as proposed, but that should not be done without a trial, or before the defence is heard. The proof should not be difficult to get, as Parker says it is ready and the petitioners all in England. Suggests that if certain charges are proved, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice should be recalled immediately; the suspension of the Councillors is a more difficult question. A. & W. I., vol. 616

September 5,  
Drake Street.

Parker to Secretary of State (Dundas). The proprietors of lands on the Island of St. John, who signed the petition, are obliged for his early attention. They submit a short statement of the proofs and desire permission to wait on him. Vol. 616

*Enclosed.* Memorial.

Short statements (two) which, apparently through inadvertence, have been marked 18th November.

Abstracts of charges, also marked 18th November, but apparently sent with above letter of 5th September.

(These abstracts are duplicates of papers in Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, pp. 751 to 761, marked as received on the 7th September. They are placed here as enclosures to letter of 5th September.)

September 13,  
Kensington  
Palace.

B. Molesworth to ———. Applies for the office of Lieut.-Governor of St. John's Island, should there be a vacancy. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 763

September 14,  
Drake Street.

Parker to Secretary of State (Dundas). The proprietors leave the question of relief in his hands. Complaints against the Collector of Customs on St. John's Island; evidence of his abuse of office is ready to be produced. A. & W. I., vol. 616

September 16,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Complaints have been made by the proprietors against him and members of the Council. He is to communicate the same to Stewart, Aplin and Townshend and answers are to be made by return of the vessel carrying this dispatch. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 563

(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 181.)

September 20,  
Charlottetown

Wright to Grenville. Again states his case in hope of obtaining relief by an appointment to the survey of Canada. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 735

October 15,  
London.

Parker to Nepean (!) The application of the proprietors and merchants of St. John's Island has been named to the Lord President, who was of opinion that nothing more could be done this season than was already ordered. Requests that Major Farmer be ordered to London to give evidence. A. & W. I., vol. 682

November 8,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Congratulates him on his appointment in room of Grenville, appointed to the Foreign Department. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 629

November 8,  
Charlottetown

Same to Nepean. Has received information that Parliament has voted £1,840 for the civil establishment, with estimate. • 633

November 11,  
Charlottetown

Same to the Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received dispatch of 16th September, with order of Privy Council, and has communicated to Stewart, Aplin and Townshend the order it contained; answers shall be sent in as short a time as possible. His regret that he should be so bitterly attacked, but trusts he shall be able to vindicate his character. 637

November 18,  
Drake Street.

Parker to the same. Short letter, referring to charges in letter of same date which follows. A. & W. I., vol. 616

November 18,  
Drake Street.

Same to the same. States at length the complaints of proprietors of lands in St. John's Island of the forced collection of quit rents, the escheating of their lands and the uncertainty of tenure, which were the causes of delay in settling the island. Remedies suggested: (1) An Act to confirm the titles and restore the escheated lands, would be the cause of great delay and uncertainty; an order to issue new grants or an Act of Parliament to confirm former grants would be necessary. (2) A change in the constitu-

1791.

tion similar to that in Canada, by which unqualified persons could not be appointed to the Council, or elected to the Assembly. (3) Modification of the navigation laws. (4) The appointment of a postmaster and regular mails between the island and the United Kingdom. Should an Act of Parliament be thought necessary, a bill will be prepared and submitted by the proprietors.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 10, p. 767

November 25,  
Halifax.

Bulkeley to Fanning. Reports the death of Parr that morning. Enclosed in Fanning's letter to Secretary of State, 2nd December, which see.

December 1,  
Halifax.

Farmar to Winchester. Enclosed in Parker's of 29th December, which see.

December 2.

Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received official information of the death of Parr, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia; encloses Bulkeley's letter on the subject and the answer. When the answers in writing to the charges preferred against him and others are completed, he shall leave for Nova Scotia; hopes he may not be removed a second time from the Lieut.-Governorship of Nova Scotia.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 5

*Enclosed.* Bulkeley to Fanning, 25th November. Death of Parr that morning; he (Fanning), as senior Lieut.-Governor, succeeds.

9

Fanning to Bulkeley, 2nd December. Report of the death of Parr received; shall proceed to Halifax as early as possible to assume the administration.

13

December 10,  
Charlottetown

Charges against William Townshend, Collector of Customs, and the answer. Fanning, the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General are included in the charges. The answer is followed by affidavits.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 363

(The case for the defence was apparently prepared by a firm of attorneys in London in the spring of 1792, after the arrival of Robert Gray in London on the 4th of February, but there is no date on the papers later than that in the margin. The affidavits forming an appendix to the answer are of various dates).

December 29,  
Drake Street.

Parker to Secretary of State (Dundas). Forwards letter from Major Farmar to Winchester showing the persecutions of Mrs. Cambridge by the officials. Mrs. Caulbeck's reasons for leaving St. John's Island from the fear of similar treatment.

A. &amp; W. I., vol. 616

*Enclosed.* Major Farmar to Winchester. The protection he and other officers had afforded Mrs. Cambridge from the ill-treatment of the officials.

(This enclosure precedes the covering letter).

1792.

January 1,  
Island of St.  
John.

Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). From the importance of the matter to himself and other officers complained of, has sent the answers by his secretary, Major Gray, who from personal knowledge can give particulars and whose character must give weight to his information. From a memorial from John Clark, agent for proprietors, it may be seen what trouble he (Dundas) may have if too easy credulity is given to these complaints.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 17

January 1.

Extract from an inventory of Fanning's lands in Nova Scotia and St. John's Island. Enclosed in Knox's letter of 19th March, 1800, which see.

January 5,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Dispatches received. He (Fanning) aware of the necessity of transmitting his own answer and those of the officers complained of. Thanks for his congratulations.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 1

January 9,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Had only time in his public dispatch of the 1st instant to report that copy of a memorial had been put into his hands by Clark, agent for the proprietors. Remarks on the manner in which it was got up and the preparation of affidavits in the hope that they could not be detected when the charges came on for hearing, or that false swearing could not be punished. Encloses the list of names delivered to him by Clark, which he believes to differ from those attached to the

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1792.

memorial. The improper methods of the petitioners, which could not be imitated by an officer of principle, gives them an advantage over him, as they feel no restraint. States the facts connected with the division of the common into pasture lots; sends list of the grantees, showing that the grants were not made to favourites as alleged. Several of them had signed a petition for altering streets and enlarging town lots, all of them sensible of the benefit of the measure which they have now the effrontery to reprobate. Transmits copies of the early petitions as evidence. The letter, which is voluminous, further deals with the course of the petitioners, the desire for the change and the reservation of land equivalent in extent to the original common. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 45

*Enclosed.* List of references in the letter.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1.) Lists of subscribers to the copy of memorial respecting the streets and common of Charlottetown; presented to Fanning 1st January; certified by Clark.  | 75  |
| (2.) Plan of the royalty of Charlottetown.   | 79  |
| (3.) List of petitioners for and proprietors of lots of the tract of ground formerly marked "common."  | 81  |
| (4.) Memorial of James Curtis for a lot on the common when divided. (The lot 24 was applied for, but the number is partially obliterated, whether by design or accident is not clear.)   | 83  |
| (5.) Memorial of John Clark for any one of the lots marked 17, 27 or 30, or any other the Lieut.-Governor may think fit.   | 87  |
| (6.) Memorial of John Patterson, acting for Walter Patterson, for lot 22.  | 91  |
| (7.) Memorial of David Ross, for a twelve-acre lot on the common when divided.   | 95  |
| (8.) Memorial of John Clark for lot 22 or 27.  | 99  |
| (9.) Memorial of John Patterson for lot 23.  | 103 |
| (10.) Memorial of John Bowley, junior, for lot (not indicated).<br>(A grant was made of half lot, No. 10.)   | 107 |
| (11.) Memorial of Peter Macgowan for lot 30.   | 111 |
| (12.) Memorial of proprietors for altering the streets of Charlottetown.   | 115 |
| (13.) Copy of lease by Lieut.-Governor Patterson, on a resolution of Council, of land between the pasture lots and common, to Phillips Callbeck and Thomas Wright, dated 17th December, 1781.  | 127 |
| (14.) Extract from the minutes of Council, relative to the disposal of the lots.<br>(The memorials and minutes are all dated in February and March, 1789.)<br>(The extract from minutes following No. 12 is given in the list as 14, but is not numbered in the paper itself.) | 119 |
| (15.) Affidavit of John Chambers that John Clark declared publicly that the land reserved instead of the original common was six or seven miles from Charlottetown.  | 131 |
| (16.) Examination of Simon Gallant, apparently to prove that signatures were obtained to a memorial against the Lieut.-Governor and Council by keeping the signers in ignorance of the contents.   | 133 |

January 25,  
Drake Street.

March 18,  
London.

Parker to Secretary of State (Dundas). Is desired by the proprietors of land complaining to ask, in view of the denial of the charges of Fanning, that such parts of his letters as refer to the public affairs of St. John's Island, be sent to Council for comparison with the complaints.

A. & W. I., vol. 616

A letter to King, Under Secretary, of the same date and to the same effect. Robert Gray to Secretary of State (Dundas). In case of suspicions of neglect or delay states the circumstances of his arrival and of the preparation for the defence of Lieut.-Governor Fanning, the Chief Justice, the



1792.

- Attorney General and the Collector of Customs on the charges brought against them. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 401
- April 5, Charlottetown Fanning to Privy Council. Refers to letter of 1st January last, respecting the unauthenticated copies of depositions of the complainants, which he had not then time to answer. Has since had time to examine them and finds them still more objectionable than merely being incorrect and un-authentic. Sends minutes of Council, depositions, &c., with remarks at great length, the dispatch covering 69 pages. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 671
- Enclosed.* Documents relating to the complaints against him (Fanning), the Chief Justice, the Attorney General and Collector of Customs, namely: Addresses to Fanning, with answers, from the inhabitants of Cherry Valley and Vernon River, of the settlements of Hillsborough River, Bedford Bay, Savage Harbour and St. Peters, and from the Grand Jury of St. John's Island. 499 to 506
- Minutes of Council containing depositions and other papers as by a list prefixed. 511 to 670
- (These last are among the collection of minutes.)
- May 5, London. J. S. Mackenzie to Secretary of State (Dundas.) Appeals on behalf of Thomas Wright and suggests situations for which he is eligible. 739
- May 20, Charlottetown Fanning to the same. Transmits complete printed collection of the laws, only loose and incorrect copies of which had been found in possession of different persons, but which have been collected, revised and now printed. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 137
- (The collection reprinted in 1817, is among the Canadian Archives.)
- June 20, Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas.) Has received printed regulations relative to the carrying on of fortifications and other military services also circular letter of 8th September to which he would conform. 183
- June 23. Barwell to ———. Respecting the case of Mrs. Callbeck and her claim to lot 28 on St. John's Island. 827
- (Probably sent to Dundas.)
- August 6, Whitehall. Nepean to Samuel Smith. Order to pay Winter, Provost-Marshal, a moiety of his salary to 30th June, last. Col. Off., St. J., p. 182
- August 7, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Sends order dismissing the complaints by proprietors against him, the Chief Justice, the Attorney General and the Collector of Customs. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 141
- (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 182.)
- The report on which the order was founded. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 145
- (The report appears to have been printed for circulation by the persons accused to show the view taken of their conduct by the King and Ministry.)
- September 3, London. Thomas to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits list of Acts passed in St. John's Island in 1790, which cannot take effect till the King's pleasure is known, and solicits that they be submitted for the King's approbation. 743
- Enclosed.* List. 747
- September 22, London. Agent for quit rents to Lord Frederick Campbell. There are now arrears to the amount of £34,840 which have been accumulating for twenty-two years and which there is no hope of collecting. Suggests levelling the rate to two shillings the hundred acres. The primary error was granting the land to non-residents. Were a moderate quit rent established and payment enforced, they would be obliged to settle the land to reimburse themselves. 751
- October 3, St. James's. Order in Council, referring to the Lords of Trade for consideration and report letter from Secretary of State (Dundas) transmitting three Acts of St. John Island, two respecting land and the other for quieting the minds of Protestant subjects. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 1173

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1792.

- B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 1175*
- October 15, Secretary of State (Dundas) to the President of the Council, 6th September, 1792. Transmits three Acts for consideration, they being reported by counsel as not objectionable in point of law. 831 to 840
- October 15, Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received dispatch with order dismissing the complaints against him and others. Regrets that the additional evidence was not received before the Council reported, as it would have shown the malignity of the accusers. 755
- October 20, Extracts, memorial, &c., relating to Mrs. Callbeck's claim on lot 28. 831 to 840
- November 20, Wright to Secretary of State (Dundas). Further appeal for a remedy for the hardship of his case. 755
- November 24, Fanning to the same. The General Assembly met on the 6th. Sends copies of speech, addresses and journals. Gives list of bills assented to, with remarks and narrative of the transactions respecting the escheating of land belonging to the original proprietors. 91
- Enclosed.* Speech, addresses, &c. 203
- (Extracts from the Journals, which see.)
- Journal of Legislative Council, 6th to 17th November. 211
- Journal of Legislative Assembly for the same period. 241
- December 14, Stewart to Secretary of State (Dundas). Encloses letter from Chief Baron Montgomery. When he (Dundas) is pleased to enter on the consideration of the affairs of St. John's Island, he (Stewart) is ready to give every information. 759
- Enclosed.* From Chief Baron Montgomery, that Stewart is ready to answer any questions respecting the Island of St. John. 763
1793. February 10, Robert Gray to Secretary of State (Dundas). Proposes to raise a corps for the defence of the Island of St. John. 783
- London. March 5, J. S. Mackenzie to Nepean (?). Encloses a statement of Wright's case and urges his restoration to office as a matter of justice. 787
- London. *Enclosed.* Brief state of the case of Thomas Wright. 791
- (Duplicate in vol. 13, p. 479.)
- April 17, Fanning to Nepean. On account of a severe scorbutic attack has applied for leave of absence. 271
- Island of St. John. April 20, Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received dispatches of 8th December and 7th January on the 15th instant, the first communication with the continent since the middle of December. Has divided the militia into three battalions, preparatory to making the returns ordered. The hostility to a militia law makes the obtaining of returns doubtful, but that does not arise from want of loyalty. In event of war, has confidence in the united efforts for defence of the inhabitants, and their opposition to the King's enemies. Sends returns and correspondence to show the destitute state of the island in respect to ammunition and the steps he had taken to obtain a supply. The island is in no condition for offensive operations. Measures necessary for defence against predatory attacks. The uselessness of forts in particular places, there being so many rivers, bays and harbours assailable by an enemy. Field artillery, small-arms and ammunition, a corps of fencibles or provincials and the militia would be the best means of defence. A frigate or ship of war should be stationed during the open season to protect the harbours and coast. 275
- Enclosed.* Returns of ordnance stores on 1st July, 1790, and 7th March, 1793. 281 to 285
- Fanning to Ogilvie, 6th July, 1790. Sends return of stores to show the unprotected situation of the island. 289
- Same to the same, 17th April, 1793. The detachment of the 21st embarked. Encloses requisition to Sawyer for warlike stores. Regrets that

1793.  
the detachment now withdrawn cannot be replaced, as the island is everywhere open to the landing of an enemy. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 293
- Fanning to Sawyer, same date. In consequence of the defenceless state of the island, asks for a supply of all the ammunition, etc., he can spare. 297  
(Not dated: for date see Sawyer's letter.)
- Sawyer to Fanning, 17th April. Sends all the ammunition he can spare, so as not to leave his schooner defenceless. 301
- April 20,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends minutes of Executive Council to 1st January, 1793. 305  
*Enclosed.* Minutes. 311
- May 1,  
Charlottetown Desbrisay to Sandwich. Encloses memorial, which he requests His Lordship to present and recommend. 807  
*Enclosed.* Memorial, stating his services and asking to be appointed Governor, or Lieut.-Governor, in North America or the West Indies. 811
- May 1,  
Charlottetown Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Dundas). Encloses memorial for presentation to the King, asking to be appointed a Lieut.-Governor. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 40  
*Enclosed.* Memorial. 41
- May 7,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received circular that the persons exercising supreme power in France had declared war. Has published the same, with the King's assurance that the captors of French ships and property should be entitled to the King's share of prize money. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 331
- May 7,  
Charlottetown Same to King. Has received copy of the King's message and address in reply. 335
- May 27,  
Charlottetown Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received accounts of the brilliant success of the allied army in the territory of the United Provinces and of the sailing of the fleet for the West Indies. His gratification. 345
- May 27,  
Charlottetown Same to King. Has received dispatch that Parliament has voted £1,900 for the civil establishment of the island, with the estimate. 349  
Memorial of Fanning, Chief Justice Stewart, Attorney General Aplin and Townshend, Collector of Customs. The ruinous expenses attending their defence to the unfounded complaint against them, and praying for relief. 795
- July 17,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Transmits order approving of the "Act for quieting the minds of His Majesty's dissenting Protestant subjects." Col. Off., St. J., p. 182
- July 30,  
Charlottetown Fanning to King. Has received copy of the Act to prevent traitorous correspondence with the King's enemies. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 353
- July 30,  
Charlottetown Same to the same. Has received Gazette containing accounts of the success in Flanders and of the capture of Tobago. 357
- August 3,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Sends order approving of two Acts. Col. Off., St. J., p. 183
- August 9,  
London. Winchester to Secretary of State (Dundas). Complains of the persecution to which Mrs. Cambridge is exposed in St. John's Island at the hands of Fanning and other officials. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 799
- August 10,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Orders given for a supply of arms and ammunition to be sent from Halifax; his application to the "Chatham" schooner (Sawyer) approved of. Has no doubt the militia will be sufficient to repel an attack, the chance of which is lessened by the capture of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Is unable in the present juncture to grant leave of absence. 339  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 184.)
- September 2,  
Halifax. Ogilvie to Fanning. A battery to be erected close to Point Pleasant. Enclosed in Knox's letter of 19th March, 1,800 which see.
- September 20,  
Charlottetown Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). His concern at having the second time become the subject of complaint. Explains his reasons for

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1793.

accepting letters of substitution from absent proprietors, so that he could appoint agents to manage their lands, which his position prevented him from doing, by which he had saved settlers from being the victims of fraud, committed by persons acting as agents without authority. For his trouble he had refused to accept any recompense. To justify himself against Mrs. Callbeck's charges, sends various documents respecting transactions between Major Holland and Coffin, father of Mrs. Callbeck. Answers in detail Mrs. Callbeck's charges, referring in proof to documents transmitted.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 361

- Enclosed.* (1.) Attested copy of original patent to Major Holland of lot or township 28. On the back is a plan of the lot. 383
- (2.) Bond of Nathaniel Coffin, Attorney to Callbeck, to Holland to pay the whole quit rents of 28 from 1st January, 1773. 385
- (3.) Plan referred to in the bond. 389
- (4.) Agreement for one general division of lot 28 with Nathaniel Coffin on behalf of Callbeck. 391
- (5 to 8.) Power of Attorney from Holland to Fanning and letters on the subject. 395, 399, 403, 407
- (9.) Certificate by Desbrisay, Registrar, that he can find no record of any deed for land from Nathaniel Coffin to Phillips Callbeck or Mrs. Callbeck, either before or since the death of Callbeck. 411
- (10.) Paragraph from the *Island Gazette*. 413
- (11.) Certificate by John Lord that he had paid his rents to Mrs. Callbeck to 1st May, 1793. 414
- (12.) Attested copy of grant from Mrs. Callbeck to John Foy, 1st May, 1790. 415
- (An abstract of the defence is in Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 415.)
- October 3, Fanning to King. Has received *Gazette*, with account of the surrender  
Charlottetown of Valenciennes. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 419
- October 10, Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received order ratifying the  
Charlottetown Act for quieting the minds of Protestant dissenters. 423
- October 10, Same to the same. Has received order confirming two Acts (titles not  
Charlottetown given). 427
- October 13, Same to the same. His satisfaction that his applying for arms to the  
Charlottetown "Chatham" and to Ogilvie is approved of. Has received 200 stand of  
arms and ammunition for the militia, but no field artillery or a further  
supply of ammunition for the cannon. Is glad, therefore, that orders have  
been sent to Halifax to forward arms and ammunition, which he hopes will  
include field artillery and stores, as armed vessels are now reported to be  
on the coast which cannot be repelled by small arms. Accepts cheerfully  
the decision that he is not to be granted leave of absence; he had no ex-  
pectation of a war when he applied, and was very ill, but is now vastly  
recovered. 431
- November 7, Sandwich to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transfers a letter, which  
London. must have been intended for his (Sandwich's) late father. 803
- Enclosed.* Letter and memorial to Sandwich from Desbrisay, dated 1st  
May, which see.
- December 1, Fanning to King. Has received *Gazette*; hopes, should there be another  
Island of St. campaign, that part of the newly raised troops may be sent to the island,  
John. as the militia cannot perform the military service without ruin to their  
families. The island is safe till spring, when he hopes for the aid of troops  
and an armed vessel. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 435
- Enclosed.* Return of militia. 439
- No date. Neither date, address nor signature. Recommendation that Fanning's  
proposals for removing the officers to Georgetown and for settling St. John's  
Island with Germans, etc., should be adopted. 767

1794.

- Enclosed.* Explanation and proposition for peopling the Island of St. John. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 771
- January 29. Memorial of Thomas F. Winter. Anderson, the acting Crown agent for St. John's Island, refuses to pay the half salary due him (Winter) without an order from the Secretary of State's office; asks that such order be given. 815
- January 31, London. Thomas to King. Has been desired by Fanning to solicit some force for the protection of St. John's Island. If part of the force in Nova Scotia or Canada cannot be spared, he is informed that 200 men could be raised on the island on similar terms to these on which the corps was lately raised. Fanning believes that if any place is attacked in that quarter, it will be the island of St. John. 819
- February 5, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Order to raise a corps of 200 men to be divided into two companies with the usual officers, the Lieutenant-Governor to be commander without pay, the officers not to have rank in the army or to be entitled to half pay. The pay and subsistence of the corps to be the same as for the regular army; he is to draw for levy money and subsistence on the Treasury. Orders shall be sent to Halifax to issue the necessary arms and ammunition; clothing to be sent out. The levy money should not exceed two guineas a man, to be as far as possible applied to the purchase of necessaries independent of the clothing. 441  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 186.)
- February 6, London. Barwell to ———. States the facts of the case in the suit of Clark and Mrs. Callbeck; the discovery of vouchers to disprove Clark's oath; the seizure of Mrs. Callbeck's house, furniture and effects and the oppressive conduct of the court in St. John's Island in which the case was tried. 853
- February 12, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Dispatches received, ammunition for the serviceable cannon has been ordered to be sent from Halifax. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 449  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 190.)
- February 26, London. Barwell to King. Sends statement of Mrs. Callbeck's case, which he wishes Dundas to read, as it exposes Fanning's artful, involved defence. 861
- Enclosed.* Remarks on the answer of Governor Fanning to the memorial of Mrs. Callbeck. 865
- "The facts on which Mrs. Callbeck grounds her application to Mr. Secretary Dundas, as opposed to Governor Fanning's imperious answer." 881  
(The "facts" are extracts from letters of various dates.)
- Copy of bond. 885
- May 13, Charlottetown. W. Winter to Napine (Nepean). Has been shipwrecked on Cape Breton. Asks his influence to have him (Winter) established as Provost-Marshal, that he may return or go to Quebec. A Provost-Marshal does not suit this government which has appointed as sheriff an officer broken at the head of his regiment in Halifax. Will send two puncheons of spruce beer, an excellent remedy for the stone and gravel. 823
- May 20, Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received order to open commercial intercourse with St. Domingo; has made the order public. 453
- May 20, Charlottetown. Fanning to King. Has received copy of the estimate for the civil establishment. 457
- May 20, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received the King's declaration of 29th October. 461
- May 20, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received account of the capture of Toulon by Hood. 465
- May 22, Charlottetown. Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received the order to raise a corps and sends copy of the notification he has published. 469

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1794.
- Enclosed.* Notification stating the term of enlistment and offering 100 acres of his (Fanning's) own land to every one who shall enlist before the 1st of November. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 11, p. 473
- May 23, Fanning to Secretary of State (Dundas). Thanks for the early attention  
Charlottetown paid to his dispatches. 475
- July 1, Same to the same. Has contracted for victualling the corps at the rate  
Charlottetown of five pence half penny a ration. 479
- August 13, Desbrisay to the same. Encloses plan for forming into a small battalion  
Charlottetown the corps now raising; the saving it will effect; offers to serve as lieutenant-colonel without pay or rank in the army rather than not serve at all. 483
- Enclosed.* Plan, with the title: "A corps of Infantry." 487
- October 3, Secretary of State (Dundas) to Fanning. Is confident that he (Fanning)  
Whitehall. will do his part to raise the corps but in reference to the offer of his own land to persons enlisting, it is not intended that His Majesty's service should be provided for at his (Fanning's) personal expense. 491
- 1795.
- May 5, King to Fanning. Sends estimate for 1796. Col. Off., St. J., p. 193  
Whitehall.
- May 20, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Thanks for the early intim-  
Charlottetown ation of his dispatches being laid before the King and for His Grace's confidence in his (Fanning's) exertions to complete the corps; his motive for offering a portion of his property to that end. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 1
- May 20, Same to the same. Has received copies of King's speech and addresses  
Charlottetown from Parliament. 5
- May 21, Same to the same. Had met the Legislature on the 16th February, and  
Charlottetown prorogued on 4th March. Sends printed copies of his speech and of the addresses. Sends also the journals from which it will be seen that every-  
thing was conducted in harmony. 9
- Enclosed.* Printed copies of speech and addresses. Extracts from the journals, which see.
- Journal of Legislative Council from 16th February to 4th March. 19 to 47
- Journal of Assembly for the same period. 51 to 71
- May 22, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits minutes of Ex-  
Charlottetown ecutive Council to the 27th April. 73
- Enclosed.* Minutes from 10th September, 1794. 77 to 87
- The same from 30th November, 1793, to 10th June, 1794. 89 to 109
- June 3, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits printed copies of  
Charlottetown the laws passed last session, with written copies exemplified under the Great Seal. The letter contains a list of the Acts, with remarks. 121
- (The Acts are in printed collection among the Canadian Archives.)
- June 25, Fanning to King. Has received *Gazette*, containing account of the mar-  
Charlottetown riage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. 113
- (A duplicate is at p. 253.)
- July 20, Fanning to King. Had received information that Parliament had voted  
Charlottetown £1,900 for civil establishment, with estimate. 129
- August 5, Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. His satisfaction at his (Fan-  
Whitehall. ning's) zealous attention, seconded by the Council and Assembly, to His Majesty's interests and those of the island, which are inseparable. Col. Off., St. J., p. 193
- September 3, Memorial of Desbrisay, stating his services and requesting to be appoint-  
Charlottetown ed Lieut.-Governor, either in North America or the West Indies. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 133
- November 8, Memorial of Fanning, stating his losses, expenses and sufferings, and  
Charlottetown praying that his absence on service may not prejudice his claim to the compensation intended by Parliament. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 431
- Documents relative to his services. 439

1795.  
December 10, Island of St. John. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). His sense of the satisfaction of His Grace at the attention of himself (Fanning) and his Council to the interests of His Majesty and of the island, which he agrees with His Grace, are in-e-parable. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 141
1796.  
February 15, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Sends order confirming Act. Col. Off., St. J., p. 194
- June 12, Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State. The legislature met on the 2nd February; sends copies of his speech and addresses and journals of both houses. Sends list of bills with remarks. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 145
- Enclosed.* Copies of Fanning's speech and addresses. (Extracts from the journals.)
- Journal of the Legislative Council from the 2nd to the 13th February. 159 to 185
- Journal of Assembly for the same period. 193 to 210
- Acts passed last session. 213
- (In printed collection among the Canadian Archives. Duplicates of these, of Fanning's speech, &c., are at pp. 449-463 of vol. 13.)
- June 20, Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received dispatch respecting the issue of letters of marque against the United Provinces of Holland and that the proceeds of all captures shall be distributed as prize money. 233
- June 20, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received copies of the King's speech and of addresses in reply. 237
- June 20, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received order approving of Act to consolidate the Acts relating to bail, &c. 241
- June 20,\* Charlottetown. Same to King. Has received *Gazette* announcing the birth of a princess to the Prince and Princess of Wales. 245  
(Princess Charlotte was born on the 7th January, 1796, married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld [afterwards King of the Belgians] on 2nd May, 1816, and died on 6th March, 1817.)
- June 20, Charlottetown. Fanning to King. Has received notice of grant by Parliament for the civil establishment. 249
- October 15, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received copy of the King's speech of 19th May, at the close of Parliament. 257
- November 2, Charlottetown. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). No clothing received since the 20th of May, 1794, for the corps of 200 men raised for defence of the island. Asks that clothing may be sent as early as possible. 261
- November 12, Charlottetown. Same to the same. Has received orders which he has made public; shall communicate with commanders by sea and land, so that measures may be taken for the security of the island. The season is fast approaching when there will be little to apprehend from an attack. 265
- December 8, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Acts passed last session approved of. His Majesty's satisfaction at the good understanding between him and the Legislative Council and Assembly. 229  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 195.)
1797.  
March 23, Charlottetown. Memorial from Assembly for a legislative inquiry into the causes of emigration from the island. Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 30th September, which see.
- March 25, Charlottetown. Aplin to MacDonald. It would be inexpedient to prosecute the author of a paper sent by him (MacDonald). Enclosed in Fanning's letter of 30th September, which see.
- May 15, Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received dispatch that actual hostilities have taken place with Spain, to be made public; that letters of marque were to be issued as usual and that, in the meantime, the owners of armed vessels were to be assured they would have the first claim on Spanish ships, etc., made prizes of. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 273

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1797.  
 May 15, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received dispatch  
 Charlottetown containing the King's speech and stating that the addresses would be trans-  
 mitted by next packet. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 277
- May 15, Same to King. Has received estimate for the civil establishment. 281  
 Charlottetown
- June 2, Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Thanks for His Grace's appro-  
 Charlottetown bation of the conduct of himself and the legislature and for being informed  
 of His Majesty's satisfaction at the good understanding that exists among  
 the different branches of the legislature. 285
- June 2, Same to King. Has received documents relating to the dispute with  
 Charlottetown Spain. 289
- June 12, Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Orders have been sent to the  
 Whitehall. Treasury to forward immediately clothing for 200 men; in the meantime  
 he may provide jackets and pantaloons for the men as economically as possible.  
 269  
 (Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 196.)
- August 12, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). The legislature met on the  
 Charlottetown 11th July; sends copies of his speech and of the addresses; also copies of  
 the Journal of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and titles of Acts,  
 with remarks. 293  
*Enclosed.* Copies of speech and addresses, extracted from the Journals,  
 Journals of Legislative Council, from 11th to 22nd July. 303  
 Journals of Legislative Assembly for the same period. 327  
 (Acts passed this session are in Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 465; they  
 are in printed collection amongst the Canadian Archives.)
- August 23, Stern to Lyman. The deterioration in value of Fanning's property at  
 Halifax. Point Pleasant. Enclosed in Knox's letter of 19th March, 1800, which see.  
 (The note is undated, the conjectural date is given from Lyman's letter  
 to Fanning, in which it was enclosed.)
- August 25, Lyman to Fanning. The Duke of Kent will recommend his claim on  
 Halifax. account of Point Pleasant. Enclosed in Knox's letter of 19th March, 1800,  
 which see.
- September 27, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland) Is happy to be informed that  
 Charlottetown ready-made clothing is to be sent out for the corps and shall in the mean-  
 time as directed, supply the men with jackets and pantaloons.  
 Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 347
- September 30, Same to the same. Transmits minutes of the Executive Council. The  
 Charlottetown great space occupied by MacDonald's letters; remarks on them and on the  
 proceedings of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Assembly  
 respecting them. Encloses documents relating to MacDonald's charges. 351  
*Enclosed.* Aplin, Attorney-General, to MacDonald, 25th March, whether  
 the author of the paper sent by him (MacDonald) can be prosecuted or  
 not, it would not be expedient to do so, as it would rather exalt than  
 humble him in public opinion and so defeat the object aimed at. If it is  
 intended to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General of England, he  
 (Aplin) prefers to wait till that is received. 355  
 Memorial, 22nd March, from members of the House of Representatives,  
 pointing out the emigration from the Province and asking for a legislative  
 inquiry into the causes. 359  
 Extract from Journal of Legislative Assembly (not dated) on the violent  
 and refractory conduct of Capt. John MacDonald and dispensing with his  
 services. (The extract is from the Journal of 22nd July, 1797, afternoon  
 sitting).  
 Minutes of Executive Council from 23rd May, 1795, to 4th September,  
 1797. 367  
 Duplicate of the Journal of Assembly for July, 1797. 509



1797.  
September 30,  
Charlottetown
- Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Modification of the militia law, which was unpopular. Refusal of the Princetown men to muster; steps taken successfully to enforce obedience; acknowledgment of the men that they had been led into error and their subsequent cheerful obedience. The same disobedience at Grand Rustico similarly suppressed. The cause due to a few restless individuals, who show a profligate spirit of falsehood and calumny against constituted authority. 527  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 527
- Enclosed.* Report by Col. Joseph Robinson of the refusal to muster, dated Princetown, 25th August. 535
- September 30,  
Charlottetown
- Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends petition from Assembly and copy of address, asking that he should transmit the same. 539
- Enclosed.* Petition to the Secretary of State on the failure of the proprietors to fulfil the conditions of the grants and praying for relief. 543
- Address to Fanning, praying that he would transmit the representation, petition and resolutions to the Duke of Portland and a copy to Lord Liverpool, President of the Board of Trade.
- (The address is in the Journal of Assembly of 22nd July, afternoon sitting. The resolutions are of the same date, morning sitting. The Journal may be referred to.)
1798.  
February 8,  
Whitehall.
- Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. His Majesty's satisfaction at the harmony that exists amongst the different branches of the legislature; the militia Act and his spirited exertions in quelling disturbances approved of. The unwarrantable conduct of Capt. MacDonald. The representation of the Assembly on the mischief likely to arise from the proprietors not performing the conditions of their grants, shall be considered as early as possible. 555  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 197.)
- April 3,  
Charlottetown
- Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received notice of the appointment of George Leonard to be superintendent of trade and fisheries; shall assist him and his deputies whenever he has an opportunity. The services of a government vessel required; the expense he has incurred in maintaining one at his own cost. 559
- May 21,  
Island of St.  
John.
- Same to the same. Transmits minutes of Executive Council to the present time. Refers to the minutes for the reasons for Aplin's resignation of his seat at the Council. 563
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Executive Council from 3rd November, 1797, to 27th March, 1798. 567
- May 23,  
Charlottetown
- Memorial of Aplin to Portland in reference to his resignation of seat at the Council. Enclosed in Portland's letter of 27th July, 1798, which see.
- June 25,  
Island of St.  
John.
- Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). The high satisfaction he and the Council have experienced at the contents of late dispatches, from which he hopes for the happiest effects on the inhabitants. 603
- June 25,  
Island of St.  
John.
- Same to King. Has received circular respecting counterfeit dollars and shall take the necessary measures for the detection of the fraud. 607
- July 10,  
Island of St.  
John.
- Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Respecting the resignation of Aplin; his persistent demands for copies from the minutes of the Executive Council, which could not be granted; his violent conduct before the Court, rendering his further continuance in the office of Attorney General subversive of the administration of justice. 611
- Enclosed.* Documents relating to the case of Aplin. 615 to 689
- July 27,  
Whitehall.
- Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Approves of the acceptance of Aplin's resignation of his seat in the Council for reasons given, which also render improper his continuance in the office of Attorney General. 593  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 198.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1798.

- Enclosed.* Memorial, 23rd May, from Aplin in relation to his resignation of his seat at the Council, and praying to be heard in his vindication, should any charges be made against him. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 599
- August 8, Fanning to King. The serious nature of the subjects in the public dis-  
Charlottetown spatches lately sent to Portland. The disquieting effects Aplin's state-  
ments have had on the public mind, that the government of St. John's  
Island was to be dissolved and the island annexed to Nova Scotia. Asks  
him to send as early as possible information regarding the resolution taken  
in respect to Aplin. 691
- August 25, Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Aplin has applied for certificate  
Island of St. that he is in the actual execution of his duty as Attorney General and for  
John. leave of absence, the latter until a proper person is procured to perform the  
duty. 699
- Enclosed.* Copy of certificate asked for. 703
- Application for leave of absence. 705
- Answer by Fanning, refusing leave till a suitable substitute shall be pro-  
vided. 709
- September 15, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Further respecting Aplin and  
Island of St. enclosing a letter from him, which he (Fanning) did not think it necessary  
John. to answer, but leaves the decision in the hands of His Grace. 713
- Enclosed.* Aplin to Fanning. He (Fanning) having been a lawyer is  
qualified to select a person to fill the office of Attorney General, the want  
of whom is the sole obstacle to him (Aplin) receiving leave of absence. 717
- September 20, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has issued a proclamation  
Charlottetown recommending the inhabitants to weigh the gold and silver, and to take  
other precautions to detect false coin. 721
- September 21, Same to King. Sends, as instructed, list of members of Council, with  
Charlottetown remarks on all but Capt. Shuttleworth, who is the bearer of the letter, and  
the term of whose absence is left to the decision of the Secretary of  
State. 725
- Enclosed.* Names of the Councillors. 729
- October 8, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of voluntary sub-  
Charlottetown scriptions by himself and others to the cost of the war. Other subscrip-  
tion lists are circulating; the difficulty of procuring cash for remittances  
is the chief impediment. 737
- Enclosed.* List. 741
- October 12, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends printed collection of  
Charlottetown the laws. Is afraid there will be delay in the future issue, the printer  
having left the island. 733
- October 19, Same to King. Has been informed of Aplin's determination to sail  
Island of St. without leave and of his threats with respect to him (Fanning) and his  
John. Council. Explains the cause of his refusal to sign the certificate that  
Aplin was in the actual discharge of the duties of his office. The danger  
to the public tranquillity caused by Aplin's behaviour as appears by affidavits  
enclosed. 745
- Enclosed.* Affidavit by Desbrisay that Aplin had declared the Govern-  
ment of the island was not to be broken, but was broken already. 749
- Affidavit by Ross that Aplin had declared that the Government of the  
island was to be, at other times, that it was, dissolved, and joined to Nova  
Scotia. 753
- Similar affidavit by John Webster. 757
- Another from Webster, that Capt. MacDonald had, in the presence of  
Aplin, threatened him (Webster) if he executed a writ, issued to him, as  
sheriff, by the Supreme Court. 761
- Statement by Magowan of the circumstances attending the suit against  
Aplin. 765

1798.  
November 2,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Takes it for granted that Aplin has left the island; shall select a suitable person for Attorney General. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 695  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 201.)
- November 24,  
Tracadie. MacDonald to Secretary of State (Portland). Complains in bitter terms of the Lieut.-Governor and other officials and warns His Grace not to believe the statements in the dispatches sent by Fanning. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 271  
*Enclosed.* The agent for the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland to MacDonald. Refusal of Col. Robinson to pay his rent, on the plea that the Lord Chief Baron had not fulfilled the terms of his grant. The attempt to cancel all the grants. 275
- November 27,  
Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Dispatches received, but Aplin could not be found, to whom the contents were to be communicated; was informed that he had been seen in Halifax on his way to England, having gone without leave. Magowan appointed Attorney General until further instructions. 1  
*Enclosed.* Fanning to Douglas and Lyon, attorneys for Aplin, to communicate to him the contents of dispatch. 5
- November 27,  
Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Meeting of the Legislature from 20th to 26th November. Sends copies of speech, addresses and journals; titles of bills assented to, with remarks. 9  
*Enclosed.* Journal of Legislative Council, 20th to 26th November. 13  
Journal of Assembly for same period. 41
- December —. Memorial (in French) from the Abbé Calonne for a lease of the Fort lot, now called Warren farm, he having acquired the next property. The terms on which he seeks to hold the land and the work he proposes to do on the farm, under his brother's direction. 279
- No date. Memorandum of the trustees of Lord Dover for information respecting Desbrisay's property in St. John's Island, mortgaged to Lord Dover for £1,815. 475  
(The only date in the document is a reference to a transaction on 1st November, 1797; it is proposed to refer to Aplin, Attorney General, who left the island at the end of 1798.)
1799.  
January 3,  
Whitehall. King to Fanning. Sends estimate for 1799. Col. Off., St. J., p. 202
- January 17,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to the same. Refers to previous letter respecting Aplin's conduct. Thanks for contributions for carrying on the war. The Acts transmitted have been referred to the Privy Council. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 81  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 203.)
- February 5.  
Whitehall. King to Fanning. Sends order confirming the Act to change the name of the island to "Prince Edward Island." Col. Off., St. J., p. 204
- February 11,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to the same. A lease of Fort lot, otherwise called Warren's Farm, to be granted to de Calonne, on certain specified conditions. 205
- February 15,  
London. De Calonne (in French) to Secretary of State (Portland). Thanks for sending him a copy of the letter to the Governor of the island to grant him the occupation of Fort lot, or Warren farm. Calls attention to the uncertainty of the amount he would have to pay under the authority to charge a "reasonable rent," and proposes that the order should be changed to read: "a moderate quit rent," or simply "a quit rent," as the Governor cannot know the advantage His Grace intends to grant to him (Calonne). Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 289
- April 1,  
London. A similar letter (in English) to King (undated). 283  
Aplin to King. Has been unable to see him, so that he sends in writing an explanation of his reasons for resigning his seat in the Council. The

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.

exaggerated statements in the Governor's speeches and the addresses of the flourishing state of the island, the reverse being the case, arising from the fear of the island being annexed to Nova Scotia. The illegal conduct of the Governor in respect to the courts of law and other causes of a similar kind alleged as his reason for resigning; but this resignation shall not deprive him of his salary as Attorney General. Charges the Lieut.-Governor with instigating his arrest on a debt of £25 to prevent him from leaving the island, having previously refused to sign a certificate for his (Aplin's) salary. A certificate is attached signed by Francis Longworthy of Aplin's arrest and detention in prison for debt.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 293

*Enclosed.* Aplin to Fanning, 29th October, 1798. Is now out of the reach of his (Fanning's) power; appeals to him in a series of questions, if he has not done his duty as Attorney General and member of Council and charges him (Fanning) with attempting, by refusing certificate, to prevent him from going to defend his character. 303

A note of same date adds that he had forgotten to ask when he could see him (King) or expect relief from his distresses. 307

April 18,  
London.

De Calonne (in French) to King. Renews his request to have the words "reasonable rent" changed to "moderate quit rent," and that a letter to that effect addressed to the Governor might be given to his (de Calonne's) brother, who proposed to sail at the end of the month. 311

April 20,  
Charlottetown

Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). The absence of Aplin without leave and the conduct of the few adherents he has left, have had no effect on government, or in disturbing the public tranquillity. 89

April (?)

Proposal by the Abbé Calonne for an agricultural settlement on Prince Edward Island, by which the fishermen on the Banks of Newfoundland could be supplied with fresh provisions. Asks that the settlers he proposes to send should receive allowances of provisions, etc., until they are properly settled. After 145

(Undated. The proposal appears to have been made in London; the last letter of the Abbé addressed to the Secretary of State to be found in the correspondence, is dated 19th February; he delivered on his arrival on the island an official letter to the Governor, dated 6th May, so that the present document was, in all probability, written between these dates.)

May 6,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Introduces the brother of the Abbé Calonne, who intends to settle on the island. 85

May 8,  
London.

Aplin to King. An order given by the Secretary of State for the payment of his salary; the obstacles raised by the insular agents on the ground that the day of his (Aplin's) leaving the island was not known. Gives the approximate date from documents and letters. 315

May 20,  
Island of St.  
John.

Fanning to King. Has received estimate and copies of the King's speech and addresses. 109

June 13,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received Order in Council confirming the Act for changing the name from St. John's to Prince Edward Island, and had proclaimed the same. 113

*Enclosed.* Proclamation embodying the Order in Council. 117

The Act passed by the Legislature of St. John's Island to change the name. 119

(The Act is in printed collection.)

June 14,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Fanning to King. Has received dispatch respecting Aplin, which is perfectly satisfactory. 93

(A duplicate is at p. 123.)

June 15,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). The proposal made by His Grace cannot prove otherwise than beneficial to the dignity and stability of the government of the island and satisfactory to the public. 127

1799.  
June 15,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). His gratitude for the King's approbation of the loyalty of the inhabitants manifested by their voluntary contributions to the expenses of the war. His wish to contribute the whole of his salary, but is obliged to retain part of it for his sub-sistence. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 131
- June 15,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to the same. Has received dispatch relative to the memorial of the Abbé de Calonne to be allowed to occupy the Fort lot as tenant at will to the Crown, to which he will conform. 135
- June 16,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to the same. Has received additional directions for the detection of counterfeit coin. 139
- July 18,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Transmits proposals made by the Duke of Kent to make the provincial troops fencibles, to serve throughout North America. This can only be done by the voluntary service of the different corps. Should the corps in Prince Edward Island consent, he is to concur with the Duke of Kent in carrying this into effect. Col. Off., St. J., p. 207
- July 20,  
Whitehall. King to the same. Sends memorial from the widow of the late Governor Patterson for his opinion as to the validity of her claim. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 101  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 208.)  
*Enclosed.* Memorial to Pitt by Mrs. Patterson, for compensation for the Fort lot, taken possession of for the erection of a battery. 105
- September 3,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Dispatches received. John Wentworth appointed Attorney General. 143  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 209.)
- October 9,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Arrival on the 2nd September of Abbé de Calonne, with M. d'Aubers, M. de Calonne, his nephew, and M. Duchambge (Duchambre). He has been put in possession of the Fort lot, the buildings on which are much out of repair. The attachment of these gentlemen to the monarchy attracts his sympathy, as he himself had suffered from confiscation by a usurped government. 147  
*Enclosed.* Lease to the Abbé de Calonne of the Fort lot, but see 12th October.
- October 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Fanning to King. Has received dispatch desiring his opinion on Mrs. Patterson's memorial. Transmits correspondence with the Duke of Kent, which will show the facts of the case and that Governor Patterson in taking possession of the lands had been guilty of an act of usurpation, which could give no title. The case of Mrs. Patterson is undoubtedly a hard one, but Patterson had been guilty of using the materials of Fort Amherst for his own benefit, reducing that fort to ruin. 155
- October 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to the same. Has received copy of the King's speech on closing Parliament. 165
- October 12,  
Charlottetown. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of the lease of the Fort lot to the Abbé Calonne. Asks, if the lease be approved of, that the rent may be applied to the encouragement of a teacher of French. 169  
*Enclosed.* Lease. 173  
(Another copy is at page 151.)
- November 20,  
Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). The importance of settling Georgetown. He, accompanied by Colonel Townshend, Lieut. Col. Gray and Mr. Colledge, adjutant of the volunteers, rode through the woods and by celebrating the birthday of the Prince of Wales had the people assembled, so that he was able to get full information as to its advantages. The situation of the town is superior to that of any other on the island. Recommends that each actual settler receive two town lots and two pasture lots in the royalty, and that the common, which is a nuisance in its present state, should be divided into fifty lots of an acre each\* to be given to fish-

\*The wording is obscure. It is "50 acre lots." and might mean lots of 50 acres each or 50 lots of an acre each, which is, no doubt, the meaning.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.

ermen as an encouragement. Should the plan be approved of, shall be disappointed if the town does not in a few years become of more consequence than any other on the sea coast, Halifax excepted.

November 26,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 12, p. 177

Fanning to Knox. The necessity for his obtaining leave of absence. This, with memorial, is enclosed in Knox's letter of 19th March, 1800, which see.

No date.

Memorial to Hawkesbury, President of the Board of Trade, by proprietors in St. John's Island. To allow settlers from the United States to bring, in British vessels, their household effects, tools, &c., and the remainder of their property in provisions (the kinds enumerated).

B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 817

Another memorial to Hawkesbury from the proprietors, to have the journal of Assembly and the Act respecting their lands examined, to see how their interests are affected.

1169

(Lord Hawkesbury was President of the Board of Trade from 14th March to 17th July, 1799, so that the memorials must have been presented between these dates.)

1800.  
March 19,  
London.

W. Knox to Secretary of State (Portland). Presents Fanning's memorial and documents, and urges that the leave of absence asked for be granted.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 319

*Enclosed.* Fanning to Knox, 26th November, 1799. The motives which led to his application for leave of absence are becoming more pressing. Asks him to obtain from Portland a letter granting the leave. Understands that the Duke of Kent is to recommend his case to Portland. Encloses memorial and documents.

323

Memorial (undated) from Fanning for compensation for his property at Mount Pleasant, near Halifax, taken for military purposes.

327

Ogilvie to Fanning, 2nd September, 1793. Is constructing a battery on the side of Point Pleasant, next to Halifax.

331

Lyman to Fanning, 25th August, 1797. The Duke of Kent has perused the letter respecting the Point Pleasant business, and he (Fanning) has only to forward his claims. Suggests that the memorial to Portland should be enclosed to the Duke, who would forward and recommend it. Stearns, the purchaser of the lot, would have given £1,000 more than he did but for the military works. The rest of the letter discusses the prospects of peace, etc.

335

Sterns to Lyman (undated). There is a difference of £1,000 between the time when Fanning left Point Pleasant and when he (Sterns) purchased, the difference being attributable to the military operations.

339

Inventory of Fanning's landed estate in Nova Scotia, 1st January, 1792.

343

April 1,  
Whitehall.  
May 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

King to Fanning. Sends estimate for 1800.

Col. Off., St. J., p. 209

Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Nothing of consequence has happened during the winter. Has not heard of Wentworth, except by official letter that he had been appointed Attorney General.

Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 181

May 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Same to the same. Has received circulars respecting fortifications and other military services.

185

May 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Same to King. Has received printed copies of correspondence between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the present government of France.

189

May 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island.

Same to the same. Sends state of the Council. The small number of members owing to the difficulty of selecting fit persons among the inhabitants and his expectation of the arrival of others well qualified.

193

*Enclosed.* Names of councillors.

197

1800.  
June 20,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Fanning to King. Had received letter of 12th July, handed to him by Wentworth, who had arrived to enter on the duties of Attorney General. To enable him to form a just opinion of the rectitude of the measures of the Government had appointed him a member of Council. A. & W. I., vol. 616
- June 20,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received order, declaring in what cases Acts with a suspending clause shall be considered as disallowed. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 209
- July 20,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. There is no objection to the lease given to de Calonne, except that it contains no power to distrain in case of a failure to pay the rent. A new lease should be given with such a clause added. Cannot consent to applying the rent for the encouragement of a French teacher; he must point out some other mode of applying the annual rent, such as making roads or for the support of a free school. The plan for settling Georgetown and neighbourhood worthy of consideration, but it cannot be carried into execution till the restraining instruction of 1791 shall be revoked; has a plan for further grants to be submitted to the King. Instead of John Wentworth, the King has appointed Peter Magowan to be Attorney General. 201  
(Copy in Col. Off., St. J., p. 210.)
- July 30,  
Charlottetown. Wentworth to ———. Had enclosed a letter to Portland, asking that he should be appointed to succeed Stewart as Chief Justice, who proposes to resign. Since his (Wentworth's) arrival on the island, two months ago, more has been done towards quieting possessions, healing animosities and heats than within any former fifteen years. There has been too much reason to complain; but asks that no representations from any quarter should be trusted. His course has been to do strict justice, uninfluenced by any other consideration; the good effect of this. The appointment lucrative, owing to the arrears of business for nearly fifteen years. A. & W. I., vol. 616  
Letter of same date to Portland follows, asking to be appointed Chief Justice.
- September 23,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). The omission of the clause in lease to de Calonne, giving power to distrain, shall be remedied, as directed. Fully acquiesces in the wisdom of gradually abolishing the French language. Thanks for being permitted to apply the rent from de Calonne towards supporting free schools. The appointment of Magowan to be Attorney General has given satisfaction; Wentworth, since his arrival, is believed to have been indiscreet and to have excited a litigious spirit hitherto unknown on the island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 213
- September 23,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to King. Has received estimate for 1800. 217
- September 23,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to Knox. Has received letter of 7th May, but not the preceding one. The Duke of Kent, now in England, may be applied to respecting his memorials and application for leave of absence; trusts that the leave may reach him so that he may sail in spring and return in summer. Asks for money to meet his obligations and the expense of the voyage. A. & W. I., vol. 616
- September 26,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Wentworth to the same. At the request of the inhabitants and several of the proprietors of the island, sends an account of the state of the Supreme Court; the incapacity of the Chief Justice from old age, &c.; the tyranny and injustice that have existed for years; the long list of unsettled cases, and hardships involved. Applies for the office of Chief Justice, although the income is less than that he now enjoys. Refers to the Duke of Kent, who has taken a great interest in, and has a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the island. Vol. 616
- October 3,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Applies for the situation of Chief Justice. Vol. 616

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1800.

- (Duplicate of his application of 30th July.)  
 Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Owing to the resignation by Charles Stewart of the office of coroner and clerk to the Supreme Court, has appointed Hodgson. Transmits letter from Hodgson on the insufficiency of the income from fees and emoluments and offering to give up his military employment should he receive the salary attached to the offices held by Budd. Recommends Hodgson for confirmation in the offices and salary. Budd has been absent many years, and is not expected to return. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 221
- October 7,  
 Prince Ed-  
 ward Island. *Enclosed.* Hodgson to Fanning. Thanks for being appointed coroner and clerk of the courts, but no salary is attached to these offices, and the fees are a trifle, so that he cannot give his whole time, but must attend also to military duties. Should the salary drawn by Budd be assigned to him, he would resign his military appointment and give his whole time to the duties of the offices. 225
- October 10,  
 Charlottetown. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Applies for leave of absence for six months. As a military officer, he has applied also to the Duke of Kent. 229
- October 20,  
 Prince Ed-  
 ward Island. Memorial of Thomas Wright, stating his services and distresses and applying for relief. 345  
 (Duplicate in vol. 14, p. 163.)
- November 1,  
 Prince Ed-  
 ward Island. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends rates of exchange and prices of commodities as desired by the Treasury; shall transmit this monthly, although there is little variation in either. 255
- November 20,  
 Prince Ed-  
 ward Island. Same to the same (private). Applies to have his son appointed Secretary and Registrar of the island. A. & W. I. vol. 616
- November 22,  
 Prince Ed-  
 ward Island. Same to the same. Magowan and Wentworth were both absent when the dispatch of 20th July was received. Has passed letters patent appointing Magowan Attorney General in room of Wentworth, as directed. Wentworth's vehement opposition on his return; encloses correspondence (two letters) as the first stage. The subsequent intemperate conduct of Wentworth, his public harangues, &c., have induced him (Fanning) to dismiss him from the Council, especially as he has no permanent interest in the island. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 13, p. 233  
*Enclosed.* Wentworth to Fanning, 23rd October. Remonstrates against Magowan's appointment to be Attorney General, without a mandamus from the King and without any charge against him (Wentworth). 237  
 Fanning to Wentworth, 24th October. Maintains the propriety of his course in following the directions of the Secretary of State to appoint Magowan in room of him (Wentworth). 245  
 Wentworth to Fanning, 21st November. Encloses for signature, a certificate that he is in the execution of his duty. 249  
 Certificate. 253
- November 27,  
 Charlottetown. Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Portland). Owing to the reduction of Nova Scotia and St. John (now Prince Edward) Island to governments subordinate to that of Canada, he had lost the position of Lieut.-Governor; prays for that office elsewhere. Has served as Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council without salary and by accepting the civil offices he had lost his rank in the army. 353
- November 28,  
 Prince Ed-  
 ward Island. Fanning to the same. Forwards memorial from Chief Justice Stewart; his advanced age and the state of his health make his retirement necessary. Recommends his case strongly and suggests the qualifications necessary for his successor. 259  
*Enclosed.* Memorial of Stewart for leave to retire on his salary of £300 a year. 263



1801.  
March 5,  
Whitehall. Portland to Fanning (private) Shall take an opportunity to recommend his son for the situation asked for. There would have been less difficulty had the office been actually vacant. A. & W. I., vol. 616  
(Unsigned, but it is an answer to Fanning's private letter to Portland of 20th November, so that there can be no doubt of the writer.)
- March 6,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. Sees no objection to the appointment of Hodgson to be clerk of the court and coroner, but no salary can be placed on the estimate. Shall recommend him (Fanning) to obtain leave of absence, the moment tranquillity is restored, or even before, if he can be absent with perfect security to his government. Has read with surprise the correspondence with Wentworth; when his successor was appointed his own commission became null and void. Stewart's memorial shall be laid before the King; he cannot retire on his present pay, but shall recommend his receiving two-thirds of it. Col. Off., St. J., p. 215
- March 21,  
Broomward  
near Glasgow. Parker to King. Has been told that the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island has expressed a desire to resign, he (Parker) has been advised to apply for the office. Submits the matter to him (King), so that any recommendation for the appointment may come from him. A. & W. I., vol. 616
- March 25,  
Saville Row. Messrs. Ogilvie to the same. John Budd, the late Clerk of the Crown and W. Nesbitt, were both alive in December last and regularly draw their allowance. Vol. 616
- April 2,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Fanning. The grievances complained of by Townshend are cognizable by the courts in the island; the relation between the Crown and the grantees regarding lands. Col. Off., St. J., p. 217
- April 10,  
Park Place. Capt. Rupert George to Secretary of State (Portland). Applies for the office of Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, for his brother-in-law, Thomas Cochrane. A. & W. I., vol. 616
- April 15,  
Pall Mall. Sir Cecil Wray to the same. Applies for the office of Chief Justice for Edward Nacella. Vol. 616
- June 10,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Fanning to King. Sends list of the members of Council. He is awaiting the arrival of certain well qualified persons, before he fills up the vacancies. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 14, p. 1  
5
- July 12,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. *Enclosed.* List. Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received duplicate of dispatch of 2nd April, but the original with the memorial of Townshend has not been received. The grievances complained of had, however, been settled by the Supreme Court. Since Wentworth left, the spirit of litigation has gradually subsided, and the decisions of the Supreme Court have been conformable to His Grace's sentiments, and, he trusts, will give stability to the legal claims of the proprietors. 9
- July 13,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to the same. Is happy to find that Wentworth's reasoning on the subject of his being superseded in the office of Attorney General has been considered as unworthy of notice. Is gratified at the sense entertained of his zeal, but under existing circumstances, as pointed out, shall not press for leave of absence. 13
- July 13,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to the same. Has received circular, with printed copy of order settling the royal style and title, &c., on the union of Great Britain and Ireland. 17  
A second letter of same date enters at greater length into the subject and acknowledges receipt of order to make the necessary changes in the Prayer Book. 21
- July 13,  
Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Same to the same. Has received order to lay an embargo on all Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels. 25
- September 4,  
Treasury. Vansittart to Sullivan. Transmits advice from Fanning of his having drawn a bill for £100, and desires the Secretary of State's opinion if it should be paid. 171

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1801.  
September 10, Fanning to Secretary of State (Portland). Has referred to Council dis-  
Prince Ed- patch respecting the growth of hemp ; encloses report of committee. Meet-  
ward Island. ing of legislature on the 13th July ; the harmony that existed. Sends his  
speech, &c., and journals. Titles of Acts are in the letter with remarks. 29  
Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 14, p. 29
- Enclosed.* Report on the raising of hemp. A bounty is recommended  
and that instructions should be issued. There is, no doubt, a quantity of  
uncleared land suitable, but it is in the hands of proprietors, so that  
nothing could be done till the lands are revested in the Crown. 37  
Speech and Addresses. (Extracts from the journals.) 41  
Journal of Legislative Council from 13th to 23rd July. 65  
Journal of Assembly for the same period. 89
- October 23, Vansittart to Sullivan. Transmits bill for £24 ls. 3d., for fees on land  
Treasury. grants, for Secretary of State's opinion as to payment. 175
- October 28, Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Hobart). Congratulates His Lordship  
Charlottetown on his appointment and encloses memorial. 179  
*Enclosed.* Memorial (dated 30th October) praying that he may be  
declared entitled to the senior rank at the Council, over either the late or  
the present Chief Justice. 183
- October 30, Fanning to Secretary of State (Hobart). Has received notification of  
Prince Ed- His Lordship's appointment to the Colonial Department ; congratulations.  
ward Island. 143
- November 10, Same to the same. Has received notice of the appointment of Cochran  
Prince Ed- to be Chief Justice in room of Stewart, resigned. After finishing the busi-  
ward Island. ness of the Court, he has obtained six months' leave of absence, on account  
of the recent death of his father. 147
- November 21, Addington to Sullivan. Transmits, for the Secretary of State's opinion,  
Treasury. advice by Fanning of having drawn a bill for £150. 187
- November 24, Same to the same. Transmits two letters from Fanning that he had  
Treasury. drawn for £250 and £100, to carry on the public service. 191
- December 1. Note of subjects connected with Prince Edward Island that have been  
long awaiting decision. 195
- December 4, Secretary of State (Hobart) to Fanning. Dispatches received. His  
Downing satisfaction at the measures taken with respect to the cultivation of hemp.  
Street. The Acts passed shall be considered and the determination on them made  
known shortly. 139  
(Copy dated 3rd December, in Col. Off., P.E.I., vol. 1, p. 1.)
- December 6, Fanning to Secretary of State (Hobart). Has received notice that pre-  
Prince Ed- liminaries of peace have been signed with the French republic and by a  
ward Island. subsequent dispatch that they had been ratified, with proclamation of the  
cessation of arms by sea and land. 151
- December 6, Desbrisay to Secretary of State (Hobart). His right to command during  
Charlottetown the absence of Fanning. 199
- No date. "A detail of various transactions at Prince Edward Island and in par-  
" ticular the conduct of certain persons entrusted with the affairs of Gov-  
" ernment on the island, submitted to Mr. Vansittart at the Treasury and  
" Mr. Sullivan, in the Secretary of State's office by J. Hill, proprietor."  
A political account of affairs on the island, relative to the disputes between  
the absentee proprietors on the one side, and the Lieut.-Governor and Coun-  
cil and the legislature on the other respecting the lands which it was  
sought to escheat for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the grants. All  
the officials are charged with malfeasance of office and it is urged that the  
island should be re-annexed to Nova Scotia, so that justice might be ob-  
tained in the courts, which it is alleged cannot be obtained under existing  
circumstances. (There is no date, the last mentioned is 1800, and the prob-  
ability is that the document was prepared sometime in 1801.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

### STATE PAPERS.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784.  
April 10,  
Queen Anne  
Street.
- Thomas Carleton to Nepean. Sends copy, as well as he can recollect, of letter to Haldimand, explaining that he is remaining in London till his accounts are settled. Haldimand's demand that he (Carleton) should resign his office of Quarter-Master General, which he refused to do; hopes Lord Sydney will regard his supercession as unwarrantable. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 919
- Enclosed.* Letter to Haldimand (undated), explaining the cause of his remaining in London. 923
- April 21,  
London.
- Daniel Murray to Secretary of State (Sydney). States his services as a loyalist; his corps disbanded at a place 120 miles up the river St. John. Suggests that, if a separate province be formed, he may be appointed surveyor-general. A. & W.I., vol. 682
- June —.
- Estimate for the civil establishment of New Brunswick, 1784-85. Col. Off. N.B., vol. 1, p. 46
- July 21,  
Grosvenor  
Street.
- Sir R. S. Catton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Recommends John Everest for employment in New Brunswick. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- July 28,  
St. James's.
- Proposed instructions to Thomas Carleton. Vol. 568  
(The approved instructions are in B.T. N.B., vol. 3, p. 1.)  
The Order in Council of same date approving of the proposed commission and instructions. B.T., N.B. vol. 1, p. 3
- August 6.
- Commission to Thomas Carleton to be Governor of New Brunswick. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 1  
(The commission passed the Great Seal on the 16th August.)
- August 10,  
Greek Street.
- Walter to Secretary of State (Sydney). Applies to be appointed King's chaplain in New Brunswick. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- August 20,  
Whitehall.
- Secretary of State (Sydney) to Thomas Carleton. He hopes the instructions will be sufficiently clear for his guidance, but directs his attention to various articles. Until an Assembly can be called, he and the Council can make ordinances, but, except in matters of regulation, trusts he will not frequently exercise the power, as the present population can at least enable him to lay the foundation of an Assembly. He is to issue a proclamation directing a registration of grants to be made, and the Assembly, when called, is to pass laws on the subject. The Great Seal and warrant shall be sent when ready. The declaration of the supremacy of the British Parliament is not to extend to the power of taxation, which has been given up. Sends estimate on which the grant for salaries, etc., is founded. How bills are to be drawn; the amount allowed for contingencies. On these heads he is to observe the directions in the minutes of Treasury of 28th November and 3rd December, 1764. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 1  
(See also letter dated 21st, in Col. Off. N.B., vol. 1, p. 38.)
- September 6,  
Oxford Street.
- Petition of Samuel Porter, stating the losses he has incurred in consequence of his loyalty, and praying for the Attorney Generalship in New Brunswick. A. & W.I., vol. 568  
(A subsequent paper attached gives as his reason for fixing on New Brunswick, that he can hear of no vacancy elsewhere.)
- September 20,  
St. James's.
- Additional instruction to discontinue part of the oaths to be administered to persons appointed to office. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 47
- October 4,  
Stokes Bay.
- Mrs. Fielding to Lady Sydney. Applies on behalf of Mr. Warton, to have him appointed to the Council of New Brunswick, in addition to his office of Collector of Customs at St. John. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- October 30,  
Halifax.
- Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). His arrival, after fifty-eight days' passage, and cordial reception by Parr. Col. Cor. N.B., vol. 1, p. 17

1784.  
November 15, W. Wylly to Nepean (?) His intention to settle ; when the Governor  
Parrtown. returns from Halifax, he shall know what to expect here. The wonders  
effected by the loyalists ; already between 2,000 and 3,000 houses are  
built from the entrance to the harbour and Carleton, on the opposite side,  
is a large village. Loyalists and disbanded soldiers are settled along the  
river for 150 miles. Windsor, Cornwallis, Horton and Annapolis are large,  
well cultivated districts. The good quality of the land.  
Col. Cor. N.B., vol. 1, p. 933
- November 20, Rev. Mr. Walter to Nepean (?). Gives an account of his passage,  
Shelburne. arrival and cool reception given him by Parr. The declining state of  
Shelburne, owing to the removal of the settlers to their lands and other  
causes. The embarrassment in his church caused by the settlement being  
divided into three parishes. The people are warm in his favour, with the  
exception of six or eight families ; feels the opposition irksome. The people  
are about to erect a church and parsonage house ; hopes for some help from  
Government. 929
- November 24, Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Arrived on the 21st. (Carle-  
Parrtown. ton arrived at Halifax before the 30th October, see letter of that date.)  
Has published his commission and issued a proclamation announcing the  
boundaries of the province and authorizing the civil and military officers  
to continue in the execution of their duties. 21  
Proclamation. 25  
(Parrtown was the name given at that time to St. John.)
- November 24, Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has issued a proclamation to put  
Parrtown. a stop to the illicit trade between the province and the United States. 29  
Proclamation. 33
- November 25, Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of proclamation  
Parrtown. respecting the exhibition and registry of grants of land. 37  
Proclamation. 41
- November 25, Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has appointed George D. Lud-  
Parrtown. low to be Chief Justice and James Putnam, Isaac Allen and Joshua Upham  
to be assistant judges ; their merits. Hopes that the appointments will be  
confirmed, and that the assistant judges may receive £300 a year, the same  
salary as is paid in Nova Scotia. 45  
A list of the officials (undated, but apparently about the date of the letter)  
gives the name of Cox, instead of Putnam, as one of the assistant judges. 92
- December 15, Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits papers received by  
Parrtown. Parr from Massachusetts and sent to him (Carleton). Has not thought it  
necessary to correspond respecting the irregularity of Massachusetts appoint-  
ing commissioners to settle the boundary without a concurrent appointment  
by Great Britain. The importance of the question, if it be a question of  
the western boundary, to New Brunswick. The middle river of the three  
called St. Croix, known as the Scudiac, is the only one of importance, and  
was no doubt the one intended in the treaty. 49  
*Enclosed.* Governor Hancock to Parr, dated Boston, 12th November.  
Sends resolution and proclamation of Congress respecting the Eastern  
boundary line of the State of Massachusetts. A committee of that State  
has found that the most easterly of the the three rivers falling into Passam-  
aquody Bay is the boundary and desires that the provincial officers who  
have been encroaching on that territory be ordered to withdraw. 53  
The resolution of Congress, dated 29th January, 1784. Its terms are  
embodied in the preceding letter. 57
- December 15, Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received additional ins-  
Parrtown. truction suspending the direction respecting the declaration to be made by  
persons holding offices of trust in the province. 61
- No date. Proposed members of Council and of civil officers in New Brunswick.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1784. Commission to Thomas Carleton. B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 581  
Orders and instructions to Thomas Carleton, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New Brunswick, in relation to the trade and navigation of Great Britain and Ireland. 557
1785. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has appointed Ward Chipman Attorney-General in succession to Blowers; hopes that the appointment may be confirmed. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 69
- January 13, Parrtown. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter addressed to the Treasury. 77
- February 12, Parrtown. Same date to Treasury, recommending a continuance of an allowance of provisions to the loyalists of two thirds from 1st May next, to 1st May, 1786, and of one-third from that date to 1st May, 1787 81
- February 25, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Transmits Great Seal for New Brunswick. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1., p. 48
- March 5, Parrtown. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). In consequence of representations from loyalists for leave to bring in their effects in other than British bottoms, has issued a proclamation to allow of this and hopes it will be approved of. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 89
- March 8, Whitehall. Proclamation. 93
- Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Dispatches received; the King's satisfaction with his measures. The appointment of judges confirmed; shall consult as to salaries for the assistant judges. 65
- April 9, Whitehall. Same to the same. The fees on grants of land to be the same as those established in Nova Scotia prior to 1774. 73.
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 49.)
- April 25, Parrtown. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has fixed on St. Ann's Point as the site of the metropolis of New Brunswick and out of respect to the Duke of York has given the town the name of Frederic'stown. 97
- April —. Map of the River Miramichi, surveyed by Daniel Michaux. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 1
- May 6, St. James's. Additional instructions to Governor Thomas Carleton. B. T., N.B., vol. 3, p. 140
- May 26, St. James's. Additional instructions to Carleton. Only live stock, grain and lumber, are to be imported from the United States of America and only by British ships and on a proclamation that such articles are necessary for the supply of the inhabitants. It is recommended that the Governor in Council pass an ordinance to that effect. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 50
- May 30, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Transmits directions to prevent the importation from the United States by land or inland navigation of such goods as are forbidden to be imported by sea. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 85
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 54.)
- June 8, St. John. Carleton to Major General Campbell.
- June 15, St. John. Same to Secretary at War.  
(The two immediately preceding letters were enclosed in Carleton's of the 29th of June, which see.)
- June 20, St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). No transactions respecting the obtaining of British registers by owners of United States ships by collusion with customs officers in the West Indies, for the purpose of carrying on an illicit trade had passed in New Brunswick. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 101
- June 20, St. John. Same to the same. Has received the Great Seal of New Brunswick, with warrant to use it. 105
- June 24, Halifax. Parr to the same. Sends plan of New Brunswick. Plan of Nova Scotia ordered to be prepared. Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 16, p. 84
- A plan of New Brunswick showing the townships and land granted is in case 43, No. 24.

1785.  
June 25,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Thanks for the communication of the King's approbation of his conduct and for the confirmation of the appointment of three assistant judges; hopes the suspense as to the salaries may soon be removed. Col. Cor., N.B. vol. 1, p. 109
- June 25,  
St. John. Same to the same. From the sudden increase of inhabitants and the necessity for municipal regulations, had granted a charter of incorporation to the City of St. John, so-called at the wish of the inhabitants. (Formerly Parrrtown.) The internal police is to be regulated as in New York when it was under His Majesty's government, the aldermen, assistants and constables to be chosen annually in the respective wards, the mayor, sheriff, recorder and clerk to be appointed by the Governor, the two first yearly, the other two to hold office during pleasure. Remarks on the duties of the Common Council, the inferior courts, &c. The province will soon be divided into eight counties, three along the Bay of Fundy, four up the St. John River and one at Miramichi. How justice is to be administered. Has endeavoured to form a settled government before calling an Assembly; has fixed the fees, &c., but has avoided making ordinances that might lead to the belief that government was to be carried on without an Assembly. Has departed to some extent from the system in Nova Scotia, so as to secure more power to the executive. Every step has been taken with the unanimous advice of the Council. 113
- June 29,  
St. John. Same to the same. Sends copies of letters to the Secretary at War and to Major General Campbell, respecting the distribution of troops and recommending the building of barracks, sufficient for a battalion, near the falls of the Oromocto. 139
- Enclosed. Letter to Campbell, 8th June. 147
- Letter to the Secretary at War, 15th June. 143
- July 10,  
St. John. Carleton to Nepean. The disappointment the assistant judges will feel should the salary be fixed at £200, instead of the £300 they expect. Shall apply, as recommended, for the allowance for house rent. The information by Twiss "on a certain subject" (not specified) is satisfactory. Hopes that he (Carleton) is not to move this year as he has made a certain progress towards organising. Doubts the expediency at this time of Hamilton's project for a Canadian Assembly, as he believes, unless the state of society has advanced rapidly in the last three years, that the inhabitants would not understand it. (Hamilton was Lieut.-Governor of Quebec for eleven months from November, 1784, to October, 1785. His correspondence is in series Q, vols. 24 and 25.) Surveys have been made of the Scudiac, a copy of the last shall be sent by the first opportunity. Regrets that Lord Sydney has been prejudiced against him (Carleton); hopes for Nepean's services to counteract this. 127
- July 13,  
St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received Orders in Council respecting trade with the United States and sends proclamation issued in accordance with them. 151
- The proclamation. It allows the importation from the United States of live stock and grain in British bottoms, for six months. 155
- (Duplicate of proclamation is at p. 227.)
- July 15,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Two surveys have been made of the river Scudiac, one on the ice, the other after the opening of the river. Transmits map made from the latter, by which the river was traced to its source. 135
- (The map is among the Board of Trade maps, case 43, No. 41.)
- July 5,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). It having been found necessary to escheat certain lands in the province and Blowers having been appointed Attorney General for Nova Scotia, Chipman was engaged to prosecute; recommends that payment be made him for his services, up till 6th May, when Bliss arrived. 159

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1785.  
July 16,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of letter to the Treasury, of personal concern to himself. Col. Cor. N.B., vol. 1, p. 163  
*Enclosed.* To the Treasury, of same date, for an allowance for the expense he has incurred for the purchase and fitting of a house for the Governor's residence and an allowance for fuel. 167
- July 16,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends map of the St. John River, from the Bay of Fundy to the Great Falls, from an actual survey by Lieut. Dougald Campbell, late of the 42nd and now a settler; for this service he has made no demand for payment. 171  
(The map is among the Board of Trade maps, in case 43, No. 25.)  
Nepean to Carleton. Sends estimate for 1785-6. Col. Off., N.B. vol. 1, p. 55  
Estimate. 55
- August 27,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. It is represented that the traders of Nantucket, Marble Head, Boston and other parts of the United States have settled agents in Halifax, under pretence of emigration, who have procured clearances by which cargoes of whale oil are sent to London in vessels not belonging to His Majesty's subjects, thus avoiding the alien duty. He is to make strict inquiry to ascertain if such a practice exists in New Brunswick, to report the result and to take effectual steps to stop it, should such a practice exist. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 119  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B. vol. 1, p. 56.)
- September 2,  
Halifax. Campbell to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State of 28th September, which see. (There are two letters of Campbell's of same date.)
- September 9,  
Boston. Bowdoin to Carleton. Respecting New Brunswick's claims to certain islands. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State of 4th November, which see.
- September 27,  
St. John. Carleton to Campbell. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 29th September, which see.
- September 28,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received table of fees; remonstrates against the disproportion of those allotted to the Governor and those for the Secretary, inverting the natural order by giving the inferior a larger amount than the responsible officer. The difficulties in settling claims of land; the arrival of the Surveyor General may lessen these. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 175  
List of fees established by the Governor in Council. 179
- September 28,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copies of letters to the Treasury, of letter from Major General Campbell and answer on the subject of defraying the expenses incurred in the public departments. Trusts it will be found that he had incurred no expenses but what were absolutely necessary. 183  
*Enclosed.* To the Treasury, same date. Sends Campbell's letter and answer on the subject of the extra expense of drawing bills on Halifax. The scarcity of circulating specie in New Brunswick; the merchants have been obliged to send cash to Great Britain as they could not get Government bills. 187  
Campbell to Carleton, Halifax, 2nd September. Hopes that the necessity to purchase provisions for the loyalists in St. John may not occur again, as an ample supply shall be sent from Halifax. Shall furnish the commander of the troops with money or bills to pay for provisions in case of emergency, so as to save the enormous discount of seven and a half per cent. 191  
Carleton to Campbell, St. John, 28th September. Explains the cause of drawing on Halifax and the proposal of Winslow, Campbell's late secretary, by which the enormous discount could have been avoided. Is gratified to find that an ample supply of provisions will be furnished. 195

1785.  
September 29,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copies of letters to Secretary at War and Major General Campbell, which he hoped would show that he had no intention of interfering with the latter's command of the troops in New Brunswick. The expense and other disadvantages of having to refer to Halifax for orders. Col. Cor. N.B., vol. 1, p. 203
- Enclosed.* Carleton to Secretary at War, 28th September. Sends copies of letters from Campbell on the subject of the subordinate command of troops in New Brunswick. Had no intention to act on the warrant to hold general courts martial, so long as Campbell was in command, whose orders he had scrupulously taken. The interests of the province have suffered by the command of the troops being vested in an officer stationed at Halifax and the progress of the settlement would be greatly advanced by the military command being in the hands of the Governor, unless a commander-in-chief is placed over all the provinces. 207
- Campbell to Carleton, 2nd September. The warrant to him (Carleton) to hold courts martial, &c., he believes to have been sent by an error of the clerk in the War Office, such innovation in his command not having been notified to him officially; shall take the earliest opportunity to have this cleared up. 211
- Carleton to Campbell, 27th September. Before leaving Halifax, he believed Campbell understood that he (Carleton) was in command of the troops in New Brunswick, subject to orders from Halifax; this belief was confirmed by subsequent communications. Cannot conceive that a commission under the Great Seal can deprive a military officer of the privileges of his rank. 215
- September 29,  
St. John. Carleton to Nepean. Is sending this by Ensign Pawlet, with dispatches to the Secretary of State, conveying ideas of disagreement between him (Carleton) and Campbell, which it had been his intention to avoid. The change in Campbell's feeling towards New Brunswick caused by a change in his family, he being a weak man with a great deal of vanity, easily influenced by those around him. Hopes Lord Sydney will not think he has dwelt too much on the subject of fees; had it been decided he was to have none, he would have acquiesced with pleasure, but establishing a rate below that of an inferior was against all rule. Has received no supply of provisions as promised; an additional supply is absolutely required for this winter. The promising appearance of the settlements. 199
- October 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Is informed by dispatch that owing to the increase of the inhabitants of St. John, he had granted the town an Act of Incorporation; the measure should have been submitted to His Majesty before this was granted; a copy of the charter is to be forwarded for the King's consideration. Cannot conceive that publishing Orders in Council for the good government of New Brunswick could lead the inhabitants to believe that it was intended to govern without an Assembly, as it was known one was to be called in winter. By instructions, the table of fees was to be transmitted for the King's approbation; is informed that a table has been published by ordinance, but no copy has been sent; that must be done on receipt of this letter, if a copy has not been sent before it reaches. 123
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 57.)
- October 18,  
St. John. Carleton to Governor Bowdoin, Massachusetts. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State of 4th November, which see.
- October 20,  
St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Anticipated the Order in Council of 8th April, by a proclamation, copy of which has been sent. By that proclamation the importation of goods from the United States by any conveyance had been prohibited, with the exception of provisions and live stock. The admission of lumber is now unnecessary. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 223



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1785.

- Enclosed.* Duplicate of proclamation, see 13th July.
- October 22,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits memorial of the assistant judges, which he recommends for favourable consideration. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 231
- Enclosed.* Memorial of the assistant judges for payment of their salaries from the date of their appointment in 1784. 235
- October 24,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits memorial and annexed papers and recommends the case of George Leonard for favourable consideration. 239
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Leonard, stating his services and losses and praying for employment in New Brunswick. 243
- Certificates. 247 to 253
- October 25,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has issued writs for convening a General Assembly, to meet on the first Tuesday in January. The electors are to be males of 21 years old and upwards, resident for three months, there being so many industrious new settlers, who would otherwise be deprived of votes. The house of representatives is to consist of 26 members, chosen by the counties. 257
- October 30,  
St. John. Same to Nepean. The distress to the province of having the provisions at Halifax; if a quantity does not arrive soon he shall be obliged to purchase, although there is sufficient at Halifax. Col. Cor., P.E.I., vol. 7, p. 607
- October 30,  
St. John. Same to Turnbull, Macaulay and Gregory, respecting provisions. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State, of 26th December, 1786, which see.
- November 3,  
St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of table of fees established according to instructions. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 261
- Enclosed.* Ordinance for establishing fees. 265
- November 4,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copies of letters from Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts, and answer, in respect to some islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, which that State affects to claim. The decision depends on the general question of the western boundary of New Brunswick as settled by treaty and has been referred to Congress, but as Massachusetts appears to be preparing for a declaration of independence, the question may have to be settled by a new and independent State. 299
- Enclosed.* Bowdoin to Carleton, 9th September. Calls attention to the reported claim by New Brunswick to Moose, Dudley and Fred Islands. Believes this report to be founded on the action of the sheriff in directing the inhabitants to attend as jurymen at St. Andrews. Gives this information, as he is of opinion that the Government of New Brunswick has not given its sanction to this step. The question of the territories east of the Scododiac has been referred to Congress. 303
- Carleton to Bowdoin, 18th October. Holds that the sheriff is fully entitled to summon jurymen from Moose, Dudley and Fred Islands to serve at St. Andrews, in accordance with the treaty. 307
- November 20,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). The elections going on in the counties; the revival of party spirit to answer election purposes; the people induced by representations to avoid Government men and vote for those pointed out by Hardy, a lawyer. By these acts and by keeping the lower orders intoxicated a riot took place, the military were called out, the most active arrested and the houses of entertainment ordered to be closed; as a result, the election is now conducted in a peaceable manner. The necessity for keeping a firm hand on the lawless habituated to disorder during the civil war. The sober part of the community can be relied upon to repress more serious disturbances, with which the slender military force might not be able to cope. 311
- December 15,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Explains that by the instruction to re-vest escheated land in the Crown, no unnecessary hardship is to be

1785.

laid on any proprietor who intends to improve his land in a reasonable time. In addition, officers employed on military service, which has prevented them from improving their land, should be treated with indulgence. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 219

(Copy in Col. Off., N. B., vol. 1, p. 61.)

- December 15, St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has, as instructed, given orders respecting the preparation and transmission of naval office lists. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 319
- December 17, St. John. Same to the same. Dispatches received with copy of Acts appointing commissioners to inquire into the losses, &c., of those who had suffered for their loyalty during the late dissensions in America; shall give every assistance to the commissioners. 315
- December 17, St. John. Same to Nepean. Has received estimate on which Parliament voted £6,376 17s. 0d. for New Brunswick. 323
- December 20, St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). On inquiry respecting collusive clearances reported to be made at Halifax of whale oil to save the alien duty, finds that these practices have not taken place in New Brunswick. 327
1786.  
January 6, Charlotte County. List of vessels loaded with lumber, fish, &c., at St. Andrews and other parts in the county of Charlotte, from 1st April to 31st December, 1785. 937
- January 9, St. John. Journal of Legislative Council to 15th March. B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 423 (Duplicate begins at p. 495.)
- January 10, St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of proclamation continuing for six months the permission to import certain articles from the United States. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 331
- January 17, St. John. Proclamation. 335  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends speech at the opening of the legislature, addresses, &c. 339  
*Enclosed.* Speech, &c., being extracts from the journals.
- March 27, Newnham. Denbigh to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had applied respecting a claim of Mrs. Farrel in regard to Deer Island. Since then Capt. Farrel has appeared who, it was supposed, had been dead many years. If His Lordship can be of use, he (Denbigh) shall be obliged. 943
- April 6, St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). In consequence of suspicious circumstances, inquiry was made into the case of the shipment of whale oil by Gillam Butler of Campo Bello; the Attorney General has been ordered to prosecute him. The Collector is sending the papers to the commissioners of Customs. 391
- April 6, St. James's. Commission revoking the commission to Thomas Carleton to be Governor of New Brunswick and appointing Sir Guy Carleton Captain General and Governor in Chief of the same. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 63  
(Passed the Great Seal on the 27th April.)
- April 18, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Dispatches received and laid before the King. The difference of opinion between him and Major General Campbell, it is satisfactory to learn, has produced no inconvenience. Sir Guy Carleton, appointed to the chief command, will settle all differences. An agreement between him and Campbell might have saved the enormous discount of 7½ per cent on public expenditure. His proclamation admitting effects in American bottoms is repugnant to the regulations and the indulgence is to be discontinued. Has recommended to the Treasury to defray the expense of rent for a Governor's house, but an allowance for firing cannot be admitted. The assistant judges to have salaries of £300 each. Would have recommended Chipman to succeed Blowers as Attorney General, but on the removal of Blowers, the appointment was given to Bliss, he having been promised it. Chipman will be made an allowance for his services between the removal of Blowers and the arrival of Bliss.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1785.

Leonard shall be appointed to an office on the first opportunity. The fees in New Brunswick are to be the same as those in Nova Scotia. The King regrets the disturbance at the election in St. John; on account of the in temperate conduct of Harding, all indulgences are to be withdrawn from him and from those who followed his example. The good effect of the check by him (Carleton) to these proceedings. The number of representatives fixed on is approved of; he might have confined the voters to those who held lands, or were entitled to grants, as that would probably have prevented the disturbances. From the harmony among the different branches of the legislature, he believes that such regulations on this subject as may be necessary will be enacted. The Treasury will write him respecting the grant of further provisions to the loyalists. A. & W. I., vol. 568

April 19,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. His replies to the Governor of Massachusetts approved of. The survey transmitted shows that the Scodiac, or Great St. Croix, is the natural boundary and the one intended by the treaty. There can be no difficulty in ascertaining in whom is invested the sovereignty of Moose, Dudley and Fred Islands, as the deeds to the lands in them will show under whose jurisdiction they were; he is to examine these and report. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 365

(Copy in Col. Off., N. B., vol. 1, p. 102.)

April 19,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Sydney), to Carleton. Sir Guy Carleton has been appointed Governor General over all the remaining dominions in America; this will revoke his (Thomas Carleton's) commission. In the absence of Sir Guy, the administration must be in the hands of a Lieut. Governor. On the removal of Haldimand and Hamilton, the charge of the Province of Quebec has been placed in the hands of Hope; in accordance with his (Thomas Carleton's) desire, that office is offered to him, but the King believes he would be of essential service by remaining in New Brunswick.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 371

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 106).

Letter dated the 19th in Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 375, copy of which is in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 109, is almost identical with the preceding letter of the 18th in A. & W. I., vol. 568.

May 14,  
St. John.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). States his position in regard to a people collected on a coast scarcely inhabited. His reasons for granting an Act of Incorporation to St. John and the interpretation of his powers in that respect. The laws adopted and ordinances passed by the Governor in Council have been re-enacted by the legislature during its meeting. Copy of the table of fees was sent; now sends copy of the charter. The province is now in a state of obedience; artful men had used the distress of the people as a means of stirring up divisions; these men first attacked the corporation, then the Assembly in which they had failed to obtain seats; they also raised riots, but have been tried, convicted and punished, with the full support of the country, and the turbulent have been obliged to find employment elsewhere.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 395

*Enclosed.* Charter of the City of St. John. 403

May 25,  
St. John.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends naval officer's returns for St. John and St. Andrew's. 449

May 29,  
Whitehall

Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. George Leonard to succeed Binney as superintendent of trade and fishery at Canso. 387

May —,  
St. John.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). John Cairns, convicted of publishing a seditious libel and sentenced to pay a fine of £100, having been recommended by the judges and jury, the payment of the fine is suspended till His Majesty's pleasure be known. 445

(The immediately preceding letter is undated, but was apparently written between the 14th and 25th May).

1786.  
June 1,  
St. John. Carleton to Nepean. His satisfaction at the appointment of a Governor General. A copy of the charter of St. John was sent by way of New York and a printed copy sent to Halifax for transmission. Sends the only ordinance passed; 60 Acts of the legislature shall be forwarded shortly. Had no expectation of a salary being granted to the members of Council, but some got so tired of the business that an application had to be made, which has put them in good humour. After an appearance of faction, perfect tranquillity prevails and the Government possesses the full confidence of the people. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 453
- June 4,  
St. John. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). His proclamation sent on the 4th March, 1785, was intended only to admit unregistered vessels bringing families and their effects from the United States, the consideration being that they were unable to obtain registered vessels there; all others were confined to registered vessels. The beneficial effects of the permission, but as sufficient time has elapsed to enable persons intended to be benefited to become subjects, the proclamation has been repealed. 467
- June 5,  
St. John. Same to the same. Has been informed in dispatch of the 19th April that Sir Guy Carleton was appointed Governor General of the remaining dominions in America. Accepts the offer of the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec, but shall remain in New Brunswick so long as his services there shall be found beneficial. 463
- June 5,  
St. John. Same to the same. No unnecessary hardships have been laid upon proprietors of lands, nor partiality shown in any case; no grantee has been prosecuted for non-payment of quit-rent, and the proprietors of unsettled lands have had the advantage of all improvements. Every consistent attention shall be paid to officers holding lands, who come under His Lordship's description. 471
- June 9,  
St. John. Same to the same. Has received dispatches respecting the boundary line between New Brunswick and the United States, and shall not fail to send all obtainable information. 475
- June 9,  
St. John. Same to the same. Has received copies of the King's speech, addresses, &c. 479
- June 9,  
St. John. Same to the same. Sends copy of proclamation repealing that of 14th March, 1785. 483
- June 9,  
St. John. Proclamation. There is an error of date in the letter. The proclamation was dated 4th March, it is so stated in the repealing proclamation, and a copy was sent by Carleton on 5th March, 1785. 487
- June 9,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Shall obey instructions contained in letter of 14th January last. 495  
(There are two copies of this letter).
- June 12,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits copies of the bills passed in the first session, also observations on and titles of the bills; hopes the foundation for a system of provincial laws will be approved of. 503  
*Enclosed.* List of laws. 507  
General observations. 513
- June 20,  
Clement's Inn T. Danforth to ———. States his services and losses and the pains he had taken to qualify himself and applies for the office of chief justice, or any other respectable employment. A. & W. I., vol. 568
- July 25,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends map of New Brunswick, showing the various grants and allotments. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 517  
(The map is among the board of trade maps, case 41, No. 7.)
- July 25,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Carleton. Sends estimate. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 116  
*Enclosed.* Estimate. 117
- July 28,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Transmits his commission as Lieut.-Governor. 117
- July 28,  
Whitehall. Same to the same. Sends 12 printed copies of the Act for encouraging the southern whale fishery to be distributed. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 459

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1786.

- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 118.)
- July 29,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits copy of proclamation, continuing for six months permission to import in British bottoms certain articles from the United States. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 521  
Proclamation. 525
- July 29,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th April to 4th July. 529
- July 30,  
St. John. F. Gilbert to Jonathan Odell. The reason why duplicates of naval returns have not been made. 533
- August 23,  
St. James's. Instructions to Lord Dorchester, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of New Brunswick. B. T., N.B., vol. 3, p. 145  
(Substantially as those to Thomas Carleton, but with modifications, giving Dorchester more extended powers than those conferred on Thomas Carleton.)
- August 31,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Transmits memorial from Mrs. Farrell that her husband had purchased Deer Island and was settling it when driven off by the enemy during the late war. To report if proceedings have been taken to escheat the land and how far the conditions of the grant have been complied with. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 491  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 119.)
- September 16,  
Hatton Garden. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Morice) to Grey Elliott. To know when instructions were sent to New Brunswick respecting glebes and churches, and requesting a copy of the estimates for the last two years, as far as they regard ecclesiastical matters, for the provinces where the society has missionaries. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- October 10,  
St. Ann's. Andrew Rainsford to General Rainsford. Came up the river to look for a place of settlement. All offices will be at the disposal of Dorchester, and a recommendation from him will, therefore, be required. Carleton thinks that quit rent will not be demanded. Has bought a small farm, and till he can build has been allowed to lodge in the barracks. Should he require, being on half pay, to obtain leave of absence asks that application be made to Sir George Yonge. (St. Ann's is now called Fredericton.) Vol. 568
- October 13,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Butler, already reported as attempting to defraud the revenue, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of £500 and suffer three months' imprisonment; he broke gaol, but was retaken, and is in close custody. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 547
- December 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Sends copies of general and trade instructions given to Sir Guy Carleton as Governor of New Brunswick. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 120
- December 26,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Received on the 27th, and published on the 30th October, his commission to be lieutenant-governor. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 551
- December 26,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received 12 copies of the Act for encouraging the southern whale fishery, which he shall promulgate as directed. 555
- December 26,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter respecting the supply of provisions to the troops in New Brunswick. 559  
*Enclosed.* Same date, to the Treasury, pointing out the risk and delay in sending provisions to the troops in New Brunswick to Halifax, instead of sending them direct. Had written to the contractors in October, 1785, but received no answer. 563
- December 26,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Turnbull, Macaulay & Gregory, contractors, 30th October, 1785, calling attention to the propriety of sending provisions for New Brunswick direct to St. John, instead of to Halifax, so as to save risk and delay. 567
- December 26,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received letter acquainting him with the appointment of Leonard, which he has communicated. 571

1786.  
December 26,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copies of two Acts, one for the increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation, the other for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery.  
Col. Cor. N. B., vol. 1, p. 575
- December 26,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received copy of the estimate on which the sum of £4,300 was granted for New Brunswick. 579
1787.  
January 26,  
St. John. Memorial to the Secretary at War by Robert Chillas, formerly of New York, stating his services and applying for half pay. His commission of captain in the Royal Volunteers of New York is attached to the memorial.  
A. & W. I., vol. 568
- March 10,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of letter addressed to the Treasury for the relief of new settlers under circumstances of unforeseen expense, and asking for His Lordship's support.  
Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 583
- March 10,  
St. John. *Enclosed.* Carleton to the Treasury, 9th March. The extreme distress among certain of the new settlers and the absolute need of relief, for which he has drawn for £1,000 sterling. The precautions taken to prevent abuse and assist the distressed. 587
- March 10,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has appointed trustees for building a church at Fredericton, and has drawn £500 out of the £2,000 voted to build four churches. Shall draw for the rest in sums of £500, as soon as trustees for the other parishes are ready to receive and apply the money. 591
- March 20,  
St. John. Memorial of George Bennison for a British register for his ship.  
A. & W.I., vol. 598.
- March 21,  
St. John. A similar memorial from Charles Thomas. Vol. 598
- March 22,  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits memorial from Nehemiah Clarke, late a surgeon in one of the provincial corps, and recommends his case. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 595
- March 29,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits and recommends certain memorials. 599
- April 4,  
St. John. List of vessels entered and cleared at Passamaquoddy from 5th January. Col. Cor. N. B., vol. 2, p. 369
- April 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Persons defrauding the revenue to be prosecuted with the utmost severity; the prosecution of Butler approved of. Has transmitted to the Treasury letter respecting Cairn; the Treasury will communicate the decision as to the fine imposed on him. Shall recommend payment of the expense for obtaining a plan of the province. The charter to St. John is now before the King; His Majesty approves of his (Carleton's) readiness to relinquish private gratification till arrangements can be made for the government of the province.  
Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 539
- (Copy in Col. Off., vol. 1, p. 121.)
- April 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. On Campbell's retirement, he (Carleton) is to be placed on the American staff with the rank of brigadier-general, so that he may command the troops in New Brunswick during the absence of Dorchester, who intends to visit the several parts of his government and to make the most advantageous arrangements for the King's service.  
Col. Cor. N.B., vol. 1, p. 543
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 123.)
- May 22,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Carleton. Sends estimate for 1787-88.  
Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 125
- June 5,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits copies of bills passed in the second session, minutes of Council and journals of Assembly.  
Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 623
- Enclosed.* Titles of Acts. 627

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1787.  
June 5, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends duplicates of memorials from George Bennison and Charles Thomas, and recommends the petitioners for protection. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 631  
(For memorials, see 20th and 21st March.)
- July 4, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). No proceedings have been taken to escheat the land on Deer Island, granted to Farrell, but application has been made for the sale of part of the island to satisfy a debt due to Thomas McDonald Reid, said to be a purchaser from Farrell, a deed executed by Farrell at New York being produced. 607
- July 4, Fredericton. Same to the same. An investigation shows that of the land mentioned by Hamond in his memorial only four small lots had been improved by him; a number of Acadians had settled on the tract, to whom no grant had been made, and an opportunity was taken to quiet their possessions. Another mistake had arisen in consequence of a want of survey; the land described as containing 10,000 acres was found to have 18,000; 30 farms were laid out for loyalists, whose titles also were secured. The escheated part of the land has now been parcelled out to loyalists in farms of 200 acres each. 611
- July 4, Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter he wrote to the Treasury asking leave to apply part of Butler's fine to the payment of Chipman's salary. Recommends Chipman to protection. 635  
*Enclosed.* Copy of letter to Treasury of same date. 639
- August 4, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Thanks for His Majesty's approbation, and for his appointment as brigadier general on the American staff. 643
- August 14, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. To report on the lands acquired by Alderman Harley, who has applied for an extension of time to complete his improvements. 603  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 125.)
- August 17, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has drawn for £500 of the grant for building churches, to be paid to trustees in the county of Sunbury. Col. Cor. N.B., vol. 1, p. 651
- August 18, Fredericton. Same to the same. Has drawn a like amount for the county of Charlotte. 655
- August 18, Fredericton. Same to the same. Has erected a Court of Admiralty; sends list of officers. 659  
*Enclosed.* List. 663
- August 18, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). List of dispatches received on 18th June. 667
- August 18, Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends quarterly return of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th April, at Passamaquoddy from 5th January, 1786, to 4th April, 1787; in the district of Miramichi from 10th October, 1785, to 10th October, 1786. 671
- September 14, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Nova Scotia is erected into a bishop's see; Dr. Inglis to be the first bishop, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland; instructions on the subject sent to him (Carleton). 615  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 127.)
- September 20, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. His representation to the Treasury on the inconvenience and additional expense of supplying the troops in New Brunswick from Halifax will no doubt be attended to by their Lordships. The bills drawn for the relief of distressed new settlers have been discharged on the assurance that these would be the last for that purpose which would be recommended for payment. The King's approval of the steps he has taken for the erection of a church at Fredericton. 619  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 128.)

1787.  
October 13, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of a letter he had addressed to the Treasury, with account of half fees due to various officers. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 675  
*Enclosed.* Letter to Steele (Treasury) of same date. 679  
List of half fees. 683  
(The list gives the names of all the grantees, the number of acres granted, &c.)
- October 27, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits various petitions, and recommends the petitioners. 691
- October —, Fredericton. Same to the same. In answer to complaint of West Indian planters and merchants respecting distilleries, reports that there are none in New Brunswick. It was proposed to introduce a bill to prohibit them, but there was no hope of it passing, so long as distilleries were allowed in Canada and Nova Scotia. Arnold has brought out material for a distillery, but he (Carleton) cannot tell what quantity can be made. The distillation of rum will not affect the sale of that from the West Indies, as it costs about as much, and the home-made rum will not be used unless a reduction in price forms a temptation. The importation of rum from the United States last year amounted to £15,000, so that unadulterated rum from the West Indies would appear to be in need of some protection. 687  
(Duplicate in B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 11; a copy was enclosed to Cottrell on 8th January, 1788.)
- November 7, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. A regular monthly mail established by way of Halifax; recommends him to prevent any other channel of communication. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 647  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 130.)
- December 5, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). In consequence of the difficulty of securing the attendance of members of Council and the consequent delay in transacting business, suggests that three members, instead of five, may be authorized to constitute a board. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 699
- December 5, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits copy of letter to the Treasury, requesting that the residue of Butler's fine, after paying Chipman, may be applied to the assistance of the inhabitants in erecting gaols. 703  
*Enclosed.* Letter to the Treasury (Steele, Secretary) of same date. 707
1788.  
January 8, Whitehall. Townshend to Cottrell. Transmits letters from the governors of New Brunswick and Cape Breton in answer to complaints of West Indian planters and merchants that distilleries are being erected in these provinces. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 7  
*Enclosed.* Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Answer respecting the distillation of rum. See at its date October, 1787.  
Macarmick to the same, on the same subject. See Cape Breton, 20th October, 1787.
- January 16, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received dispatch relative to the appointment of a bishop. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 711
- January 16, Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received secret circular and a letter. 715
- January 20, Fredericton. Same to Nepean. Minute inquiry was made respecting certain memorials (their nature not stated). The surveyor general is preparing a plan of the St. John from the Grand Falls to within a few miles of the carrying place between Lake Temiscouata and the St. Lawrence. 719
- March 4, Fredericton. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copies of declaration and counter declaration, signed at Paris on 27th October. Works for defence have been suspended and no extra expenses have been incurred on that account. 723
- March 4, Fredericton. Same to the same. Shall pay due regard to the direction in letter of 7th November, respecting expresses. 727



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1788.  
March 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to President of the Council. Recommends that assent be given to an Act of New Brunswick regulating marriages. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 23
- March 12,  
St. James's. Order in Council referring to the Lords of Trade for consideration and report an Act for the regulation of marriage in New Brunswick. 21
- March 17,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. The petition of Pernart and Reid has been transmitted to be laid before the King. The letter respecting a court of Admiralty has been laid before the Board. Some errors have been discovered in the fees charged by the Surveyor General; the report on the subject shall be sent to him (Carleton). Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 695
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 131.)
- May 10,  
Fulham. Bishop of London to ———. Remarks on anomalies in the marriage and divorce Act of New Brunswick, and recommending that it be referred to the bishop of Nova Scotia before it is assented to. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 25
- May 14,  
Quebec. Carleton to Nepean. On the report of his brother's bad state of health, he had walked on snowshoes to Quebec. The party was pleasant, although they had passed eight nights in the woods. The alarming state of his brother's health, but he is now recovered. His chagrin at being passed over on the vacancy in the 29th regiment. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 731
- May 24,  
London. Opinion of Counsel on the Act for regulating marriage and divorce in New Brunswick; objections to its provisions are pointed out. 949  
(There is neither date nor signature. It is endorsed as enclosed in Fawkeners's letter of 24th May, but that letter is missing.)  
The Act, with observations in the margin on its various clauses. 953  
Nepean to Carleton. Transmits estimate for 1788-89. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 132
- June 2,  
Whitehall. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copies of the King's speech, addresses, &c. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 735
- June 18,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received a copy of the Act relating to trade with the United States and the foreign West Indies; he has issued a proclamation in accordance with its provisions. 739  
*Enclosed.* Proclamation. 743
- June 18,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches received. 747
- June 18,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received and published the proclamation for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states. 751
- June 20,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends plan and description of the communication between Fredericton and the St. Lawrence, the Surveyor General having had an opportunity of taking an actual survey, as he was ordered by Dorchester to meet the Surveyor General of Quebec last summer (1787), to ascertain the boundary between the two provinces. 755  
(The plan is among the Board of Trade maps, in case 43, No. 26.)
- June 20,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Steele (Treasury). Has drawn bill in favour of Mather Byles for his pay, for copying plan and description of the communication between Fredericton and the St. Lawrence. 759
- June 20,  
Fredericton. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th April, 1787, to 4th April, 1788, and in the districts of Passamaquoddy and Miramichi, from 5th April to 10th October, 1787. 763
- June 30,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter to the Treasury, and of an account of half fees on lands granted to loyalists and disbanded soldiers. 775  
*Enclosed.* Letter to Treasury, same date. 779  
Account of half fees. 783  
(The account gives the names, &c., of the grantees.)

1788.  
July 26,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copy of letter to Steele (Treasury) with account of expenses of the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, ordered to meet the Surveyor General of Quebec, to ascertain the boundary between the two provinces. C.J. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 785  
*Enclosed.* Letter to Treasury same date. 789  
Account of expenses. 793
- August 23,  
Glasgow. Capt. Colvill to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has forwarded a packet and box from Carleton; the box contains a map of New Brunswick. 967
- September 4,  
Fredericton. Carleton to the same. Drew two bills for £500 each, of the £2,000 voted for building churches, which he advised. His surprise that they are returned protested at a cost of 20 per cent and other expenses, which he hopes may be provided for. Has again drawn for the same amount. 797  
(A duplicate is in vol. 2, p. 69.)
- September 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. The necessity of sending Hope back to Quebec prevents the original intention of sending Carleton there from being carried into execution without inconvenience; this does not arise from want of confidence, and His Majesty intends to mark his approbation by promoting him (Carleton) in his profession.  
Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 767
- September 5,  
Whitehall. (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 132.)  
Nepean (?) to Carleton (private). His letter of 14th May, submitted to the King, who highly approved of its sentiments and shall attend to his (Carleton's) wishes shortly in a way that will be agreeable to him. Advices from Quebec report that Dorchester had completely recovered and was about to visit the upper posts. 771
- October 23,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends copies of Acts, minutes of Council, and journal of Assembly, with a paper of observations. 819  
*Enclosed.* Observations respecting Acts. 821  
Journal of Assembly. 833  
Copies of these were sent on the same date to the Lords of Trade with a letter to Cottrell, the Secretary. The acts and minutes of Council are in the letter to the Board of Trade in addition to the enclosures in that to the Secretary of State. The letter is in B. T., N.B., vol. 1; the Acts (duplicates, MS. and printed) pp. 33, 57. The minutes of Council and journal of Assembly are among the archives in printed form.
- December 5,  
London. Memorandum by Shedden that he holds a bill for £500, drawn by Carleton, of which payment was refused on the ground that there is no advice. Had left a packet addressed to the Secretary of State, which probably contains the advice and asks that His Lordship would order payment of the bill. 971
- December 10,  
Lincoln's Inn. Lewis to Nepean. Bills dated 17th and 18th August, 1787, purporting to be drawn by Carleton, were returned protested on suspicion of forgery; had offered to pay them on being indemnified by the holders, but this they had refused; other bills were paid. 975
1789.  
January 15,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Thanks for the obliging manner in which Hope's return to Quebec was communicated. His gratitude for the King's approbation and for the promise of promotion in his profession. 873
- February 20,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits copy of proclamation restricting the importation of supplies from the American states to live stock, flour, rice and Indian corn. Hopes the province will soon be able to subsist without such importations. 877  
*Enclosed.* Proclamation. 881
- February 20,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. Transmits memorial from Andrew Finucane, complaining that he had been violently driven off Sugar Island, to which he had succeeded as heir of his late brother, and that his attempts to obtain justice had been obstructed. Desires him (Carleton) to

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1789.

give Finucane countenance and support to bring the persons to punishment who have driven him off the lands and to secure him in his property.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 801

*Enclosed.* Petition.

805

Report of the trial in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick regarding the right of Andrew Finucane to succeed his late brother, in which he was nonsuited.

809

(Copy of covering letter in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 134.)

February 24,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton. The Lords of Trade have postponed giving an opinion on the Act passed in New Brunswick for regulating marriage and divorce, &c., until they receive remarks from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, with his opinion on observations of the Bishop of London; these last are transmitted, and he (Carleton) is desired to consult with the Bishop of Nova Scotia on the subject.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 815

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 137.)

May 15.  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits naval officers' returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th April, 1788, to 5th January, 1789, and from the districts of Passamaquoddy and Westmoreland from 10th October, 1787, to 9th October, 1788. An abstract is at the end of the letter.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 1

June 3,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Carleton. Transmits estimate for 1789-90.

Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 139

June 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Board of Trade (Cottrell). Reports the death of Abijah Willard, making a vacancy in the Council. Recommends Beverley Robinson, junior, Christopher Billop and Abraham Peyster, as suitable to fill the vacancy, of whom he desires the appointment of Beverley Robinson, whose residence in Fredericton will secure a quorum there.

B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 183

June 10,  
Fredericton.

Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). A similar letter to the one immediately preceding.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 5

(A duplicate is at p. 49).

July 31,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney). In answer to the observations of the Bishop of London on the marriage bill, submits remarks on the subject and shall communicate his sentiments to the Bishop of Nova Scotia when he returns from Quebec. The letter enters into details of the bill respecting marriage, the customs in the province, the provision for divorce, &c.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 9

September 22,  
Fredericton.

Same to Grenville. Congratulates him on being appointed Secretary of State.

21

September 23,  
Fredericton.

Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received Order in Council permitting the importation into Newfoundland, for the ensuing season only, of bread, flour and Indian corn, from the United States.

25

September 23,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Has received Order in Council permitting the importation of the same articles into countries bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and to Labrador.

29

September 25,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Explains the position of affairs in the case of the application of Andrew Finucane, for possession of Sugar Island. The legal steps that were taken and the failure on the part of Finucane, who, besides, is only joint heir with his sister.

33

(For Finucane's memorial, see enclosure in the Secretary of State's letter of 20th February, 1789.)

October 20,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Dispatches received. Beverley Robinson appointed to the Council, in room of Willard, deceased. His (Carleton's) remarks on the marriage bill shall be considered, so soon as the opinion from the Bishop of Nova Scotia has been received. He has no doubt the proclamation allowing the importation of certain goods from the United States had been rendered necessary by the scarcity of provisions in the province.

13

1789.

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 140.)

October 20,  
Halifax.

Observations by the Bishop of Nova Scotia on a bill for regulating marriages in New Brunswick. Each section is dealt with separately, with sketch of a bill he proposes as a substitute for the one passed.

B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 187

October 20,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. By the death of Hope a vacancy has been occasioned in the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec, which the King has postponed filling up till his (Carleton's) wishes are ascertained; the reasons, however, for his remaining in New Brunswick still continue.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 17

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 141.)

October 29,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has drawn for £1,000 granted for the building of two additional churches.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 41

November 9,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Recommends Rev. John Agnew for the vacancy in the Council, caused by the death of James Putnam. Has not filled up the vacancy on the bench caused by his death, until he hears if the allowance to the judges is to be continued, which he recommends to be done. 45

(Duplicate of letter to Sydney, 10th June, is enclosed.)

November 9,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to the Secretary of State (Grenville). From the circuitous importation of pitch, tar and turpentine, the price has been so enhanced as to be almost prohibitory and has led to an illicit trade. Recommends that direct importation may be allowed as is the case with the West India Islands, including the Bahamas and Bermudas.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 109

November 14,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Encloses memorial from William Pagan on the case of his brother, Thomas Pagan, arrested in Massachusetts and held to bail in violation, he conceives, of the law of nations. 53

*Enclosed.* Memorial. Thomas Pagan was seized and held on the charge of having captured the brigantine "Thomas" of Massachusetts, by means of a privateer of which he was part owner, although the case was before a court of competent jurisdiction. 57

November 14,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends triplicate of letter to Sydney. 65

*Enclosed.* Copy of letter of 4th September, 1788; it will be found at its date.

November 21,  
Halifax.

Bishop of Nova Scotia to Bishop of London (extract). Transmits his observations on the proposed marriage bill of New Brunswick.

B.T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 195

(For observations see 20th October.)

November 30,  
St. John.

James Glenie to Finucane. Received power of attorney and forwarded letter to Carleton, who said he had already forwarded dispatches respecting Sugar Island. Hears it is divided into ten acre lots, with the intention of cutting all the timber on it and that the Chief Justice, his son-in-law Robinson and Judge Allen have some of the lots; the Governor is to have his share. To attempt to recover his (Finucane's) property by a process of law would be the height of madness, with the Governor and a majority of the Bench against him. The province would have had twice the population had the Government not been inimical to its settlement. Unless the Governor be removed and Ludlow and Allen dismissed, the province will soon be ruined. He (Glenie) had been elected to the Assembly for the county of Sunbury without solicitation on his part, although the Government's pitiful juno for months practised every stratagem, every low artifice and lie to prevent it. "They are cursedly alarmed, for they suppose that a majority of the House will follow me and that their villainous practices will not only be examined into but brought to light and exposed."

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 707

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1789.  
December 20,  
Fredericton.

Sproule to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State, 19th March, 1790, which see.

1790.  
January 1,  
Gouldsbor'gh

Glenie to Finucane. Repeats his statement in letter of 30th November, that the Governor and judges are to have each part of Sugar Island, although they can have no possible claim to it. Wonders how the Secretary of State permits his injunctions respecting the business to be trifled with by a Governor totally unfitted for his office. "Had the Minister known "him as well as I do, he would have considered the recommendation of such "a measure as making him a Lieutenant-Governor (from wherever it might come) an insult." The rest of the letter is an unfavourable criticism of all the officials in very emphatic terms. The Chief Justice is described as "Ludlow, the ignorant, strutting Chief Justice," who is stated to have prevailed on "Tommy Carleton" (the Lieut. General) to recommend as successor to Judge Putnam "Young Beverley Robinson, a man on whom "nature has fixed the stamp of stupidity" and who had not received even a school boy education, "It is as much as he can do to write his own name." His brother Jack who married Ludlow's daughter and who three years ago could neither read nor write, is fixed on as successor to "old Beverley." Billop, recommended to succeed Willard in the Council, is described as "an ignorant, uncouth Dutch boor," &c. &c.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 711

February 15,  
Somerset St.

Andrew Finucane to Secretary of State. Complains of the treatment he has received in the supreme court of New Brunswick in respect to his claim as heir to his brother of lands in that province. States that he was driven off the lands by a riotous mob, who with violence and threats of instant death compelled him to leave. On applying to the governor he was advised to appeal to the ordinary law, and did so, bringing an action of ejectment, but was non-suited, proper evidence being refused. The refusal of justice has caused great uneasiness in the minds of the people, and from the bias of the judges he was recommended to apply to the Treasury, which he did, and proved his case. It was on their decision that His Lordship (the Secretary of State) founded his letter to Carleton of 12th February, 1789, which he had delivered and was referred to the court, before judges who support the outrage and hold part of the lands. His unfortunate position, after serving as military secretary to every general who commanded in Nova Scotia, and as commissary of prisoners, he is now left without half pay, which has been given to every other commissary who served in America; solicits employment.

703

March 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends copies of the laws, a separate paper of observations, minutes of Council and journal of Assembly.

113

*Enclosed.* Observations on the Acts. 117

Minutes of Legislative Council. 123

Journal of Assembly. 139

March 19,  
Fredericton.

Same to Lords of Trade (Cottrell). A similar letter to that addressed to the Secretary of State. In addition to the enclosures in that letter, the Acts are included in the present, which were not enclosed in letter of the 10th, although mentioned in it. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, pp. 199 &c.

March 19,  
Fredericton.

Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). When an Assembly was first convened in 1785, votes were given to all who had been resident for three months, as the then existing circumstances demanded. A bill to regulate the franchise has been passed with the suspending clause. Is anxious for a decision, as every election is affected. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 85

March 19,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Transmits Sproule's letter on the subject of disallowance of contingent expenses for survey and stoppage from his salary; recommends his case. 89

1790.

*Enclosed.* Sproule to Carleton, 20th December, 1789. States the agreement when he was appointed surveyor general. The extra expenses to which he has been subjected ; the small cost of the survey, &c.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 93

March 19,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John, from 5th January to 5th July, 1789.

97

March 22,  
Fredericton.

Sproule to Nepean. Represents the inconveniences he suffers from the stoppage of his salary, asks for his (Nepean's) protection and refers to letter of 15th October, 1787, in which is drawn a clear parallel between his situation and that of the surveyor general of Nova Scotia.

723

March 23,  
London.

Memorial of Andrew Finucane. Complains of the obstruction thrown in his way by the judges of New Brunswick in his suit to recover Sugar Island, which he inherited on the death of his brother, and prays for redress.

715

(An undated duplicate is at p. 719.)

April 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Dispatches received and laid before the King.

73

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 143.)

April 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. The King approves of his not filling up the vacancy on the bench, caused by the death of Putnam, till he should receive commands thereon ; the allowance of the assistant judges to continue ; John Sanders to supply the vacancy.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 77

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 143.)

April 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Pagan's memorial, respecting his brother's arrest, has been transmitted to the Duke of Leeds, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 81

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 144.)

April 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Is sensible of the King's condescension respecting the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec, and repeats his declaration that he perfectly acquiesces in His Majesty's desire that he should remain in New Brunswick.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 167

April 12,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Post Office (Todd). Enclosed in letter to Nepean, of 30th October, which see.

April 13,  
Whitehall.

S. Bernard to Carleton. Dispatch No. 6 has not been received.

Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 144

April 13,  
Whitehall.

Same to the same. McDonough, Consul for Massachusetts Bay, has not yet sailed for Boston ; before he sails, the Duke of Leeds will instruct him respecting Pagan's memorial.

145

May 29,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Recommends George Leonard, instead of Rev. John Agnew, to succeed to the vacancy in the Council, caused by the death of Putnam.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 179

May 31,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Bill drawn for £1,000 towards building two churches has been paid. Enclosed letter from Lewis to explain why bills had been protested ; it is not intended to ask Parliament for a grant to cover the loss caused by the protest.

Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 145

June 1,  
Whitehall.

Same to the same. The King has caused the sum of £1,000 to be placed in this year's estimate for the establishment of a college in Nova Scotia, and has authorized the establishment of a foundation in the two English universities to complete the education of young men from the Colonies for the ministry ; a royal charter is to be granted for the college. Desires to have an account of the number of ministers of the Church of England in the provinces ; how many may be wanted, the number of places of education, &c., so that a plan may be prepared to carry out the King's intention.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 101

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., is dated the 3rd.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1790.  
June 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. The suggestion to extend to Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, permission to import pitch, tar, &c., from the United States, has been referred to the Committee of Council. Col. Cor., N.B., vol 2, p, 171  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 151.)
- June 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Bill for regulating elections has been referred to Council. Col Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 175  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 152.)
- June 25,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Encloses letter to Treasury and list of half fees on grants to loyalists and disbanded troops. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 193  
*Enclosed.* Letter to Steele (Treasury) same date. 197  
Account of half fees. 201  
(The account gives the names of the grantees).
- June 25,  
Fredericton. Account of contingent expenses of New Brunswick, from 25th December, 1789, to 25th June, 1790, audited by the Council on the last date. 743
- July 3,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Carleton. Sends estimate for 1790–91. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 153
- July 6,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends copy of proclamation continuing for six months permission to import provisions from the United States. This might have been unnecessary but for the ravages of the Hessian fly. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 211  
*Enclosed.* Proclamation. 215
- August 4,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Leonard appointed to the Council. 183  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 154.)
- August 5,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Sproule appears to be entitled to some relief; will, therefore, recommend that he be allowed contingent expenses to the date of his receiving the letter informing him of their discontinuance. Cannot lead him to expect an increased salary, or continuance of contingent expenses already disallowed. The duties required from him for Government, for which a salary is allowed, cannot entirely occupy his attention and the surveys for ascertaining the limits of land are paid for by reasonable fees. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 187  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 154.)
- August 19,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th July, 1789, to 5th January, 1790; at Passamaquoddy from 9th October, 1788, to 10th October, 1789, and at Miramichi from 9th July to 10th October, 1789. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 219
- August 20,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received advice of His Majesty's gracious intentions for the encouragement of religion and learning. Steps were taken in New Brunswick to form such an institution and a charter was in process of preparation, but a letter from Lord Sydney led to the abandonment of the charter. The college lands are let at an annual rent of £100, the whole of the revenue applicable to the infant establishment, the rest of the college lands being a wilderness and unproductive. So far only a grammar school has been in operation, but the trustees hope now, with his Majesty's paternal regard, to enlarge their plan of instruction and complete their foundation of a liberal and learned education. There are now six ministers of the Church of England, having salaries from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, in addition to £100 allotted to each by an annual grant of Parliament, the glebe lands being still unproductive. The province has been divided into eight counties with 39 parishes, all of which, however, do not require a permanent minister at present. 223

1790.  
August 20,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received dispatches, with copies of His Majesty's speech and addresses, of additional instructions to Dorchester and of circular respecting the regular dispatch of packets. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 227
- August 21,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. By mistake certain dispatches were reported missing, but all have been received. Acknowledges receipt as in letter of 20th. 231
- August 23,  
St. John. Glenie to Nepean. Recommends the case of John Murray who, in the appointment of sheriffs had been deprived of his office of Provost marshal without recompense. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- August 25,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Sends Order in Council disallowing "Act for purchasers of mortgaged estates" and "Act for regulating elections" &c. Sends for his private information the reasons. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 203  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 157.)
- August 26,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. The qualification of electors appears to be too small and requiring an estate of that annual value might be thought to limit the right of election too much. Advises that in a new bill a medium should be sought. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 207  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 150.)
- September 17,  
Ibsley near  
Ringwood. Lewis to Nepean. Explains why he had been obliged to refuse payment of bill drawn by Carleton in favour of David Anderson & Co. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 727  
*Enclosed.* Letter of advice to Lewis of the bill drawn in favour of David Anderson & Co. 731  
Account. 733
- September 30,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits memorial from the merchants and principal inhabitants of St. John and calls attention to the importance and defenceless state of the port. 235  
*Enclosed.* Memorial. 239  
(A copy ; the signatures to the memorial are added to the copy.)
- October 1,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Pagan, in consequence of having had no answer from McDonogh, the Consul for Massachusetts Bay, has sent a second memorial, which is enclosed. 241  
*Enclosed.* Memorial reciting the contents of the one previously sent and praying for interference on his brother's behalf. 245
- October 1,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Dorchester, Received His Lordship's letter stating that he had appointed a captain and lieutenant of militia at Madawaska and proposing, until the boundary is settled that the same person should be commissioned by him (Carleton). Intended to appoint two magistrates. The disorders caused among the Indians by the sale of spirits to them by Canadian traders, of whom one Robicheau is pointed out as the principal offender. By keeping them after their hunting in a state of "riotous intoxication," they strip them of their furs and peltry and leave them a burden on the inhabitants. As the officers of militia can have no civil jurisdiction he will appoint two magistrates, the two he has selected being Pierre Duperre and Louis Mercure, if he (Dorchester) approve. 649
- October 9,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). In answer to Dorchester's questions on the division of the province of Quebec, recommends that Gaspé Bay remain as part of Quebec and that the settlements on the south side of the Bay of Chaleurs and the Restigouche should remain part of New Brunswick. Objects to a clause to prevent the escape of persons from one jurisdiction to another as it would be productive of a greater evil than it was intended to remedy. The increased settlement caused by the removal of the capital to Fredericton. A number of Acadian families granted 16,000 acres about 30 miles above the Great Falls, a little below the entrance of the Madawaska. Fifty heads of families have settled on farms of 200 acres each ; hearing that it was proposed to place them under the



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1790.
- jurisdiction of Quebec, they have sent a memorial to be continued as part of New Brunswick. Thinks the boundary should be left as at present, but if a change is to take place proposes that "it might run from the Western extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs by the River Restigouche, to its source, and from thence by a direct line through the middle of the Lake Tamascouata (Temiscouata) to be continued Westerly till it reaches the same line of highlands that form the present boundary." Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 249 (Duplicate is at p. 659, dated 1st October.)
- October 22, London. Brook Watson to Nepean. On behalf of Murray, deprived of his office of Provost-marshal. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- October 28, London. Memorial of John Murray, for the salary for life, attached to the office of Provost-marshal, of which he had been deprived on the appointment of sheriffs; various certificates are attached. Vol. 568  
(There is a second copy.)
- October 30, Fredericton. Carleton to Nepean. The delay in receipt of dispatches, by being first sent to New York and thence to Halifax. Wrote to the post office to have dispatches sent direct from New York to St. John, but discovered that late dispatches had been sent under cover to the Governor of Nova Scotia; calls attention to this. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 257  
*Enclosed.* Letter to Todd (post office), 12th April, requesting that dispatches for him may be sent direct from New York to St. John. 261
- October 30, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). The letter to Sproule, respecting the stoppage of the allowance originally intended to have been made to him, was received on the 3rd of October, 1785, to which date, therefore, he hopes to be paid that allowance. 265
- December 20, London. Murray to Nepean. States the circumstances of his appointment to the office of provost-marshal, his disappointment at the subsequent settlement for the amount of salary made by the Lieut.-Governor and Council, his appointment to be sheriff which instead of furnishing subsistence proved to be a heavy burden, so that he was obliged to leave New Brunswick to avoid a prison. Applies to him (Nepean) for relief as his only friend. In his memorial he asks for the salary of provost-marshal, as he is so totally invalidated by wounds that he is unable for employment where personal exertions may be necessary. 739
1791.  
January 3, London. Same to the same. In reference to the suggestion that the only place which might be found for him was that of Provost-marshal in the new province, explains that such an office was the last he could think of, as he was unable for the necessary personal exertions. What he wished was to have the salary of the Provost-marshal of New Brunswick granted to him as a pension. 747
- January 13, London. Same to the same. Should he be unable to obtain the salary of Provost-marshal, asks for the appointment of commissary of musters in New Brunswick, to which no one has been appointed. A. & W.I., vol. 568
- March 15, Fredericton. Carleton to Dorchester. In consequence of a renewed application from the Acadian settlers at Madawaska, has appointed to the commission of the peace an English inhabitant settled among them. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 653
- April 20, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Carleton. Thanks for information on the state of the schools and clergy in New Brunswick. When the arrangements respecting Quebec are completed, the consideration of these subjects, so far as relates to British America, shall be resumed and a definite plan formed. Will represent to the Treasury his (Carleton's) reasons for recommending the payment of the allowance to Sproule to the 3rd October, 1789. (The date in Carleton's letter of 30th October, 1790, is 1785). Pagan's second memorial sent to the foreign secretary. 269  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 159.)

1791.  
May 25,  
Garlick Hill. Brook Watson to Nepean. Is desirous to have the question settled of bill drawn by Carleton and protested by Lewis. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 751
- June 10,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits copies of Acts, with observations. 277  
*Enclosed.* Observations. 281  
Minutes of Legislative Council. 291  
Journal of Assembly. 321
- June 10,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Cottrell. Sends for the Lords of Trade copies of Acts passed in the fifth session, paper of observations on the same, minutes of Council and journal of Assembly. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 415  
(For enclosures see immediately preceding letter.)
- June 13,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th July, 1790, to 5th January, 1791. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 423
- July 15,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits names of councillors to 24th June. 437  
*Enclosed.* The names. 441
- July 15,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). The situation of the country requires that permission should be continued to import grain and provisions, to which he has been induced to add lumber. The erection of sawmills with the expectation of speedily being able to supply the wants of the inhabitants and export to the West Indies has been a disappointment, the greater part of the country being unsettled and the timber in the vicinity of the mills soon cut up; the expense, therefore, of bringing timber from a distance was found too great, so that several have abandoned the undertaking, which cannot be resumed till the country is better populated. The reserve of mast timber has also had a discouraging effect, the deputy surveyors seizing all pine timber cut without a license, for which a considerable fee is charged. Suggests the relinquishment of these restraints on private property, which tend to discourage cultivation and settlement, especially as the reserves of pine lands are sufficient. The lumber sent from the province to the West Indies has been mostly taken from the American States, and, in consequence of the heavy port charges on British vessels in their ports, an illicit trade has sprung up for that trade and to supply the inhabitants. 445
- August 6,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Transmits memorial from Peters, a black, complaining that he and his associates have not received the lands promised them; an inquiry to be made into the circumstances. Should the promises not have been fulfilled, he is to give immediate directions to have the land granted. A plan has been lately formed for a settlement on the Sierra Leone River, and Peters believes that that would afford him and persons of a like description an asylum better suited to their constitutions than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; he has expressed the wish that he and others may be removed thither. Although attended with expense to the country, His Majesty wishes to gratify this desire and he is to lay the plan before the blacks to ascertain how many wish to remove to Sierra Leone, free passage being provided. As soon as this is ascertained, the people desirous to go are to be sent to Annapolis, where Governor Parr will provide sufficient shipping. Government takes no part in the business further than to gratify those who are dissatisfied. It has been proposed to engage blacks to serve in the West Indies as a separate corps, to be attached to the different regiments on service there; the steps he is to take with that end in view. 427  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 160.)
- August 13,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends affidavit of John Curry, a magistrate for many years and now first justice in the court of common pleas in the county of Charlotte, that the islands claimed by Massachusetts were before the late war considered as belonging to Nova

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1791.

Scotia. Sends also letter from Colin Campbell and Robert Pagan, two other justices, and an extract from the minutes of the general sessions of the peace in that country. "From these papers it appears that the state of Massachusetts continues to assert a claim to these islands, to which I believe they never pretended till after the conclusion of the late war, when the accession of so many new settlers to the province led our neighbours to expect advantages from possessing situations favourable to an illicit trade."

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 449

*Enclosed.* The papers mentioned in the letter. 453 to 461

October 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Dundas. Congratulates him on his being appointed Secretary of State. 469

October 19,  
Whitehall.

S. Bernard to George Aust. Transmits letter from Governor Carleton to be laid before Grenville, respecting a claim on the part of Massachusetts to the jurisdiction of certain islands considered as belonging to New Brunswick. A. & W.I., vol. 568

*Enclosed.* Carleton to Grenville, 13th August; a duplicate; for letter see at its date (13th August).

November 23,  
St. John.

Bliss to Nepean. Has for seven years he'd the office of Attorney General of New Brunswick, during which time he has necessarily spent £700 above the emoluments of his office and profession; solicits an office of superior value. His situation has neither been so comfortable nor so lucrative as he had a right to expect; suggests that he be appointed a judge in Lower Canada or Nova Scotia with an annual salary of £500.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 763

December 13,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received dispatch with memorial from Peters, with orders to investigate the complaint in it. The blacks who had served in a military position received grants with their corps. Peters and others, who came as refugees solely to avoid servitude with their masters were only entitled to an asylum and freedom, which they now enjoy in common with all white subjects, and they have had lots granted to them as new settlers in the town of St. John, where they remained so long as provisions were allowed them. As they could not subsist on town lots, farms were offered them where they could settle, and three companies being formed lands which they selected were laid out for them. These are all situated conveniently from the town of St. John; only five out of the whole had attempted to cultivate their lands. The tract referred to by Peters was applied for by Lieut. Murray, of the late Queen's Rangers, it having remained unoccupied. None of the blacks in New Brunswick had deputed Peters, nor had they any knowledge of his application till he told them after his return. Most of them have entered into the service of families, and as wages are high they have no grounds for complaint. The returns he has obtained show that all the blacks decline to enlist; 161 embrace the offer to remove to Sierra Leone, namely, 52 men, 49 women, and 60 children, for whose removal to Annapolis craft has been taken up. 473

1792.  
January 15,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. He is to stop further expense for collecting negroes in New Brunswick. If any of those collected remain, they are to receive lands, if willing to settle, or be induced to enlist for service in the West Indies. 465

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 165.)

January 25,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits names of the members of Council, made up to 24th December. 481

*Enclosed.* The names. 485.

March 2,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). In letter of 13th December, the number of free blacks who had embraced the offer to go to Sierra Leone was stated to be 161; this was the number from the district of St. John, but the total number shipped to Digby and Annapolis from St. John was

1792.

222. The service was performed at as little expense as possible, the amount, for which he has drawn, being £89 16s. 6d. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 489  
*Enclosed.* Abstract of expenses for transporting the free blacks. 493
- March 24,  
 Fredericton. Glenie to Nepean. Sends observations on New Brunswick as promised. Describes the fall of the St. John River into the Bay of Fundy and the river as far as Fredericton, most injudiciously selected as the capital ; above that are rapids, shoals and currents. How shoals are formed impeding the navigation, so that in a short time even row boats will be unable to navigate the river below Fredericton ; this will show the impropriety of making it the capital. At this place, incapable of defence, a barrack is in process of erection, which has cost already £4,000 and will cost £5,000 before it is finished. Other two forts have been erected further up the river ; the expense of transport alone for provisions for three companies in them was £2,000 ; the same farce will be repeated next summer, if not prevented and both these posts are within the limits of the United States as settled by treaty ; the evidence this affords of military and political capacity. The only reason given for their erection was to encourage the settlement of the upper part of the river, for neither the engineer nor any other military man was consulted. If the history of the settlers there were known, it would fill the mind with horror. The uselessness of two regiments being kept here, not being necessary in time of peace and of no service in time of war, so long as they are huddled up at Fredericton, mounting guard on the Governor's farm. 767
- March 30,  
 Haymarket. Murray to the same. Forwards memorial, soliciting that his salary as Provost marshal be paid him from the date of his *mandamus* and continued to him during life. 787  
*Enclosed.* Memorial. 789  
 His original appointment signed "Sydney." 795
- June 2,  
 Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits laws, observations, minutes of Council, journal of Assembly and printed collection of Acts to the present time. 505  
*Enclosed.* Observations. 509  
 Minutes of Legislative Council. 515  
 Journal of Assembly. 537  
 A similar letter was sent to Cottrell, of the same date, with similar enclosures, the Acts passed during the session being, however, also enclosed. B. T., N.S., vol. 1, p. 419  
 431, 505
- June 2,  
 Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits naval officer's return for St John, from 5th January to 5th July, 1791. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 613
- June 2,  
 Fredericton. Same to the same. Refers to letter from Grenville of 2nd June (1st June in one series and 3rd June in another), respecting the grants for a college in Nova Scotia. Calls attention to the efforts made to promote higher education in New Brunswick and hopes "that a public seminary of learning, "for which the preparations have been so long made in this province may, "equally with the college in Nova Scotia, be encouraged by Parliament "and honoured with His Majesty's gracious protection." 617
- June 7,  
 Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. His reports on the condition of the free blacks and on the memorial of Peters are satisfactory, but he trusts his (Dundas's) letter of the 15th January would put a stop to all further expense for removing the negroes ; has advised payment of the bill drawn for the expense, but it should have been drawn on the Treasury accompanied with the necessary vouchers. Takes it for granted that his assent to the importation of lumber was dictated by public emergency. It is not intended to surrender His Majesty's right to the white pine suitable for masts for the navy. 497

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1792.

- June 20,  
Whitehall. (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 167.)  
Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. In accordance with Dorchester's recommendation lands are to be granted to loyalists desirous of returning to New Brunswick. He is, therefore, to grant to the persons specified such allotments as they appear entitled to. Their allowances are to be paid in London on receipt of certificate that they are embarked or on his (Carleton's) certificate that they are settled. Parker, Comptroller of Customs, to succeed Robinson in the Council, should the collector not accept. Winant Williams to be put on the same footing with persons specified in list enclosed. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 501
- August 7,  
Fredericton. (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 169.)  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received circular and a proclamation which he has published. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 621
- August 7,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received circular with printed copy of regulations for carrying on fortifications, etc. Other dispatches received, to which he will pay attention. No further expense incurred for the removal of the negroes, nor have any expressed a desire to be removed since the date of his former letters on the subject. 625
- August 7,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Death of Beverley Robinson; recommends John Saunders to succeed him. 629  
*Enclosed.* Names of Councillors on 24th June. 633  
A similar letter to Cottrell on same date. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 615
- September 3,  
St. John. Bliss to Nepean. Sends copy of letter written when his (Nepean's) absence probably prevented its consideration. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 759
- September 6,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to President of the Council. Enclosed in Order of Council of 3rd October, which see.
- September 18,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits copy of letters to Lieut. Governor Clarke, respecting the boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick, with observations. Hopes, for the sake of the settlements formed under New Brunswick, that the line proposed by the Committee of the Council of Quebec in report to Lord Dorchester may not be adopted. Adheres to the opinion expressed in his letter to the Secretary of State of 1st October, 1790. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 641  
*Enclosed.* Copy of letter to Clarke of same date. 645
- September 22,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received instructions as to provision to be made for certain loyalists, to which he will pay due attention. Is informed of the appointment of Parker, Comptroller of Customs, to the seat in Council, vacant by the death of Robinson, should the collector not accept. Had recommended Saunders, one of the judges, who is the most suitable for the position. Remonstrates against the impropriety of persons soliciting recommendations without regard to the Governor, whose position should be supported against the attacks of faction, etc., which will not fail to appear should it be understood that the most important appointments may be obtained without reference to the Governor. Does not impute such motives to either the Collector or Parker, but there are persons in the province with fairer pretensions to distinction than either of them. 665
- October 14,  
Fredericton. Sproule to Nepean. Has been disappointed in the expectation of the contingent allowance promised and having made arrangements in that hope, he will be in a much worse position if the amount is not paid. 767
- October 19,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Cottrell. Recommends the appointment of Christopher Billop to the Council in room of Gilfred Studholme, deceased; Billop's services in the late war. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 619
- October 27,  
Quebec. Clarke to Carleton on the removal of troops from New Brunswick. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to the Secretary of State, 20th November, which see.

1792.  
October 29,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits memorial from the county of Westmoreland, respecting application from the Assembly of Nova Scotia for an alteration in the boundary between that province and New Brunswick. He takes it for granted that no such measure will be adopted without consulting Government, but he has thought it his duty to inform him (Dundas) of the wishes of those immediately concerned and reports, from his own knowledge, that no public benefit could arise from the proposed alteration. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 687
- Enclosed.* Memorial against a change in the boundary between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 691
- November 2,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Recapitulates correspondence respecting contingent expenses to Sproule, and that they were to be paid to 30th October, 1785, when he received notice of the stoppage of allowance; Sproule's agent reports that payment has not been made; recommends the case for favourable consideration. 695
- November 8,  
Whitehall. Grenville (in absence of Dundas) to Carleton. In the King's general attention to education, the grammar school of New Brunswick shall meet with due consideration. The benefit of the foundations at Oxford and Cambridge is to extend to all the North American Provinces. In the meantime, he is to transmit the proposed charter of incorporation for the institution of a public seminary, with an account of the state of the grammar school, the number of scholars and list of books read. In respect to the nomination of Saunders to succeed Beverley Robinson, refers him to letter from Secretary Dundas of 20th June. 637
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 171.)
- November 20,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received letter from Major General Clarke, ordering the removal of part of the troops from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia. The arrangements previously made for the protection and assistance of the loyalists, by which the settlements were extended fifty miles above Fredericton, but on the withdrawing of the second regiment the progress of the upper settlement was impeded by the insolence of the savages and the communication with Quebec threatened. A single regiment not being able to prevent these inconveniences, the 6th regiment was sent on his application in 1790; with this addition, he has been able to keep up the posts at St. John and Cumberland and to establish others at the Grand Falls and Presqu' Isle, as well as to keep a respectable corps at Fredericton; the importance of the latter; by the chain of posts communication with Canada is easy and safe and the settlements are made secure. Should the troops be withdrawn there would be a dislocation of the system deliberately planned and at great expense. In addition, it is only through New Brunswick that a hostile attempt by land can be made on Nova Scotia, so that it is of importance to keep a due proportion of troops there. Sees no adequate reason for a reinforcement to Nova Scotia. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 3, p. 5
- Enclosed.* Alured Clarke to Carleton, 27th October. Part of the troops from New Brunswick may be ordered to Nova Scotia. 9
- Carleton to Clarke, 20th November. The inconveniences that will arise from the removal of troops from New Brunswick. 13
- December 10,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Is sorry to see the dispute with Quebec in respect to the jurisdiction in the case of A. and M. Robichaud and F. Albert. The circumstances are serious, as Jacques Cir (Cyr elsewhere), lieutenant of militia vested with the execution of the process, was arrested, conducted to the Grand Sault and compelled to give a promisory note to Albert for £10 13s.—the expenses alleged to have been incurred. The harshness of the proceeding towards a person only employed ministerially is extremely reprehensible. The arrest was made by Costin, a justice of the peace for Madawaska and York County, who had also

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1792.

appointed two officers of militia by election of the people—a positive assumption of the King's prerogative. Officers of militia were appointed by Dorchester for Madawaska, which makes Costin's conduct inexcusable. His (Carleton's) dispatches since received do not make necessary any change in the first part of this dispatch respecting the arrest of Cyr or the election of officers of militia. No Act of Parliament is necessary to alter the boundaries between Quebec and New Brunswick, the Act of 1774 established them only during the King's pleasure. The division of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada was not by Act but by an Order in Council. In respect to the recommendation to a seat in the Council, such recommendation is usually attended to, but cannot be invariable without losing control. On this occasion Saunders has been appointed. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 669  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 173.)

December 10,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Billop to succeed Gilfred Studholme in the Council; his services. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 683

December 16,  
Halifax.

Wentworth to the same. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State, 12th January, 1793, which see.

1793.

January 2.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. One of the regiments from Nova Scotia to be sent to the Leeward Islands; a regiment from New Brunswick is to be transferred to Nova Scotia. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 1, p. 1  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 179.)

January 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Wentworth. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State, 12th January, which see.

January 12,  
Fredericton.

Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits copy of correspondence between him and Wentworth in reference to an address from the Assembly of Nova Scotia, respecting the boundary between that province and New Brunswick. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 29

*Enclosed.* Wentworth to Carleton, 16th December, 1792. Sends copy of address from the Assembly of Nova Scotia respecting the boundary; has transmitted the address to the Secretary of State. 33

Carleton to Wentworth, 10th January, 1793. Has received copy of the address from the Assembly. The reasons stated having been founded on misapprehension, the only measure beneficial to both provinces is to leave the boundary unaltered. 37

February 7,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). As he may be obliged to draw bills at a discount for the subsistence and contingent expenses of the two regiments, asks that £6,000 may be sent in specie. 41

February 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. He is to raise a corps of 600 men in New Brunswick, which he is to command without pay; the officers are not to be entitled to half-pay, the corps being for service in New Brunswick only. If he cannot raise 600 men, he is to appoint officers for the smaller number only, to be selected from those on half-pay. The pay and subsistence are to be the same as are allowed to the regular troops; he is to draw on the Treasury for the expense, and orders shall be sent to furnish arms, etc. When the restriction on granting lands is withdrawn, the services of such of the corps as are without grants shall be considered. One regiment is to be sent from New Brunswick to Barbados, even if it is the last in the province. Economy to be observed for levy money, subsistence, etc. 17

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 179.)

February 9,  
Whitehall.

King to Carleton. Sends copy of note from the Ordnance, that a supply of arms has been ordered for the corps to be raised in New Brunswick. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 183

*Enclosed.* Note from Ordnance, that arms are ordered but there not being enough in store in New Brunswick the supply will be sent from Halifax. 185

1793.  
February 15,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits list of Councillors  
up to 24th December. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 49  
*Enclosed.* List. 51
- February 27,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Major Barclay, appointed to  
the lieu.-colonelcy of the corps to be raised in New Brunswick is resident  
in Nova Scotia and Robinson, nominated for the corps in Nova Scotia, is  
settled in New Brunswick ; the latter is, therefore, to be appointed to the  
corps in that Province. 25  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 186.)
- March 9,  
London. D. Lyman to the Secretary of State (Hawkesbury). Sends observations  
on the province of New Brunswick and asks for an interview. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 623  
*Enclosed.* Observations. He states the means by which he acquired  
knowledge of the resources of New Brunswick ; its supply of white pine for  
masts ; the value of the fisheries ; it is a fine grazing country and suited  
for raising bread corn. The healthfulness of the climate ; the advantages  
that will arise to Great Britain by an increase of population, to which  
efforts should be directed. The mischief caused by the large reserves of  
land which should be put a stop to, as other measures for preserving mast  
timber are more effectual. The restriction on the granting of lands is also a  
hindrance to settlement. Measures suggested for increasing the popula-  
tion. 627  
(See also Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 2, p. 771.)
- March 9,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits copy of answer to  
Grenville's letter of 8th November, written during his (Dundas') absence. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 55
- March 9,  
Fredericton. Same to Grenville. Transmits draught of charter for incorporating a  
college in New Brunswick. The state of the population does not immedi-  
ately require the completion of this establishment, but the inhabitants,  
with few exceptions, cannot afford the expense of education at a distance  
and many having had a liberal education covet the same for their children.  
It would be a consolation for them to see this institution cherished, a  
monument of His Majesty's goodness and a proof that in this respect no  
preference had been given to the older province of Nova Scotia. The  
number of scholars is 17, exclusive of those who are under nine years of  
age ; sends list of books used. The trustees have purchased a lot with a  
house, sufficient for some years for all the necessary purposes of the college.  
If a benefaction similar to that for Nova Scotia be granted, it shall be in-  
vested in the funds with the grant from the Assembly, to provide for such  
salaries as shall enable the trustees to procure from one of the English  
Universities a principal and one or more professors. 59  
(Duplicate follows.)
- Enclosed.* Proposed charter. 71  
List of school books. 95
- March 11,  
London. Binney to King. Explains the reason for his memorial to Dundas and  
asks his influence to get an order for payment of a certain amount to re-  
lieve his present distress. 539
- March 11,  
Whitehall. King to Binney. No part of the saving on a parliamentary grant can be  
applied to any purpose but that which it is voted for, so that the amount  
asked for in his letter cannot be given. 543
- March 16,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). The violation by the Ameri-  
cans of the treaty, so far as it relates to the fishery, has been prevented in  
Nova Scotia by the appointment of Leonard, but the illegal trade is carried  
on in New Brunswick, Leonard's powers being restricted to Nova Scotia ;  
recommends that they be extended to New Brunswick. 99
- March 27,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Explains the causes of the complaints respecting the  
conduct of Costin, the magistrate at Madawaska, which was irregular, but



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1793

did not arise from disorderly or interested motives. The local excitement over the attempt to enforce processes issued at Quebec. Cyr, he learns, has been indemnified by that province; had he sued Costin in New Brunswick the judgment would, no doubt, have been in his (Cyr's) favour, but he doubts Costin's ability to have made any satisfaction. Hopes that nothing more will arise out of the business. The statement that Costin had caused militia officers to be elected is a mistake, as the officers were appointed by him (Carleton). The Acadians of Madawaska have shown a decided predilection for the British government. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 103

March 27,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Thanks for the attention paid to his recommendation of Parker to a seat in the Council. Disclaims the interpretation put on his remarks as to the support to be given to Governors.

107

March 29,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Has been informed that in consequence of proceedings in France the King had found it necessary to put himself into a posture of defence and has directed that an account be sent of the state of the province. Exclusive of His Majesty's troops, now reduced to one battalion, the internal force consists of militia scattered over extensive settlements; if collected there could be only about three thousand, almost universally without arms having been compelled to sell those they brought with them. When a rupture was threatened with Spain, he applied to Lord Dorchester for a supply but the change rendered this unnecessary, so that the militia have been without arms and consequently without discipline. Any attack would probably be of a predatory character, either at St. Andrew's or St. John. Small batteries *en barbette* would be sufficient for their defence on the landside; the efficiency of a naval force.

111

March 30,  
London.

"For Mr. Nepean's perusal. A few observations respecting the fencible "regiment lately ordered to be raised in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia "by Jas. Glenie." An argument against raising any force in these provinces.

547

April 26,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Instructions to raise a corps in New Brunswick shall be observed and economy practiced, but the levy money cannot be less than is allowed in England, the country being so thinly inhabited and the people having got over their first hardships. Reports the embarkation of troops for Nova Scotia.

119

April —,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State to Carleton. The appointment of Billop to succeed Studholme is approved of.

45

June 3,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copy of application for letters of marque by George Younghusband and Charles Thomas, merchants of St. John. Although he had not received the usual warrant, yet he issued a commission, of which he sends copy. Hopes that instructions may be received to hand over the prizes to the above named captors.

127

*Enclosed.* Proclamation that letters of marque will be issued in consequence of the declaration of war by France.

131

Commission to George Younghusband and Charles Thomas for the "Sally," as a letter of marque.

135

June 6,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copy of the Acts passed last session, with remarks. Differences between the Council and Assembly on a money bill.

139

*Enclosed.* Observation, minutes, journals, &c.

143 onwards

A similar letter to Cottrell of same date, with copies of the same enclosures and of the Acts.

B. T., N.S., vol. 1, p. 647

June 6,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. His measures to prevent illicit traffic by subjects of the United States shall be laid before the Committee of Council. His explanation respecting affairs at Madawaska is satisfactory. Has no doubt that the raising of a corps of 600 men, with such steps

1793.

as may be taken by him and the legislature will put New Brunswick in a proper state of defence. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 115

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 187.)

June 12,  
St. John.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends account of the embarkation of troops for Barbados, which sailed from Halifax under convoy.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 265.

June 12,  
London.

Glenie to the same. Opposes the erection of forts and the raising of a provincial corps. 551

July 8,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to the same. Two hundred men are already enlisted for the New Brunswick regiment; expects the number will be more than doubled before the end of the year. Has appointed officers for the recruiting service; recommends the appointment of a captain to each company. Very few half-pay ensigns have expressed a desire to return to the service; has, therefore, appointed Robert Hazen to be an ensign. 269

July 30,  
St. Andrews.

Pagan to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's letter to Secretary of State, 10th August, which see.

August 9,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. In consequence of the difficulty of raising men, he is authorized to exceed in as small a degree as possible, the amount of levy money sanctioned in a previous dispatch. 123

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 189.)

August 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends extract from a letter written by Pagan of St. Andrews. However sincere the American States may be in their declaration of neutrality, their Government does not appear to have sufficient energy to prevent predatory equipments which may justly be considered the prelude of unavoidable and open hostility.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 281

*Enclosed.* Extract from Pagan's letter of 30th July. Reports the arrival of French ships in Chesapeake Bay and the fitting out of privateers at Boston, notwithstanding the spirited opposition of the principal inhabitants. 285

September 4,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Has sent to the Admiralty copy of his letter; approves of his having granted letters of marque. The exigencies of the service did not appear to warrant the appointment of so many officers to the new corps; if fewer than six companies are raised the officers cannot all be employed; Hazen's appointment may continue, but he is to understand that he is not entitled to half-pay. The Act respecting elections sent to the Privy Council; when it is returned he shall be informed of the result. The Acts are sent in an informal manner; how they should be attested. 273

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 190.)

October 3,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Thinks his alarm will prove to be unfounded; the regiment and militia of New Brunswick should be sufficient if predatory attacks are made. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 289

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 192, where the date is supplied.)

October 15,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Owing to the delay in the arrival of clothing for the New Brunswick regiment, he had ordered material sufficient to put the men actually enlisted in a decent condition for the winter. Has paid three guineas levy money, as it was useless to offer the two guineas specified in the letter of instructions.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 293

October 23,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Is happy to find that his issue of a commission [for letter of marque] is approved of. Explains that his motive for appointing so many officers was to expedite the raising of the corps. If the number is to be reduced, asks for instructions to that effect. Will, as directed, have the Acts sealed separately. 297

October 30,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Recalls the promise of advancement in his profession repeatedly made. Asks that the King be reminded of the promise. 305

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1793.  
November 16, London. Lyman to King. Had sent proposals respecting the new corps raising in New Brunswick ; asks for an interview with the Secretary of State. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 555
- December 26, Fredericton. E. Winslow to Col. A. Innes. Remarks on the scattered state of the provincial corps and the necessity for mustering them. Represents that he had acted as muster master, for which he held half-pay, and asks for the influence of Innes to obtain the appointment. (The letter enters into minute personal details of his services.) 559
1794.  
January 1, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Has transmitted to the Treasury extract from letter respecting the clothing for the New Brunswick regiment. In consequence of the difficulty of raising the corps, all the officers, except those for three companies, are to be discontinued, appointing to additional companies as raised. 301  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 193.)
- January 1, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends list of Councillors on 24th December. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 309  
*Enclosed List.* 313
- February 3, Fredericton. Same to the same. Having been under the necessity of purchasing material for clothing the New Brunswick regiment, the clothing sent by Davidson and received about the end of November will be sufficient for the remainder of the current year and for the following year from June next. The saving in time, cost and risk that would have been made had the clothing been sent direct to St. John instead of to Halifax. 317
- March 1, New Brunswick. A. Botsford to W. Knox. Enclosed in letter from Knox of 11th June, which see.
- March 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends naval officer's returns for St. John from 5th July, 1792, to 5th January, 1794. 321
- March 6, Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits state of the New Brunswick regiment on 24th February. 325  
*Enclosed.* State of the regiment. 329
- March 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). The expense incurred for victualling recruits where they cannot be supplied from the King's stores. The precautions taken to lessen the expense and to check the accounts, as vouchers cannot always be obtained. 333
- March 6, Fredericton. Same to the same. Close of the Assembly ; sends list of bills and copies of his speech and addresses in reply. Explains a reference in the addresses, which relates to the erection of works at the harbour of St. John for defence against predatory attacks from the lower class of people in the neighbouring States ; these had been erected without cost to Government. 337  
*Enclosed.* Speech and addresses. 341 to 349  
(These are extracts from the minutes of Council and journal of Assembly.)
- May 7, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Carleton. Has sent to the Treasury extract from his letter respecting clothing. Regimental returns are to be sent monthly. Is satisfied that care will be taken to check expenditure on the recruiting service, where no vouchers can be obtained. Approves of the Militia Act, but, as that should be permanent, desires him to propose to the Council and Assembly to repeal the last clause. The King's satisfaction at the zeal shown by the inhabitants in providing for the defence of the harbour of St. John ; a squadron is about to be sent to protect it. 357  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 194.)
- June 11, Soho Square. Knox to Secretary of State (Dundas). Encloses copy of letter from the Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick and asks for an interview on the subject of the defenceless state of the province, in event of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 563

1794.

- Enclosed.* A. Botsford, Speaker, to W. Knox, 1st March. Reports that he (Knox) has been appointed agent for the province and that a committee of correspondence has been selected. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 567
- June 14,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has hitherto avoided incurring expense on account of the Indians; the danger at present of them being led away by tribes in the Western parts of Massachusetts to take part with the enemy. The opportunity offered to conciliate them by their application to have Ciquard as their missionary; the favourable opinion he has formed of Ciquard's character, to whom he has promised £50 a year if appointed; the necessity for immediate action. Should the salary be made £100, it would be well bestowed. 365
- June 20,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Letter to Lord Dorchester, 28th May, recommending Ciquard, who has been acting as missionary among the Indians in the neighbourhood of the province and goes to Quebec to obtain the Bishop's approbation for fixing his mission in New Brunswick. 369
- July 2,  
Fredericton. State of the New Brunswick regiment. 361
- July 2,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Is happy at the approbation given to the militia bill; sends copies of the remaining bills and minutes of Council. 377
- July 2,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 413
- July 2,  
Fredericton. Acts of the General Assembly. 381
- July 2,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Acknowledges the honour of the King's approbation; the inhabitants of St. John will feel flattered; returns thanks in their names and his own. 435
- July 4,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Alarm of the inhabitants of the upper settlement of the St. John, at the arrival of strangers at a farm near Maductic, about 40 miles above Fredericton, who planted a land mark on what they said was the line between New Brunswick and the United States; whether this is done by public authority or by private adventurers is uncertain. It cuts off some of the best lands, well settled, and also the communication through the province with Canada. Suggests, to prevent doubt, that it be settled with the United States, that New Brunswick be bounded by the Scudiac, or St. Croix, from its mouth to the source of its Western branch and thence North West to the Southern boundary of Canada. The United States by such an arrangement would relinquish nothing but a tract of wilderness they have never attempted to settle. 439
- July 12,  
Soho Square. W. Knox to King. Transmits petition from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to be laid before the Duke of Portland. A. & W. I., vol. 568
- July 12,  
Fredericton. The petition (enclosed) is for 500 acres of land in New Brunswick. Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Encloses copy of letter to the Treasury, and monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 443
- Enclosed.* Same date. Carleton to Treasury (Steele). Reports having purchased accoutrements for the New Brunswick regiment on an emergency. Although accoutrements had afterwards arrived with the clothing, the purchase will not prove a useless expense, as they can be used for select detachments of militia. Applies for drums and fifes. 447
- August 8,  
Whitehall. Distribution of the New Brunswick regiment. 451
- Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. There does not appear to be too great a proportion of officers of the New Brunswick regiment at headquarters, but the return of recruits leaves no proportion to the number of officers on that service. The officers of the 6th company should be discontinued till the 5th company is raised or in a fair way of being so. An application was made for an allowance to a Roman Catholic missionary in Nova Scotia, but it was decided that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1794.

should be recommended to make the allowance ; the same decision applies to New Brunswick, and Dorchester should be written to on the subject. If that allowance cannot be obtained, the £50 a year may be paid under the head of Indian agent or the like. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p, 373

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 197.)

September 1, Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends monthly return of the  
Fredericton. New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st August. 459  
*Enclosed.* Return. 463

October 1, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Measures shall be taken for  
Whitehall. setting aside any encroachments made on the boundary line as settled by  
treaty. 455

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 199.)

October 29, Carleton to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends written copy of the  
Fredericton. journals of Assembly. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 3, p. 465  
*Enclosed.* Journal of Assembly. 471

December 15, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received orders to dis-  
Fredericton. continue the officers of the 6th company of the New Brunswick regiment.  
On account of the merit of the captain of that company, his services in  
recruiting and the expense he has incurred, has continued him till the King's  
pleasure is known. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 1

December 19, Same to the same. Has answered letter respecting the New Brunswick  
Fredericton. regiment. His efforts to conciliate the savages. The services rendered by  
Ciquard in counteracting the exertions of unfriendly Americans to influence  
the Indians. Can the salary to be allowed him as Indian agent not be paid  
in New Brunswick and charged among the military contingencies ? 5

1795.  
January 7, Same to the same. Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick  
Fredericton. regiment to 1st December. 13  
*Enclosed.* Return. 17

January 7, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits list of Councillors  
Fredericton. to 24th December. 19  
*Enclosed.* List. 23

January 15, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Surveyors from Massachu-  
Fredericton. setts are still engaged marking the boundary, which they now trace across  
the St. John, a little above the Madawaska, which avoids lands settled, but  
intercepts communication through the province with Canada ; the question  
is one for national discussion. A map by the Surveyor General is now  
finished ; will send a copy by the first opportunity ; the only expense will  
be about £50 for a draughtsman, for which he will draw on the Treasury. 9

February 3, Journal of Legislative Council to 5th March. B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 59  
Fredericton.

March 12, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The session closed on the 5th ;  
Fredericton. copies of the Acts &c., shall be forwarded without loss of time. Sends  
copy of his message to the Assembly on the provision recommended for de-  
fraying the cost of a piece of land for a battery at St. John and the expense  
for the defence of St. Andrews ; sends also report of the conference between  
the Council and Assembly on that subject. In replying to the Assembly,  
he had pointed out that it was their duty to provide for defence, they hold-  
ing a contrary opinion. Calls attention again to the suspended Act re-  
specting elections. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 31

*Enclosed.* Message, 16th February, to the Assembly on the provision to  
be made for defence. 35

Answer by the Assembly, 25th February, that while members are ready  
to give personal co-operation, the providing works of defence is incompatible  
with their situation as an Assembly. 39

Reply, 27th February, by the Governor. 43

(The message, answer and reply are in the journal of the Assembly at the  
dates specified.)

1795.

Report of Conference between the Council and Assembly respecting a bill from the latter "for appropriating and disposing of the public money."

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 47

(The substance of the conference is contained in the minutes of Council and journal of Assembly, but not in the form of the preceding paper.)

March 18, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st January and 1st February. 55  
*Enclosed.* Returns. 59, 61

April 2, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. To encourage his exertions for recruiting, the officer mentioned is to be appointed captain-lieutenant; on his being promoted to a company that appointment is to cease. The temporary allowance to Ciquard, Indian agent, may be charged to contingencies. The question of the boundaries shall be attended to when carrying out the terms of the treaty lately negotiated with the States of America. 27

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 200.)

April 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). From the little success in recruiting, he has been induced to raise the bounty to five guineas, which he understands is the amount paid in Nova Scotia.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 63

Daniel Lyman to King. Sends copy of a bill of a very alarming tendency, brought into the Assembly by James Glenie, who by intrigue and undue means had it passed there, but it was rejected in the Council. Description of the bill, which was practically to declare independence; remarks on the bill, on its supporters and opponents, &c. 265

*Enclosed.* Names of the members of Assembly who voted for the bill.

273

Names of those who voted against it.

277

(These give descriptions of the occupation, character, &amp;c., of each member.)

Copy of the bill with the clauses expunged in the Assembly. 281

April 22, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st March. 73

*Enclosed.* Return. 77

May 5, Whitehall. King to Carleton. Sends estimate for 1795-6.

Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 202

May 18, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st April. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 79

*Enclosed.* Return. 83

May 25, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends written copies of Acts, with minutes of Council. Printed copies of Acts and journal of Assembly shall be sent by the next opportunity. 85

*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 89

May 30, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Approves of his messages to the Assembly, and the rejection by the Council of the appropriation bill. The moderate charge for the expenses recommended by the governor, to which no objection could be made, shows in the action of the Assembly that the members had been worked upon in a manner which they will soon see through and reject. Points out the right of the Assembly in respect to money bills and the abuses to which they may be applied. Trusts that the members of Assembly will not continue to receive wages from their constituents; the bad effects of the system. Does not disapprove of the increase of the bounty to five guineas. 67

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 203.)

June 4, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Sends Order in Council confirming "Act for regulating Elections." Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 207

June 17, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st May. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 117

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1795.
- June 20,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Return. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of letter addressed to the Secretary at War respecting the vacancy made by the death of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, late garrison chaplain. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 121 123
- July 2,  
Whitehall. *Enclosed.* Same date to Secretary at War. Recommends Rev. John Wetherall to succeed Rev. Samuel Cooke as garrison chaplain. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Regimental returns received; the slow progress in recruiting for the New Brunswick regiment. 127
- August 3,  
Whitehall. Same to the same. Dispatches received. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 208 209
- September 7,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits map showing the track of communication between Halifax and Quebec and copy of letter to Treasury that he had drawn £50 for the draughtsman. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 4, p. 131 135
- September 10,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Same date to Treasury (Steele). Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Thanks for the attention paid to his dispatches. On receiving the confirmation of the Act for regulating elections, he issued writs for a new election. Again recommends that Billop be appointed to the Council to succeed Studholme. 139
- September 10,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. In accordance with Order in Council, has granted appeal to Major General Spry in respect to lands. Sends six enclosures on the case, to which he directs attention. 143
- September 10,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st July and 1st August. The little prospect of procuring recruits in New Brunswick; his objections to sending parties to Newfoundland. Had been apprehensive at the beginning, but met with encouragement during the first fifteen months; is now afraid that all the inhabitants likely to be got are already enlisted. 147
- October 7,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Returns. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). In consequence of the capture of several vessels by a privateer cruising in Passamaquoddy Bay and the fear of an attack on St. Andrews, he has chartered the armed brig "Union" for the defence of the coast. 151, 153 155
- October 19,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends printed copy of the Acts and the journal of Assembly. *Enclosed.* Journal of Assembly. 159 163
- October 19,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has sent the map by the ship "Earl of Mansfield," with duplicates of letters. 257
- November 12,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends monthly return, to 1st October, of the New Brunswick regiment. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 5 9, 11
- November 16,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Returns. (There are two returns, one to 1st September, the other to 1st October.) Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the subject of Major General Spry's appeal. 13
- December 1,  
Fredericton. Return of clothing. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 23rd November, 1798, which see; see also Carleton's letter, an enclosure of 21st December. Bartlet, agent in New Brunswick, to Spry. Enclosed in Spry's of 17th March, 1800, which see.
- December  
St. John. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends return of clothing issued for the New Brunswick regiment; the saving effected. Requests that supplies for next year be sent out early. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 51 55
- December 21,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Return. List of Acts passed at the session of 1795. I. Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts. B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 1

1795.

II. Act to regulate the sittings of the inferior courts of Common Pleas and to enlarge their jurisdiction for the summary trial of certain actions.

B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 19

III. Act respecting the boundaries of counties and for subdividing them into towns or parishes. 29

IV. Act for preserving the banks of the river St. John in front of the parish of Lincoln in the county of Sunbury. 35

V. Act to continue several Acts that are now expiring. 41

VI. Act to provide for the support of beacons in Passamaquoddy Bay and building a slip in the harbour of St. Andrews. 47

VII. Act to continue an Act for raising a revenue. 53

1796.  
January 7,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. The appointment of Billop to the Council is approved of. Has transmitted to the law officers the papers respecting the appeal of Spry against the judgment of the Court of Chancery in New Brunswick; he is to send such further information as may be obtained. Approves, as a temporary measure, of the employment of the armed brig he has chartered. Map not yet received.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 1

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1., p. 209.)

January 16,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment. Capt. Clowes having returned to his halfpay, Capt.-Lieut. Campbell succeeds him. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 59

*Enclosed.* Return, 1st December, 1795. 63

Return, 1st January, 1796. 65

January 16,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of the members of Council on 24th December. 67

*Enclosed.* Names. 71

January 22,  
Quebec.

General order respecting clothing for provincial regiments. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 23rd November, 1798, which see.

January 23,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Had chartered the armed brig "Union" for the defence of the coast to check the attacks of privateers; the first charter for two months was extended for another month and he was requested to continue the charter longer, but Admiral Murray has written that he will send a ship as early in spring as it will be safe; the "Union" was therefore, dismissed on 14th December. The total expense has been £625 17s. 1½d., for which he has drawn on the Treasury. Encloses copy of the charter party with accounts and vouchers and copy of letter to Long. 75

*Enclosed.* Copy of charter party of the brigantine "Union". 79

Account and vouchers. 83

Carleton to Long, 23rd January. Advises that he has drawn bills on the Treasury and that he has sent account and vouchers. 87

January 23,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received notice that he is to issue letters of marque against the ships, &c of the United Provinces of Holland. 91

February 19,  
Fredericton.

Same to the same. Recommends the case of two clergymen, mentioned in the letter from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, of which he sends extract. 95

*Enclosed.* Bishop of Nova Scotia to Carleton, 1st December, 1795, (extract). Is concerned to find that Diblee, missionary at Woodstock, and Arnold, missionary at Sussex Vale, had not received the usual allowance with the other missionaries. Asks that steps be taken to obtain it for them. 99

March 5,  
Fredericton.

Botsford to Knox. Enclosed in Knox's letter of the 3rd May, which see.

March 7,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Thomas Barclay appointed commissioner to settle the boundaries, in accordance with the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent; a qualified person to be selected to prepare evi-



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1796.

dence, &c., who is to receive, £500 a year, so long as employed, in lieu of all other charges; he is to draw on the Treasury for salary and incidental expenses. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 47

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 211.)

March 7,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton (secret). In appointing an agent to ascertain the boundaries with the United States, he is to select the best qualified person, without favour or partiality; sends copies of previous correspondence respecting the boundaries. The agent is to be furnished with all necessary information. Transmits copy of section of the Act of Parliament of 1775, defining the boundary, passed at a time when it did not affect the extent of His Majesty's territories. This shows clearly that the river called the Maguadavic in Sproule's map, taken from actual survey in 1791, cannot be meant. The question can only lie between the Chaputnatecook and the St. Croix, which unite in a north-west direction, run in the same channel and fall into Passamaquoddy Bay on the west side of St. Andrews. In the conversations and correspondence with the commissioners of the United States in 1782, there is no information on the subject. The agent employed must, therefore, obtain full information and the best evidence. Sends copy of the chart of the St. Croix, Passamaquoddy Bay and islands adjacent, taken by Morris in 1765, by order of Wilmot. (A copy of this chart is among the papers relating to Nova Scotia.) Sends also memorial of the English and French commissioners concerning the limits of Nova Scotia. (One of the four volumes entitled: "Memoires des Commissaires du Roi," etc., published in 1755-56.)

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 17

*Enclosed.* Carleton to Secretary of State (Sydney), dated 6th November, 1785.

Governor Bowdoin, Massachusetts, to Carleton, 9th September, 1785.

Carleton to Bowdoin, 18th October, 1785.

(The first enclosure is copy of letter to be found at its date; the other two are enclosures in letter to Secretary of State of 4th November, 1785, which see.)

Extract from Secretary of State (Sydney) to Carleton, 19th April, 1786. See at its date for the whole letter.

Copy of the 12th section of "Act to restrain the trade and commerce of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire." 43

Journal of Legislative Council to date in the margin.

B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 145

March 12,  
Fredericton.

Acts passed during the last session.

March 12,  
Fredericton.

I. Act to prevent Acts from taking effect from a time prior to the taking effect thereof. 89

II. Act to revive and continue Act for the support and relief of confined debtors. 93

III. Act to revive and continue Act for preserving the bank of the river St. John in front of the parishes of Maugerville, Sheffield and Waterborough. 97

IV. An Act for preventing unnecessary expense and delay in the process of barring entails, and for establishing a plain and easy form of conveying and assuring estates in tail. 101

V. Act to prevent bringing infectious distempers into the city of St. John. 107

VI. Act to amend an Act to regulate the fisheries, so far as respects that part of the county of Northumberland within the bay and river Miramichi and its branches. 113

VII. Act for regulating highways, etc., and for suspending for a limited time the laws now in force relating to the same. 119

1796. March 18, Fredericton.	Carleton to Knox. Transmits, with recommendation, memorial from Miss Cooke, daughter of a late respectable clergyman of the province.	Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 459
	Memorial, certificates, &c.	463 to 471
March 23, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Meeting of the Assembly on the 9th February; evasion of any specific declaration by the representatives of the liability of the province for works of defence. Disputes with the Council respecting the supply and appropriation bills. Encloses minutes of conference between the two Houses. Rejection of the bill by the Council, so that the province remains without supply or appropriation for the public service. The hardship of this to the officials, whose salaries and wages are now two years in arrear. Differences between the Council and Assembly on the subject of fixing terms for the meetings of Supreme Court. History of the steps taken for fixing the capital at Fredericton; the good effect of the measure in promoting settlement; opposition on the part of the representatives of the counties on the Bay of Fundy, who desire to have the capital at St. John. Bill passed in 1791 by the Assembly for holding terms of the Supreme Court alternately at Fredericton and St. John, rejected by the Council, was again brought forward in the Assembly, although no real grievance was shown to arise from holding all the terms at Fredericton. Copies of the proceedings at the conferences between the Council and Assembly, are enclosed.	103
	(The enclosures are extracts from the minutes of Council and journal of Assembly. (1). The speech at the opening, addresses, &c. (2). The conferences respecting the supply bill.)	
March 28, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st February and 1st March.	155
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return, 1st February.	159
	Return, 1st March.	161
April 29, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Thanks for the attention paid to his dispatches, the receipt of which is acknowledged. Hopes to hear respecting Spry's appeal.	179
May 3, Soho Square.	Knox to King. Sends copy of letter from Botsford, Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick, on the importance and value of the territory in dispute between the province and the United States.	447
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Botsford to Knox, 5th March. Calls attention to the address of the Assembly on the subject of the boundary. (The address is in the journal of Assembly of 15th February.) Detailed statement of the value of the territory, &c.	451
May 16, Soho Square.	Knox to King. Has received representations of the differences between the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, which he thinks can be easily accommodated. There being no Board of Trade before whom he can lay the papers, asks to be permitted to attend the Duke of Portland or to have a channel pointed out by which an investigation could be obtained.	475
May 30, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). In accordance with instructions, he has selected Ward Chipman, Solicitor General, as the best qualified to prepare information for the commissioners on the boundaries. Has received none of the documents mentioned in dispatch of 7th March, except the printed memorial respecting the ancient limits of Acadia.	183
May 30, Fredericton.	Same to the same. Transmits returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st April and 1st May.	187
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return, 1st April.	191
	Return, 1st May.	193
June 6, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copies of Acts, minutes of Council and journal of Assembly.	195
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes of Legislative Council.	203
	Journal of Assembly.	239

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1796.  
June 9,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Has transmitted to the law officers the documents relating to Spry's appeal and to the Treasury papers respecting the clothing for the New Brunswick regiment; his economy approved of. Provision should be made for Rev. Messrs. Diblee and Arnold; they should receive local support and he shall recommend an addition to what may be thus provided, to be inserted in next year's estimate. With reference to the differences between the Council and Assembly, it should be clearly understood that the constitutional mode in respect to money bills is, that the voting and, if the Assembly think proper, the appropriation, is peculiarly within its province, but to carry such appropriation into execution, or to pass or direct the actual payment is, unquestionably, an improper encroachment on the functions of the Executive Government. It is, however, highly expedient, should the Assembly desire it, to introduce the practice of laying the accounts before it; this will give confidence and check abuses. The insertion of different and distinct, as well as disputed, points in money bills is contrary to the established mode of proceeding by which a free discussion is admitted and abuses prevented. His disapprobation of the payment of members, owing to the bad effects of such a measure. Any Acts imposing duties on British goods should be passed with a suspending clause. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 163

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 213.)

June 15,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Calls attention again to the delay in the receipt of dispatches caused by them being sent by way of New York and Halifax and asks that they be sent direct to St. John.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 357

July 8,  
Fredericton.

Same to Murray. Enclosed in Carleton's to the Secretary of State of 22nd July, which see.

July 14,  
Fredericton.

Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st June.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 365

*Enclosed.* Return. 369

July 22,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of letter to Vice-Admiral Murray, who had informed merchants applying for protection that at present he could not afford ships for that purpose. 371

*Enclosed.* Carleton to Murray, 8th July. The "Bermuda," sent for the protection of the Bay of Fundy, had paid only a short visit; since she left captures had been made in sight of the posts and predatory enterprises on shore are meditated, particularly at the frontier post of St. Andrews, against either of these attempts only naval protection is practicable. 375

August 12,  
St. John.

Ward Chipman to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's of 20th September, which see.

August 19,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of correspondence with the Duke of Kent and of letter to the Duke of York.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 383

*Enclosed.* Duke of Kent to Carleton, 8th August. Capt. Hailes of the 38th and Lieut. Lambton of the 33rd are to join their respective regiments immediately. In consequence of the vacancies thus caused in the posts of town major and barrack master, he has recommended Lieut. Goldsmith to be appointed to both posts as is the case in St. John's Island. 387

Carleton to the Duke of Kent, 19th August. Acknowledges receipt of letter of the 8th, of which he has transmitted a copy to the Commander-in-Chief in North America, and has also written to the Duke of York. 391

Carleton to the Duke of York, 19th August. Has received the order through the Duke of Kent for Hailes and Lambton to rejoin their regiments, and in the same letter the Duke states that he had recommended Lieut. Goldsmith to succeed them as town major and barrack master. These appointments were considered to be part of the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor, and had been filled on his (Carleton's) nomination. The services

- 1796.
- of Hailes and Lambton should give them the option of choosing which of the commissions they might retain, if they were to give up one. Hailes desires to retire on half pay, retaining his commission as town major. Lambton has been granted leave of absence to solicit his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) on his own behalf. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 395
- September 5, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends naval officer's returns  
Fredericton. of vessels entered and cleared at St. John in 1794 and 1795. 399
- September 5, Same to the same. Chipman, agent in respect to the boundaries, asks  
Fredericton. for copies of works by Purchas, l'Escarbot and Champlain, "and also copies of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, the records of which are kept in the Castle of Edinburgh, by which the two provinces of Alexandria and Caledonia, into which the country of Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander was divided, are established and confirmed," as it is probable that in these the River St. Croix may be ascertained by a more particular description than is given in the original grant. 403
- September 7, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Returns of the New Brun-  
Whitehall. swick regiment received. Had already informed him that papers respecting Spry's appeal had been sent to the law officers. Cannot understand the delay in the delivery of letter of 7th March; shall send triplicate. Letter reporting the appointment of Chipman sent to Grenville. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 221
- September 15, Chipman to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's of 20th September, which see.  
St. John.
- September 20, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copies of letters  
Fredericton. from Chipman respecting the boundary and the difference between the commissions of Barclay and Howells. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 411
- Enclosed.* Chipman to Carleton, 12th August, 1796. The information (given at length) which has satisfied him that the Scudiac is the St. Croix specified in the treaty as the boundary of the United States. 415
- Same to the same, 15th September. Points out the difference between the commission to Howell from the President of the United States, barely authorizing him "with the other two commissioners to decide the question before them," while in His Majesty's commission to Barclay a clause was added, by which His Majesty "engaged and promised on his royal word to give and cause to be given full force and effect to such final decision as by his said commissioners, together with the other two commissioners, or by the major part of the three commissioners, should be made according to the provisions of the said treaty." His doubts and the reasons for them, if the decision ought not to be unanimous in terms of the treaty. Howell declines to apply for any change in his commission; Barclay has written on the subject to the Secretary of State. Benson, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, has been appointed the third commissioner. Gives information of his own proceedings. 429
- September 20, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received advice of the  
Fredericton. receipt of his dispatches. 437
- October 5, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Copy of his (Carleton's)  
Whitehall. letter of 22nd July sent to the Admiralty. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 224
- October 19, Chipman to Knox. A letter of 29 pages, reporting the proceedings of  
St. John. the Boundary Commission. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 397
- Argument laid before the Commissioners by Ward Chipman, as to the river properly called the St. Croix, which by treaty is to form the boundary. 425
- Argument by the agent for the United States. 441
- Clauses which originally formed part of Chipman's memorial. 445
- October 19, Chipman to King. Sends a rough map of the rivers in question. 449  
St. John. The map. 453
- October 31, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Copy of map by Morris in  
Fredericton. 1765 received; a copy had been previously given to Chipman, who had dis-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

1796.

covered particulars not laid down it it. The Boundary Commissioners met at St. Andrews on the 4th instant, appointed Winslow secretary, and received reports from the agents, claiming on the part of His Majesty the River Scudiac, and on the part of the United States the River Maguagadavick as the boundary. The Commissioners, having authorized accurate surveys to be made, adjourned to meet at Boston on 2nd August. Summary of the American agent's arguments is given. Chipman is anxious to obtain all the ancient maps of the country that can be had. Summary given of Chipman's views. Bills drawn for expenses of the survey.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 1

- October 31, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received notice of the hostile intentions of Spain and shall govern himself as commanded. 9
- November 1, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Has applied for copies of the Scotch Acts of Parliament for dividing into the provinces of Alexandria and Caledonia the country of Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander. Sends Purchas, but has not yet procured the other volumes.  
Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 407
- November 2, Whitehall. (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 224. After a careful search, the Act mentioned cannot be found among the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.) King to Carleton. Sends copy of letter showing that his suggestion with respect to the conveyance of letters to New Brunswick has been attended to. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 226
- November 5, Sussex. Memorial of the rector (Arnold) and churchwardens, stating the difficulties and exertions of the inhabitants to provide religious instruction, and praying for assistance, all the missionaries receiving a government allowance, except Diblee and himself. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 459
- November 10, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The small island, ascertained to be St. Croix Island, having been omitted from the map sent in October, 1795, owing to an oversight of the draughtsman, sends part of the map to have the omission rectified. It is properly placed in a map sent to Sydney in 1786. Does not know by whom the name of St. Croix was given to Dudley Island; probably by a French missionary. 13  
*Enclosed.* Two sketches of parts of the map sent in 1795. 17, 19
- November 13, St. John. Chipman to Knox. In addition to his "tedious detail" of the 19th October, states the importance of the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. 455
- November 15, Fredericton. Carleton to Lords of Trade (Cottrell.) Sends copies of Acts, journals, &c. B. T., N.S., vol. 2, p. 139
- December 5, St. John. "A well wisher to Great Britain," to Secretary of State (Portland). The consternation at the appointment of Thomas Barclay to be Commissioner for ascertaining the boundary; his unfitness for the position, being disaffected to the Mother Country, and having the intention to become a subject of the Congress. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 463
- December 13, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. His attention and the judicious choice of Chipman merit particular acknowledgment. The works of L'Escarbot and Champlain cannot be found. To remedy the variation between the two commissioners, Liston, minister to the United States, has been directed to apply to that Government for a joint declaration that the decision of the three Commissioners, or a majority of them, as to which was the River St. Croix, intended by the treaty shall be considered as final and binding. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 5, p. 441.  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 226.)
1797.  
January 4, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends monthly return of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st December. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 35  
*Enclosed.* Return. 39
- January 4, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared from 5th January to 5th July, 1796. 41
- January 4, Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends list of Councillors to 24th December. 45

1797. *Enclosed.* List. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 49
- January 7, *King to Carleton.* Sends Smith's History of Virginia, which may be of  
Whitehall. *service to Chipman.* Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 228
- January 25, *Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton.* Sends a collection of maps  
Whitehall. *and other documents in relation to the boundary, for Chipman's use. He*  
*(Portland) is well satisfied with Chipman's attention to the duties of his*  
*appointment.* Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 21  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 229.)
- January 25, *Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton.* In addition to documents  
Whitehall. *transmitted, sends a collection of early tracts belonging to George*  
*Chalmers, to be returned as soon as the purposes have been answered for*  
*which they are intended.* Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 25  
*Enclosed.* Notes of the titles: "Tracts in the Book Nova Francia 1609.  
Tracts in the Book Colonies. Tracts in the Book New England 1616-  
1669." 29  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 230.)
- January 27, *George Chalmers to Secretary of State (Portland).* His sense of the  
Whitehall. *honour done him by the request for the use of his collection for the Boundary*  
*Commissioners.* Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 467
- January 28, *Armstrong to the same.* As agent for Chipman, points out the loss that  
Percy Street. *gentleman will sustain by the stoppage of his half-pay whilst acting as*  
*agent on the Boundary Commission.* 471
- February 6, *Carleton to the same.* Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick  
Fredericton. *regiment dated 1st January.* 57  
*Enclosed.* Return. 61
- February 9, *King to Carleton.* Chipman may depend on receiving an equivalent for  
Whitehall. *his half-pay whilst he holds the office of agent.* Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 231
- February 18, *Journal of Legislative Council to date in margin.* B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 225  
Fredericton. *Acts passed at last session:*  
I. Act to continue an Act for the more speedy recovery of small debts. 187  
II. Act to alter and amend Act for preventing trespasses. 191  
III. Act to authorize the erection of fences. 195  
IV. Act for regulating the exportation of fish and lumber, and for re-  
pealing the laws now in force for regulating the same. 201  
V. Act to prevent the growth of thistles. 209  
VI. Act to amend the Act respecting highways. 213
- February 20, *Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland).* Transmits monthly return of  
Fredericton. *the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st February.* Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 63  
*Enclosed.* Return. 67
- February 25, *Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland).* The Assembly (legislature)  
Fredericton. *met on 17th January, and closed on the 18th February. The Legislative*  
*Assembly persist in attempting to extort their wages from the Council, to*  
*be paid out of the Treasury, by including them with all the other appro-*  
*priations in the bill of supply, but the bill was rejected unanimously; last*  
*session it was only rejected by a majority, many of the Council believing*  
*that this concession would lead the Assembly not to put the Council again*  
*into such embarrassment, but when the Assembly were determined to*  
*establish a principle destructive of the constitution, the necessity for resist-*  
*ance could no longer be doubtful. The determination of the Assembly to*  
*refuse specific or permanent salaries to the officials, so that at the end of the*  
*year they do not know what they are to receive, or if they are to be paid at*  
*all; the Assembly has been misled by two or three members. Is persuaded*  
*that the majority would be brought to a sense of their duty, should they be*  
*clearly convinced that His Majesty's ministers consider their conduct to be*

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1797.

- a deviation from constitutional principles and an opportunity is afforded them to withdraw, by the address to the Throne they are forwarding. Transmits the address with remarks. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 69
- Enclosed.* Governor's speech at the opening. 77
- Addresses in reply and answers. 81 to 93
- Governor's speech at closing. 97
- Draught of supply bill. 101
- (The speeches and addresses are in the minutes of Council and journal of Assembly.)
- February 27, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The documents are received  
Fredericton. for Chipman, except the volume of Purchas. 111
- February 27, Same to the same. Transmits representation of Assembly, left out by  
Fredericton. accident from the dispatch of the 25th. 115
- Enclosed.* Representation of the Assembly respecting the disputes with the Legislative Council. 119
- (Another copy signed by the Speaker, A. Botsford, dated 18th February, is at p. 418; the signature makes it more complete than the one enclosed; another copy is in Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 531, enclosed in Botsford's letter of 7th February, 1798.)
- March 13. Kennedy to King. Sends two pamphlets. Has been appointed muster master at St. Domingo, to which he shall proceed and afterwards go to New Brunswick to look after lands granted to him but escheated, on which subject he sends memorial to the Secretary of State. 475
- (The memorial was transmitted to the Treasury and does not seem to have been returned.)
- April 20, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of the New  
Fredericton. Brunswick regiment, dated 1st March. 131
- Enclosed.* Return. 135
- May 1, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of  
Fredericton. the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st April. 147
- Enclosed.* Return. 151
- May 4, King to Carleton. Sends copy of entry in the Council books relative  
Whitehall. to the alteration in Governor Wilmot's commission, bearing on the question of the boundary. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 232
- May 22, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received dispatches and  
Fredericton. the works for the use of Chipman; is happy at the satisfaction expressed in regard to Chipman's attention. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 153
- May 22, Same to the same. Has drawn in favour of Chipman for £1,000 for  
Fredericton. expenses in connection with the Boundary Commission. 157
- June 5, Same to the same. Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment,  
Fredericton. dated 1st May. 161
- Enclosed.* Return. 165
- June 13, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Provision shall be recom-  
Whitehall. mended to be made in next year's estimate for Rev. Messrs. Diblee and Arnold; this is to be only temporary till the glebe lands become productive. 143
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 233.)
- June 13, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Has received dispatches  
Whitehall. and representations of the Assembly; his letter of 9th June shows the rules of procedure. The King's regret and displeasure at the groundless differences between the Council and Assembly; it was competent for the latter to propose a measure of compensation for the members in a separate bill to admit of free discussion, but still thinks such a measure can only tend to lessen the weight and dignity of the Assembly. 137
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 234.)
- June 15, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copies of the Acts,  
Fredericton. minutes of Council and journal of Assembly. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 167

1797.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Acts.	Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 171	
	Minutes of Council.		189
	Journal of Assembly.		217
June 15, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits and recommends petition by Penelope and Sarah Winslow.		301
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial. They represent that by the successive reductions in the allowance, they are unable, with the most rigid economy, to support themselves.		305
July 3, Soho Square.	Knox to King. In reference to application respecting Chipman's half-pay, there is a way out of the difficulty by appointing Chipman to be Attorney General of New Brunswick, transferring Bliss to the same position in Nova Scotia, in succession to Blowers, a transfer which would be agreeable to Bliss.		487
July 14, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st June and 1st July.		309
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns.		313, 315
July 19, Lochmaben.	Dr. Andrew Brown to King. Sends the results obtained in the course of his historical researches respecting the boundary of New Brunswick and papers bearing on the subject.		491 to 514
July 24, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn on the Treasury for £400 in favour of Ward Chipman, for expenses in connection with the Boundary Commission.		317
August 9, Fredericton.	Same to Lords of Trade (Cottrell). Sends copies of Acts, minutes and journals.	B. T., N.B., vol. 2, p. 219	
August 20, Boston.	Chipman to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's of 20th September, which see.		
September 7, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Is glad to hear that the decision as to the St. Croix will be favourable. Memorial transmitted to the Treasury.	Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 237	
September 20, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The commissioners appointed to settle the boundary having met at Boston have again adjourned to meet in June. They have suggested an application to their respective governments to dispense with that part of the treaty which requires the latitude and longitude of the source of the river in question to be ascertained. Encloses Chipman's letter on this point.	Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 325	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Chipman to Carleton, 20th August. The latitude and longitude of mouths of the rivers claimed by the respective governments are in process of observation; those of the source of the river intended cannot be ascertained; the difficulties involved in carrying instruments into the wilderness to make the survey. The commissioners suggest that application be made to the respective governments to add a new clause, that the ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the river determined to be the boundary shall not be necessary.		329
September 20, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of the Council on 24th June.		333
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Names.		337
September 20, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st August.		341
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.		345
September 20, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of letter, with documents, from Chipman, reporting proceedings. The expense of survey is much greater than was expected, but could not be avoided, as to refuse might have been held as an indication of a desire to prevent a full and impartial investigation. Should it be agreed that the work of ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the source of the river determined to be the boundary shall be abandoned, asks that the instruments intended		



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1797.

for that purpose be presented to the infant college, whose foundation has been laid in the province. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 6, p. 347

*Enclosed* Chipman's report; representation by the agent of the United States; examination of President John Adams before the Commissioners; letter from John Jay to Sullivan, United States' agent, that he does not think his personal attendance as a witness is necessary, an affidavit to written interrogatories should be sufficient, and stating the gist of the evidence he was prepared to give. 351 to 375

September 30,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn on the Treasury for £1,600, in favour of Chipman, for expenses connected with the Boundary Commission. 379

October 9,  
St. John. Chipman to Knox (extract). Asks for authenticated copies of representation by the Board of Trade of 23rd August, 1743, and subsequent commissions to Governors in 1749, 1752 and 1761, in connection with the boundary. 515

(The representation is at its date among the papers of Nova Scotia; the commissions are in the separate collection of those for Nova Scotia.)

October 11,  
Fredericton. Proceedings respecting clothing for the New Brunswick regiment. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 23rd November, 1798, which see.

October 16,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Dispatches received, with directions relative to the late extension of Leonard's commission as superintendent of the fisheries. 383

October 23,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John, from 5th July, 1796, to 5th April, 1797; and at the outposts from 5th January, 1796, to 5th January, 1797. 387

November 1,  
Fredericton. Return of clothing. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 28th November, 1798, which see.

November 6,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st September and 1st October. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 5

*Enclosed.* Returns. 7, 9

November 28,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of clothing for the New Brunswick regiment for 1797. 15

*Enclosed.* Return. 19

December 11,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st November. 23

*Enclosed.* Return. 27

December 20,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of Chipman's arguments delivered to the Boundary Commissioners, with Chipman's answers to the arguments of the agent for the United States. Sends also copy of letters to him (Carleton) and to the surveyors on the Scudiac, who had not completed the survey, directing them, after making a map of what was done, to make as accurate a sketch as possible of what remains unsurveyed. Chipman's discovery of an important fact, which will render the discussion of the river easier than had been expected. Has received information of a representation of the Board of Trade of 23rd August, 1743, respecting the boundaries, which are declared to be the same as those described in grant of James the First to Sir William Alexander; of this he desires an authenticated copy. Chipman desires to obtain the volume of Champlain from which extracts were made. 29

*Enclosed.* Chipman to the surveyors, 22nd November. To make a map of the part of the River Scudiac already surveyed and a sketch of the rest. 33

Replies to the argument of the agent for the United States, parts 1 and 2, etc. 37 to 136

Chipman to Carleton, 13th December. Transmits copies of memorials filed with the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners on the Boundary.

1797.

It is to be regretted if the agent for the United States persist in requiring the surveys to be completed before he closes his argument. Instructions given to the surveyors of the Scudiac to prevent unnecessary delay in obtaining a decision. Discovery of the existence of a portage on the Scudiac, which will render the question of settlement easier. Asks for copy of the representation of the Board of Trade of 23rd August, 1742. Is preparing supplementary argument on the testimony of Adams, &c. No reply has been yet received from the agent of the United States.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 139

"Memorial concerning the River truly intended under the name of the "River St. Croix in the Treaty of Peace between His Britannic Majesty "and the United States of America, and forming a part of the boundary "therein described." 143

December 23,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st December. 269

*Enclosed.* Return. 273December 29,  
Whitehall.

King to Carleton. Transmits extracts from commissions and other documents relating to the St. Croix river. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 238

1798.

January 17,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Sends, for the guidance of the commissioner and agent, copy of dispatch from Grenville to Liston. The importance of surveying the river determined to be the St. Croix intended in the treaty, to its very source is too evident for observation.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 1

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 239.)

February 7,  
Fredericton.

Botsford to Secretary of State (Portland). The Assembly having dispensed with the services of Knox as agent, they beg leave to lay the deplorable state of the province before His Grace. Gives an account of the differences between the Council and Assembly.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 523

*Enclosed.* Duplicate of address, dated 18th February, 1797, follows.

Copies of Acts rejected by the Council. 535-541

February 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Refers him to Grenville's letter as an answer to his letters of 20th August and 30th September.

Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 240

February 9,  
Fredericton.

Journals of Legislative Council and Assembly to date in margin.

B. T., N.B., vol. 2, pp. 263-373

Act in addition and amendment to Act for the regulation of seamen. 255

February 12,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st January. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 275

*Enclosed.* Return. 277February 16,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The legislature met on 16th January and was prorogued on the 9th instant. Money bills voted by the Assembly have been rejected by the Council, owing to the pay of the Members of Assembly being mixed up with the public grants and appropriations. Other irregularities would prevent a proper check upon expenditures. Copies of these bills, with a letter on the subject, have, he understands, been transmitted. In reference to the complaint that holding all the courts of justice at Fredericton has been practically a denial of justice, states that no complaints have been received from any suitor. It is doubtful if suits could be rendered less expensive with real benefit to the community, but no such effect could result from holding half the terms in the seaport town of St. John. Sends copies of his speech and addresses at the opening of the legislature. 279

*Enclosed.* Speech and addresses. These are extracts from the minutes and journal.

February 26,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment. 295

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1798.

- February 28,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Return. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 299  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn on the Treasury  
for £1,000 in favour of Ward Chipman, for expenses connected with the  
Boundary Commission. 301
- March 12,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. There being no regular troops  
in New Brunswick, the Deputy Paymaster General is to be withdrawn. He  
is, therefore to draw on the Treasury for the pay and subsistence of the New  
Brunswick regiment. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 241
- March 19,  
Whitehall. Same to the same. Transmits copy of explanatory article to be added to the  
treaty of amity, &c., releasing the Boundary Commissioners from a literal  
compliance with the stipulations of the 5th article; an arrangement is to  
be made, in concert with the United States, to erect and preserve a monu-  
ment on the boundary when that is determined. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 11
- April 2,  
Fredericton. (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 242.)  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of New  
Brunswick regiment, dated 1st March. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 317
- April 18,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Return. 321  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn on the Treasury  
for £1,000 in favour of Chipman. 323
- May 1,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has communicated to Chipman copy of letter from  
Grenville to Liston "Consenting that determining by astronomical observa-  
tion the latitude and longitude the source of what the Commissioners  
"shall ascertain to be the River St. Croix intended by the Treaty may be  
"dispensed with, provided only that such source be correctly laid down and  
"so designated as to preclude all future doubt and discussion as to its  
locality." 327
- May 1,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits memorial of the present possessors of the  
lands for the recovery of which Spry has appealed from the judgment of the  
Court of Chancery. 331
- May 11,  
Philpot Lane. Street to the same. Sends official papers transmitted from New Bruns-  
wick. 519
- June 6,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. The King's approbation of  
Chipman's services; the fact represented by him as to the Chaputnatcook  
branch of the Scudiac may affect the limits of the boundary. Documents  
have been sent as requested by Chipman. Although £1,600 had been  
drawn on 30th September, he shall recommend the payment of £1,000  
advised on the 28th of February to have been drawn for the same purpose.  
His concern at the disputes between the Council and Assembly, which he  
had hoped had been put an end to and healed by the observations he had  
repeatedly made. With respect to the petition enclosed in Botsford's  
letter, refers to dispatches of 19th June, 1796, and 13th June, 1797. When  
these have been laid before the House, the principles laid down should  
secure an amicable arrangement. The obstacle that stands in the way is  
the refusal to separate the public services from those of a particular and  
individual nature. Could such a mode of proceeding be admitted, the  
success of any measure could no longer depend on its own merit but on the  
quality of some other measure with which it may have no connection.  
Although he has objected to the payment of members of Assembly, yet if  
it be thought desirable as a temporary measure, he is too anxious for the  
restoration of the harmony and good understanding between the different  
branches of the legislature to hesitate in recommending that they be  
acquired on such terms. 305
- June 6,  
Fredericton. (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 243.)  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Leonard reports that the  
object of the restriction on grants of land is to derive some exoneration to  
Government for the expense for supporting the present provincial establish

- 1798.
- ment by additional fees, a levy justified, it was presumed, from the expected increase of demand. The reverse effect of such a measure ; any increase would be inexpedient and unproductive. Calls attention, as a better measure, to the collection of the quit rents, which if much longer left undemanded, might hereafter make the right of collection a subject for public discussion. All unnecessary expense in collection to be guarded against and the plan of collection carefully prepared before being publicly notified. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 335
- June 6,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland.) Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th July, 1797, to 5th April, 1798, and at the outports from 5th January, 1797, to 5th January, 1798. 339
- June 6,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received and communicated to Chipman copy of explanatory article added to the treaty with the United States. 343
- June 9,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has received notice that the Paymaster General has discontinued the establishment of deputy paymaster in New Brunswick and that the New Brunswick regiment is to be paid by the regimental paymaster, the amount to be drawn by bills on the Treasury. The necessity of maintaining a military chest for the various services required. 347
- June 9,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. From the enthusiasm towards contributing to the means for prosecuting the present war, he has no doubt of being able soon to report a sum more than equal to the proportional abilities of the subscribers. 351
- June 15,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits copies of the Acts, minutes of Legislative Council and journal of Assembly from 16th January to 9th February. 363  
The minutes and journal, but not the Acts, are enclosed.
- July 1,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Transmits letter from the Treasury, as to the mode in which he is to draw for payments to the Royal New Brunswick regiment. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 250
- July 2,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st June. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 427
- July 9,  
Fredericton. *Enclosed.* Return. 431  
Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits correspondence respecting the withdrawal of the deputy paymaster from New Brunswick and the arrangement for the payment from Halifax of the staff, &c. ; the additional expense, besides the great inconvenience of such an arrangement which led, before the division of the Province from Nova Scotia, to have a separate deputy paymaster in what is now New Brunswick. 433  
*Enclosed.* Richard Molesworth, Pay Office, 9th March, to Carleton. The deputy paymaster is to be discontinued in New Brunswick and the staff pay and contingencies there are to be paid by the acting deputy paymaster at Halifax. 437
- Report by the store keeper general, 7th July, on the increased cost of barracks supplies, &c., were the military chest discontinued in New Brunswick, owing to the delay in receiving remittances from Halifax. 445  
(One of the enclosures is a duplicate of Carleton's letter of 9th June.)
- July 27,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Has transmitted to the law officers the memorial of the possessors of the lands for the recovery of which Spry has appealed. The main obstacle to the payment of the quit rents arises from the neglect to collect them when due ; the matter now requires deliberation. As soon as the opinion of the Paymaster General is received on the mode of paying the Royal New Brunswick regiment, final directions shall be given. The King feels peculiar satisfaction at the zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of New Brunswick, as shown by their subscriptions towards the expense of the war. Is surprised that he has not acknowledged receipt of King's letter of 29th December, with documents from Chipman. 355

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1798.  
 (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 251.)
- August 6,  
Treasury. Long to Carleton, respecting clothing. Enclosed in Carleton's of 23rd  
November, 1798, which see.
- August 13,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits printed copy of  
Acts. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 453  
*Enclosed. Acts.* 457
- August 13,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Cottrell. Sends copies of Acts, minutes of Council and  
journal of Assembly. B. T., St. J., vol. 3, p. 329
- August 31,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. The Paymaster General sees  
no reason to supersede the measure of discontinuing the establishment of a  
deputy paymaster in New Brunswick; he is, therefore, to adhere to the  
orders for the payment of the Royal New Brunswick regiment communi-  
cated on the 12th March last. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 254
- September 10,  
St. John. Leonard to King. Points out the steps necessary to make the duties of  
the superintendent of trade and fisheries efficient for the prevention of  
illicit trade, &c. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 565  
*Enclosed.* A slip (undated) suggesting that for economy the office of  
superintendent of trade should be united to that of Lieut.-Governor of the  
Island of St. John or of Cape Breton. 573
- September 17,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits returns of the New  
Brunswick regiment, dated 1st July and 1st August. 467  
*Enclosed. Returns.* 471, 473
- September 17,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of the  
Council. 475  
*Enclosed. Names.* 479
- September 17,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits bills (the names  
and amounts are in the margin of the letter) for £590 8s. 0d. sterling;  
other subscribers have directed their agents to pay the amounts. The sum  
subscribed will probably amount to £3,000. The remainder of the contri-  
butions for the past year will be paid when the produce of the harvest is  
disposed of. 483
- September 17,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Price, missionary, having resigned, recommends that  
the salary of £100 voted for his services, may be equally divided between  
Arnold and Diblee. 487
- September 29,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. In reference to the discontinuance of the deputy  
paymaster, he (Carleton) had on 9th June and 9th July communicated facts  
and observations of importance; hopes the arrangement suggested may be  
approved of. 491
- October 8,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits monthly return of the New Brunswick  
regiment, dated 1st September. 495  
*Enclosed. Return.* 499
- October 8,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Owing to the exemption from  
the payment of quit rents for ten years granted to the loyalists from 1783,  
payment has only lately become due. Suggests that the exemption may be  
extended to all other classes of grantees, remitting all arrears and fixing a  
short period from which they should be regularly collected. 501
- October 11,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Has deferred reprinting Acts until further directions  
are received, a complete collection to 1792 having been sent to Dundas.  
Should the bill for laying an impost on loaf sugar, &c., be allowed, hopes  
to receive information to that effect in time to be laid before the Assembly.  
505
- October 19,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits bill for £694 17s. 4d. sterling, in continua-  
tion of the voluntary contributions to the public service. (The names and  
respective sums are given in the margin of the letter.) 509
- October 20,  
Boston. Chipman to Carleton.
- October 23,  
Providence. Same to Liston (private).

1798.  
October 23,  
Providence. Liston to Chipman.
- October 25,  
Providence. Chipman to Liston. (This and the three preceding letters enclosed in Carleton's of 1st of December, which see.)
- November 2,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Refers him to letter of 31st August for instructions as to the mode of paying the New Brunswick regiment. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 449
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 256.)
- November 8,  
St. John. "A Citizen" to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends advertisement to show how illiterate and silly Leonard is, who is ignorant enough to suppose he can control the Custom-house. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 575
- Enclosed.* Advertisement respecting illicit trade. 577
- November 9,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Street proposes to convey to the Legislative Assembly his concurrence in the doctrines laid down for conducting the legislative proceedings of the province; they only require to be communicated to the Assembly to prevent future misunderstanding. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1. p. 257
- November 22,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State, (Portland). Transmits names of Council to date in margin. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 1
- Enclosed.* Names. 5
- November 22,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st October. 9
- Enclosed.* Return. 13
- November 23  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of letter from Long respecting clothing for the New Brunswick regiment, with answer and enclosures. 15
- Enclosed.* Long (Treasury) to Carleton, 6th August. Calls attention to charges for clothing the New Brunswick regiment for 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796, for explanation, clothing having been sent out for these years. 19
- Carleton to Long, 23rd November. Sends statement which will explain the necessity for purchasing the clothing, respecting which inquiry has been made. 23
- Statement of allowance to be made in lieu of clothing authorized by general order, dated 22nd January, 1796. 27
- Returns of clothing, 1st December, 1795 and 1st November, 1797. 31 33
- December 1,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of letter and other documents from Chipman, showing that a majority of the Commissioners had entirely rejected the American pretensions to the River Maguadavick and declared the Scudiac to be the river truly intended by the name of St. Croix in the treaty and decided in favour of the British claim to the western branch of that river. By what he holds to be an erroneous construction, they decided that its source was at the first of the chain of lakes through which it runs, although it extends much further to the westward. Whilst in appearance conforming to the express tenour of His Majesty's claim, the decision would cut off a considerable part of the lands already settled by His Majesty's subjects on the River St. John. By an accommodation, the Chiputnatecook branch, to the north western source, was finally determined unanimously to be part of the St. Croix and the western boundary of New Brunswick. By this arrangement a considerable tract of land clearly ascertained to be His Majesty's, falls into the territory of the United States, so that the line will intersect the communication with Canada; some alteration is an object of immediate importance. The decision as to the St. Croix cuts off all the ground from the American claim to the possession of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; the exchange of these for the wilderness would, if necessary, be an equivalent. Will desire Chipman to give more detailed explanations. 57

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1798.

- Enclosed.* Chipman to Carleton ; Boston, 20th October. Letter of which the preceding is a summary. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 61
- Private letter, Chipman to Liston, Providence, 23rd October, on the subject of the boundaries, asking advice as to further proceedings. 65
- Liston to Chipman, Providence, 23rd October, that the adoption of the River Cheputnatecook, as part of the boundary, would be attended with some advantage. 69
- Chipman to Liston, Providence, 25th October. His recommendation respecting the Cheputnatecook has been accepted unanimously by the commissioners. 73
- Draught of Declaration agreed upon by two of the commissioners. 77
- Decision by the three commissioners. 81
- December 6, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Refers to the letter of 27th Whitehall. July on the King's satisfaction with the voluntary subscription from New Brunswick ; sends copy of receipt from the bank of England for bills transmitted. Refers to circular on the debasement of coin, giving instructions for its prevention. The salary recommended for Arnold & Diblee has been provided for in the estimate. The letter of 31st August is conclusive as to the method of paying the New Brunswick regiment. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 7, p. 511
- December 12, (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 258, in which the full date is given.) St. John. Chipman to Knox. Gives detailed account of his proceedings in connection with the Boundary Commission from the time of his leaving St. John for Boston. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 395 411
- Enclosed.* Extracts from letters. 411
- Declaration of the commissioners (a duplicate).
- December 22, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly returns Fredericton. of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st November and 1st December. 49
- Enclosed.* Returns. 53, 55
- (The letter is dated 22nd November, evidently through error ; the return of 1st December could not be made on 22nd November ; a letter of that date contained the return dated 1st October ; it was received on the 12th January ; the above letter was endorsed as received on 15th April).
- December 22, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of Council Fredericton. to date. 85
- Enclosed.* Names. 89
- December 22, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copy of letter Fredericton. from Chipman in relation to his salary and services, and calls attention, for favourable consideration, to the difference in the rate of salary allowed to him and to the agent of the United States. Has given Chipman bills on the Treasury for the amount of his salary for two years and three quarters, and for his half pay for the same period, the balance in his favour being £1,124 18s. 5d. Books and documents shall be transmitted. 93
- Enclosed.* Chipman to Carleton, St. John, 13th December. Has arrived with plans, books, and documents ; the arguments and documents form eight folio volumes of 300 pages each. Has also the plans and the volumes sent him for conducting the case. Sends statement of expenses settled by the commissioners ; respecting other expenses, his salary, &c. 97
- Enclosed.* Account of expenses paid by Chipman. 101
- Carleton to Long (Treasury) 22nd December. He has drawn bills in favour of Chipman for £1,124 18s. 5d. 105
1799.  
January 3, King to Carleton. Sends estimates for 1799-1800. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 260  
Whitehall.
- January 5, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits letter from Chipman Fredericton. of 26th ult., respecting islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, claimed by the United States. With respect to the monument marking the boundary to be maintained at the joint expense of Great Britain and the United

1799. States, is he to enter into immediate correspondence or to wait for further orders? Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 109
- Enclosed.* Chipman to Carleton, St. John, 26th December, 1798. Gives details respecting the arguments on the ownership of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. 113
- January 22, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received copies of Acts  
Fredericton. to prevent the exportation of base copper coin and base foreign coin to the colonies, and shall pay due attention to the contents of the circular on the subject. 135
- February 5, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. He may give his assent to  
Whitehall. bill "for laying an impost on loaf sugar, porter, beer, ale and playing cards." Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 261
- February 12, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The legislature met on the  
Fredericton. 18th January and closed on the 8th of February. The dispute between the two Houses, begun in 1795, still continued; but a copy of His Grace's letter being placed in the hands of the Speaker, the Assembly was induced to separate their pay from all other services, so that the Council waived objections to some irregularities, and he believes that harmony is now restored. Supply has been granted for two years, with the view probably of lessening the expense of a session. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 139
- Enclosed.* Address from the Assembly, dated 19th January, for a communication of any letter from the Secretary of State relative to the differences with the Council, and reply, dated 24th January, transmitting copy of the letter asked for. Extracted from the minutes, where the documents will be found at their respective dates.
- March 2, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received final directions  
Fredericton. as to the mode of paying the New Brunswick regiment. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 151
- March 20, Memorial of Edward Winslow. States his services in various capacities  
Fredericton. and applies for the office of receiver of quit rents. 421
- March 29, Leonard to King. Urges the collection of quit rents, and recommends  
St. John. Winslow to be appointed receiver. 425
- An extract, dated 30th, on the same subject. 429
- April 11, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Transmits copy of letter  
Whitehall. from Liston to Grenville respecting the disputed boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, arising out of the doubt as to which is the St. Croix river intended in the treaty. The important part of the dispute is that respecting the ownership of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. Points out the reason for holding that these belong to His Britannic Majesty. The limits of Nova Scotia are clearly indicated in the memorial of the French and English commissioners of 1750 and 1751, which show that the boundaries of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, extended much beyond the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. 35
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 262.)
- Enclosed.* Liston to Grenville, 31st December, 1798, respecting the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. Foreign Office, America, vol. 37, No. 71
- April 25, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of the  
Fredericton. Council on the 1st inst. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 155
- Enclosed.* Names. 159
- April 25, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly return of  
Fredericton. the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st March. 163
- Enclosed.* Return. 167
- May 6, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received copy of letter  
Fredericton. from Street to King, in which are recited some extraordinary observations; these it is unnecessary to take further notice of. Dispatches, with enclosures, received. 169



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.  
 May 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received receipt for two remittances of the voluntary subscriptions of the Province [towards the expense of the war]; sends a third remittance. The flattering terms in which the zeal of the inhabitants is noticed by His Grace, which he has published, cannot fail to be received with peculiar satisfaction. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 173
- May 6, Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st April. 177  
*Enclosed.* Return. 181
- May 11, Soho Square. Knox to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports that the differences between the Council and Assembly have been settled by the Assembly withdrawing all extraneous items from the revenue bill, sending a separate bill for the payment of members. Both bills passed the Council. 417
- June 8, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits copies of the Acts, minutes of Council and journal of Assembly for the last session. 195  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council from 18th January to 8th February. 199  
 Journal of Assembly for same period. 225
- June 8, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Chipman will send by the first safe conveyance the documents connected with the Boundary Commission. 285
- June 10, Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st May. 379  
*Enclosed.* Return. 383
- June 12, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. The comparative advantage of the settlement of the boundary cannot be determined till the plans and documents are received. Has recommended payment of the bills drawn and will confer with Grenville on the difference of the rates of salary to Chipman and to the agent for the United States. Desires him to send his own opinion on Chipman's suggestions respecting the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. He and Chipman are to send any objections they apprehend to exist as to the grounds on which His Majesty's claims are made to rest. 129  
 (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 262.)
- June 27. Minute by Spry on the method of granting lands in a wilderness settlement. Offers terms similar to those granted to other settlers, to persons seated on 3,500 acres of his lands. 469  
*Enclosed.* Plan (called survey) of Spry's lands on the St. John River, July, 1780. 473
- July 4. Memorandum by Spry on the value of the lands of which he had been dispossessed. 461  
 Account of expenses incurred in obtaining writs of error and bringing appeal to the Privy Council. 465
- July 7, St. John. Chipman to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 5th August, which see.
- July 8, Bank of England. Newland to Secretary of State (Portland). Returns bill for £20, payment of which had been refused; it was part of the voluntary contributions from New Brunswick. 187
- July 8, St. John. Chipman to Carleton. Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 5th August, which see.
- July 8, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at St. John, from 10th October, 1798, to 5th April, 1799. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 385
- July 18, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. The Duke of Kent has suggested the advantage that would result from the provincial regiments in North America being placed on the footing of fencible, to serve throughout the provinces, but the King's pleasure having been signified, that these are to be merely provincial, any extension of their services must be voluntary in the strictest and most unequivocal sense of the word. Should

1799. the New Brunswick regiment be disposed to extend its service, he is to concert with the Duke of Kent the steps to be taken to carry this into effect. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 191
- July 18, Same to the same. Is glad to see that harmony is established between Whitehall. the Council and Assembly. Further voluntary contributions received. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 271
- July 22, Spry to Secretary of State (Portland). Refers to previous statement of Hinde Street. expenses, &c., and encloses abstract of the sum he proposed to accept as compensation for the lands he was dispossessed of and for his expenses. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 433
- Enclosed.* "A new abstract proposed to be accepted by Lieut.-General "Spry as a compensation," &c. The amount is £5,480 1s. 8d. 437
- July 30, Spry to Secretary of State (Portland). In reference to minute of Council, Hinde Street. that he should be offered a new grant of land in lieu of those taken from him, states that he had already in 1794, a similar offer from Dundas, which he had refused as not making a compensation for his expenses in settling the land. For reasons given in a separate paper, the amount paid as compensation could be charged to the account for settling the loyalists. Sends extract from a letter from his agent, that the only practicable compensation is a money payment. 441
- Enclosed.* Reasons for charging the compensation he asks to the account for settling loyalists. 445
- (Departmental remarks follow, which, by regulations, cannot be copied, but they are of no importance.)
- James Chalmers to Simcoe, dated Chelsea, 19th July. Estimate of the value of lands in New Brunswick according to situation. 457
- August 5, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). The doubt raised by the Fredericton. agent of the United States respecting the boundary is for the purpose of creating embarrassment as to the ownership of Moose Island. States in detail the argument in support of the claim of Great Britain. 305
- Enclosed.* Chipman to Carleton, dated St. John, 7th July. Additional reasons to those already given on the subject of the ownership of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. 313
- Same to the same, 8th July. Has shipped three boxes containing plans and documents connected with the Boundary Commission. 329
- August 5, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received instructions to Fredericton. assent to bill for laying an impost on loaf sugar, &c. A bill to the same effect was passed last session, which he hopes may receive the royal approbation. 333
- August 6, Same to the same. Transmits return of New Brunswick regiment, dated Fredericton. 1st June. 337
- Enclosed.* Return. 341
- August 19, Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits memorial from Fredericton. Mrs. Drummond and strongly recommends her case and that of her daughter for favourable attention. 343
- September 5, Same to the same. Has received acknowledgment of dispatches on the Fredericton. subject of the River St. Croix. In letter dated 11th April, he (Carleton) had anticipated the information desired respecting the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, taken possession of by the United States. 347
- September 6, Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Sends receipts from the Whitehall. Bank of England for bills for the voluntary contributions, with copies of letters from the cashier. 289
- (Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 272.)
- Enclosed.* Newland, Bank of England, 2nd January. Transmits certificate for the £1,285 5s. 4d. amount of voluntary subscriptions received. 293
- The same, 3rd July. Has received bill for £1,078 1s. 11d. for voluntary contributions. 297

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.

- Newland, 29th August. Sends certificate for £1,058 5s. 11d., one bill of £20 not having been paid. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 301
- September 16, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Enclosures will show the steps taken for effecting the payment of the staff and contingent expenses in New Brunswick, by warrant drawn on the acting paymaster at Halifax. As this makes an essential change in his position, asks leave to retire. 351
- September 16, Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter to Molesworth and documents respecting the arrangements he had made for carrying into effect the mode adopted by the Paymaster General for payment of the staff and contingent expenses in New Brunswick. 355
- September 23, Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Chipman, with account of Wright's expenses whilst employed by the Boundary Commissioners. It had not been laid before them only because he was not informed when the other accounts were presented. 359
- Enclosed.* Chipman to Carleton, dated 23rd September. Has received from Wright, surveyor general of St. John's Island, copy of his astronomical observations, whilst employed by the Boundary Commissioners; also account of the expenses incurred by him and still unpaid. 363
- Wright's report and account of expenses. 367
- October 14, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). In accordance with the proposal of the Duke of Kent and with the instructions that the measure could only be taken with the consent of the regiment, he had made the proposal to the officers and men for the extension of their service to all British America, which had been unanimously accepted, first at head quarters and then by all the detachments. 371
- Enclosed.* Carleton to the Duke of Kent. Sends similar information. 375
- October 21, Halifax. Morris to Spry. Enclosed in Spry's letter of 17th March, 1800, which see.
- November 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Recommends that John Ryan be appointed to succeed Christopher Sower as King's printer. 389
- November 7, Soho Square. Knox to the same. Urges the revocation of the additional instruction of 1789, restraining the Governor from making grants of land in that province. 475
- December 21, Fredericton. Carleton to the same. Encloses copy of letter to Brunton, deputy paymaster, in answer to his information that he was to be continued in the appointment. Asks for instructions on the subject. 493
- Enclosed.* Same date, Carleton to Brunton. Having received no letter either from the Secretary of State, or the Pay Office, of his (Brunton's) continuance in office as deputy paymaster, he must conform to the regulations sent. 497
- December 21, Fredericton. List of Council. 501
- December 21, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st November and 1st December. 505
- Enclosed.* Returns. 515, 511
1800.  
January 2, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th April to 10th October, 1799. 517
- January 17, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Has transmitted to the Foreign Secretary letter and enclosures relating to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, occupied by subjects of the United States, although they are clearly in New Brunswick. The bill for laying an impost on loaf sugar, &c., has been transmitted to the Privy Council, with a request for an immediate decision. Has forwarded Mrs. Drummond's memorial to the Treasury, but is afraid that as the period for making such claims has long expired, the Treasury will not feel warranted in receding from the

1800.

rule. Should any means of relief be found in the province, in a moderate degree, he will not object. Has communicated to the Duke of York and to Dundas, the spirit and promptitude with which the New Brunswick regiment consented to be placed on the footing of a fencible regiment. Has recommended the payment of Wright's account. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 481

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 273, where the day of the month is supplied.)

January 17,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. His concern at having to answer his (Carleton's) application of 16th September for leave to resign and for the appointment of a successor. It did not occur to him or to any other of the King's servants, that the regulations for discharging the staff and contingent expenses in New Brunswick could be considered by him (Carleton) as a reason for retiring from the service. The appointment of a successor shall be made as early as possible. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 489.

(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 277, where the day of the month is supplied.)

February 6,  
Whitehall.

King to Carleton. Sends Order in Council, confirming "Act for laying an impost on loaf sugar," &c. Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 279

February 22,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits memorial from the justices of the Supreme Court and recommends that their request for additional salary to meet the increased expenses of their situation be complied with. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 521

*Enclosed.* Memorial. 525

March 10,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st February. 533

*Enclosed.* Return. 537

March 15,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at St. John, from 10th October, 1799, to 5th January, 1800. 529

March 17,  
Hinde Street.

Spry to the same. Refers to previous letters on the subject of his lands; had written to Pitt, but received no answer, had presented memorial to committee of Council to revise the minute which affords him no compensation of which and of a second letter to Pitt he encloses copies. 691

*Enclosed.* Memorial. 695

Extract from letter of 2nd December, 1795, from Spry's agent, that a handsome compensation in cash is the only satisfactory method of settling his claim. 699

Morris to Spry, 21st October, 1799. Thinks he has taken the proper steps to obtain compensation. Were he to get all the ungranted wilderness land in New Brunswick, it would not be so advantageous as the lands taken from him. 700

Statement of the value of the lands of which Spry was dispossessed and of his expenses for appeal to the Privy Council. 703

Copy of letter to Pitt (undated). 707

April 1,  
Whitehall.

King to Carleton. Sends estimate for 1800-01.

Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 280

April 10,  
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Transmits memorial of Colin Campbell, of the county of Charlotte, New Brunswick. 281

April 28,  
Fredericton.

Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Is concerned that it should be supposed he had suggested something like a censure on a measure adopted by His Majesty's Government; disclaims such an intention.

Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 541

May 5,  
London.

Thomas Street to King. Transmits letter from Botsford, Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick, relative to disputes in the legislature. Botsford's letter dated "Westmoreland, 10th October, 1799," is enclosed.

A. & W. I., vol. 598

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1800.

(Street's letter is endorsed "Nova Scotia"; it relates entirely to New Brunswick).

- May 5,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received various dispatches, with enclosures. Hopes his letter of 8th June with minutes of proceedings for settling the provincial boundaries had been received, as also maps and other documents sent by Chipman. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 545
- May 12,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits memorial of Chipman and recommends his application for favourable consideration. 549  
*Enclosed.* Memorial, in which Chipman states his services, the relinquishment of his profession to conduct the agency in respect to the boundary, for which he was to receive £500 a year whilst engaged, the sum paid to the United States' agent being £1,000 a year. Requests that a larger allowance than £500 be allowed him. 553
- May 15,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Acknowledges the error of which he was guilty in his misapprehension as to the duties imposed on him as a public accountant; asks that the letter be forgotten. If not too late, shall be happy to be continued as Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. 557
- May 19,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Recommends the claims of Pagan of St. Andrews, overlooked when others of the same nature were submitted to the commissioners. 567  
*Enclosed.* Letter from Chipman, 3rd April, with reference to Pagan's claim. 565  
Pagan to Chipman, 12th March. 569
- June 2,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits letter from Chipman of 24th May, with statement of the settlements made on Moose, Dudley and Frederick islands by persons under the Government of the United States. 577  
*Enclosed.* Chipman's letter. 581  
State of settlements on Moose, Dudley and Frederick islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. 585
- June 9,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received circular notice that unless Acts are sanctioned within three years, they are to be considered as disallowed. 587
- June 24,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. The effect of restriction on grants of land is the removal of families. Unless these restrictions be speedily removed, other families will probably follow. 591
- July 28,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits address of congratulation on His Majesty's escape from the late attempt on his life. 595  
*Enclosed.* The address. 599
- August 14,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). In order to remedy defects in the trust deed for lands intended for an endowment to a seminary of learning in New Brunswick, the trust has been resigned and an Act of incorporation granted with the necessary provision for a perpetual succession. Encloses copy of charter. 603  
*Enclosed.* Charter for the College of New Brunswick. 607
- August 21,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of the Council. 633  
*Enclosed.* Names. 637
- August 21,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at St. John from 5th January to 5th April. 641
- October 13,  
Fredericton. Same to the same. Transmits names of Council to date. 645  
*Enclosed.* Names. 649
- October 20,  
Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits returns of New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st September and 1st October. 653  
*Enclosed.* Returns. 657, 659

1800.  
November 3, London. Knox to Clerk of the Council. Desires to know if any steps have been taken since his letter of 23rd August, to withdraw the additional instruction. A. & W.I., vol. 598
- November 5, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. In consideration of the heavy burden on the country, he has not been able to recommend an increase to the salaries of the judges of New Brunswick, but an additional allowance might legitimately be made from any available provincial fund. Is inclined to recommend Chipman for an additional amount, but before doing so desires to have a statement if he was paid any extra sums above the £500 a year whilst on service, and after adding these, how much the remuneration would fall short of £1,000 a year. He is authorized to draw for £100 in favour of Pagan. The gracious reception by the King of the loyal address from New Brunswick, for which His Majesty returns thanks. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 625  
(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 281, where the date is supplied.)
- November 7, London. Robert Shedden & Sons to Secretary of State (Portland). Sent papers respecting Pagan's services. To what office is application to be made for payment? A. & W. I., vol. 598
- November 10, St. John. Leonard to King. His gratification at finding that £600 would be allowed for a vessel to check illicit trade; had hired one for that purpose and has since contracted for one to be built. Has drawn for £400 in part of the first year's allowance. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 8, p. 711  
Report on the commerce of St. John of same date addressed to the Secretary of State (Portland). 715  
Report of George Leonard, Junior, to George Leonard, of his proceedings on the coast as deputy superintendent of trade and fishery. 721
- December 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of Council to 1st instant. 661  
*Enclosed.* Names. 665
- December 29, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits names of Council to 24th instant. 669  
*Enclosed.* Names. 673
- December 29, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits returns of New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st November and 1st December. 677  
*Enclosed.* Returns. 685, 681
1801.  
February 16, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at St. John, from 5th April to 10th October, 1800. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 9, p. 1  
*Enclosed.* Return, 5th April to 5th July. 7  
Return 5th July to 10th October. 5
- February 23, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of Councillors to date in the margin. 9  
*Enclosed.* List. 13
- February 23, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st January and 1st February. 17  
*Enclosed.* Returns. 21, 23
- March 12, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports the harmony that existed in the General Assembly, which met on the 26th of January and closed on the 21st of February. The Assembly sent to the Legislative Council the provisions agreed to for the public service in the form of resolutions, of which the Council may thus have a separate consideration before they are framed into a bill; it is not perfectly regular, but is a step towards a constitutional mode of proceeding. Encloses copy of an address on the restrictions on grants of land. 25  
*Enclosed.* Address. 29
- April 6, Fredericton. Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Dispatches received. Chipman was paid no further sum during his late agency than £500 a year

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1801.

	except for unavoidable expenses, and the allowed equivalent for his half-pay. Encloses statement of expenses. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 9, 33	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Chipman to Carleton, 25th March. Transmits, by instruction of Portland, specification of charges in connection with his agency on the Boundary Commission and explains the nature of the charges he believed to be covered by the annual allowance and those to be charged in addition. The letter encloses specification of the charges, a comparison between the amount allowed to him and to the United States agent and the balance due him.	37.
April 10, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received Order in Council, settling the royal style and titles [on the union of Ireland. Papers are in C. 245 of Archives]. Encloses copy of proclamation issued on the subject.	45
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proclamation.	49
April 30, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). As directed, has drawn for £100 in favour of Pagan.	59
May 2, Fredericton.	Same to the same. Sends copies of Acts and journal of Council. Printed copies of Acts and the journal of Assembly shall be forwarded without loss of time.	63
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Journal of Legislative Council.	67
May 5, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Dispatches received; steps shall be taken, as directed, to encourage the culture of hemp.	95
May 9, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Dispatches received.	
	Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 285	
May 13, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of Councillors on the date in the margin.	99
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List.	103
May 13, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st April and 1st May.	107
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns.	111.113
June 6, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. His Majesty's satisfaction at the harmony in the General Assembly. The address of the Assembly on restrictions will have attention when the general policy respecting lands shall be considered. Before Chipman's account is settled, it will be proper to obtain an official statement of the footing on which the American agent was placed; should the same class of expenses be allowed him as those charged by Chipman, he (Carleton) is authorized to draw for the balance to Chipman of £1,119 1s. 4½d., but if not allowed, he is only to draw for £586 0s. 4d., less certain expenses, which would reduce that amount to £533 1s. 0½d., but he is too well aware of the value of Chipman's services not to recommend the most liberal construction.	53
	(Copy in Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 285.)	
June 12, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends naval officer's returns for St. John.	115
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of vessels entered and cleared between 10th October, 1800, and 5th January, 1801.	121
	Return between 5th January and 5th April, 1801.	119
June 22, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports that there are tracts of land suitable for the culture of hemp, but that, owing to the high price of labour, it is scarcely possible to raise provisions. Recommends, therefore, as the only means to secure the culture, that a money bounty should be given, as was done in the case of pitch.	123
June 22, Fredericton.	Same to the same. Sends return of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st June.	127
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	131
June 22, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of Councillors, made up to date in margin.	133

1801.	<i>Enclosed.</i> List.	137
July 4, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Carleton. Dispatches received.	
	Col. Off., N.B., vol. 1, p. 288	
July 28, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Is happy to find that the cultivation of hemp is likely to be successful.	288
August 17, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends monthly returns of the New Brunswick regiment, dated 1st July and 1st August.	
	Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 9, p. 145	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns.	149. 151
September 3, Downing St.	Secretary of State to Carleton. Dispatches received.	141
	(Unsigned; the Colonies were transferred to the Secretary at War in 1801, Lord Hobart being appointed to the office in March of that year.)	
September 12, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends printed copies of the Acts and of the journal of Assembly from 20th January to 21st February, 1801.	153
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Acts.	157
	Journal.	187
September 15, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received the order to take off the embargo from Swedish vessels, as had been done in the case of those belonging to Russia and Denmark.	215
September 21, Fredericton.	Same to the same. Sends return of the New Brunswick regiment, with copy of letter to Long (Treasury), respecting clothing.	219
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return, dated 1st September.	223
	Return of clothing for 1801.	225
September 28, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received certificate from Sullivan (United States' agent) that he was allowed extra expenses of the same nature as those charged by Chipman. Shall, however, defer drawing till he receives official confirmation from the proper department of the American Government; his satisfaction at the well merited reward this will be to Chipman.	233
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate by Sullivan.	237
October 5, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Hobart). Has been informed that the administration of the colonies has been placed in His Lordship's hands.	241
October 22, Fredericton.	Same to the same. Transmits return of the New Brunswick regiment dated 1st October.	245
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	249
October 23, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Hobart). Sends copy of letter and enclosures of 21st September, which were addressed to Portland.	251
	(The enclosures are duplicates, see 21st September. In answer, the Treasury were recommended on the 6th of January, 1802, to send a supply of clothing.)	
November 4, Downing St.	Secretary of State (Hobart) to Carleton. Dispatches requiring no answer have been received and laid before the King.	229
December 7, Fredericton.	Carleton to Secretary of State (Hobart). Acknowledges receipt of printed copies of the preliminaries of peace and proclamation of the cessation of arms by sea and land.	275
December 19, Fredericton.	Same to the same. Refers to letter of 28th September and now encloses official certificate of the expenses allowed to Sullivan, agent for the United States on the Boundary Commission, and has therefore drawn on the Treasury for £1,119 ls. 4½d. in favour of Chipman.	279
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate by Madison, Secretary of the United States of America.	283
	Certificate of Bond, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General.	285
	Copy of Sullivan's account.	287



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

### STATE PAPERS.—CAPE BRETON.

1764. November 28, Treasury.	Minute of Treasury respecting expenditures. Enclosed in letter from Secretary Grenville, of 5th October, 1790, which see.	
1784. February 13, New York.	Opinion of counsel (Alexander Hamilton) on the application of Cuyler for leave to return to the State of New York to recover his property, under protection of the treaty of peace. The opinion was that it would be very dangerous for Cuyler to return, and that there is no prospect for the restoration of his property.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 1
February 21, London.	Cuyler to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits memorial for a grant of land in Cape Breton for the settlement of loyalists.	5
March 11, London.	Cuyler to Nepean. Loyalists are desirous to be removed from Canada to Cape Breton, as soon as His Majesty's sanction is obtained. On arrival at Cape Breton they will require some assistance.	7 15
	Apparently enclosed, but undated, is a memorandum from Cuyler, asking to be appointed inspector of lands in Cape Breton, with power to employ a surveyor to settle the loyalists. Asks that Haldimand be requested to forward the settlers from Canada. An estimate is added of articles required by 500 families.	19
April 3, London.	Cuyler to Nepean, with short description of Cape Breton.	11
August 6, London.	Perry to DesBarres. After some difficulties, has been able to meet with the "Blenheim" to carry families and stores to Cape Breton, but the offer must be accepted at once.	23
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Missive of agreement for the "Blenheim."	27
August 20, Whitehall.	Townshend to Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton. Sends estimate for 1784-85.	Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 1 1
September 27, Whitehall.	Instructions to the Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton.	B.T., C.B., vol. 3, p. 1
September 27, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Sydney) to the same. Sends copy of commission to Parr, Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia and of the islands of St. John and Cape Breton. The arrangements for the loyalists are to be the same in Cape Breton as in Nova Scotia; care to be taken to prevent monopoly in the land. The oaths prescribed for officials not to be administered till further orders. The salaries are settled so as to admit of moderate fees; the same fees to be established as in Nova Scotia. The estimate sent will show the salaries; how he is to draw for contingent expenses.	Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 2
October 8, Quebec.	Instructions to Haire, as commissary of the loyalists at Cape Breton. In Haire's complaint of 22nd March, 1786, which see.	
October 10, Quebec.	Mathews to Cuyler. Haldimand has written to DesBarres respecting the persons and provisions sent. If DesBarres has not arrived, he (Cuyler) is to open the letter and act on the instructions. On the same sheet is an order to the master of the "Sally" to proceed with her and other vessels to the River St. Peter and unload under the direction of DesBarres or, in his absence, of Cuyler.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 71
November 22, London.	Morice to Nepean. Panton engaged to go as missionary to Cape Breton. Obstacles to the nomination of missionaries to New Brunswick.	31

1784.            Official notice to the Secretary of State of the appointment of Panton.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 35
- No date.        Sir V. Howe to Secretary of State (Sydney). Recommends Abraham  
Cuyler, who is desirous to settle in Cape Breton, and Pott of Pennsylvania,  
who might be appointed Collector of Customs in Nova Scotia.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 263  
(Probably 1784 when Cuyler was applying for lands in Cape Breton.  
Sydney was Secretary of State from January, 1784, to June, 1789.)
1785.            DesBarres to the Committee of Council. To have an inspection of the  
provisions, etc., by the "Blenheim," and to report their condition.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 43
- February 22,  
Coal Mines,  
Cape Breton.    *Enclosed.* Report, dated 21st March, which censures Perry.            47  
(The name of Coal mines, Spanish River, was changed to that of Sydney.)  
Secretary of State (Sydney) to Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton. Sends  
seal and warrant for using it.            Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 6
- February —.    Report by Cuyler to DesBarres respecting the delay in the arrival of  
loyalists, the proceedings towards their settlements, etc.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 75
- March 21,  
Coal Mines,  
Spanish River    Report on the provisions by the "Blenheim." Enclosed in letter from  
DesBarres of 22nd February, which see.
- April 5,  
Halifax.        Townshend to Storey (extract). To take orders from DesBarres as to  
receiving and issuing provisions for settlers,    Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 445  
(There is a duplicate of this extract, dated 5th October, 1785, at p. 437  
of the same volume as the above.)
- April 9,  
Whitehall.     Secretary of State (Sydney) to Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton. The  
fees in Cape Breton on grants of land are not to exceed those established  
in Nova Scotia previous to 1774.            B. T., C.B., vol. 3, p. 6  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 7.)
- June 6,  
Sydney.        Lovell to Gregory Townsend. To forward provisions for the loyalists.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 151
- June 20,  
Halifax.        Townsend to DesBarres. Has received his letter of the 5th (probably  
Lovell's of the 6th) ordering provisions for the loyalists at Cape Breton.  
Neither the Governor nor General in command has orders to that effect,  
but even if they had there are no provisions that can be spared. Shall  
send to the Treasury copy of the letter, so that a supply may be sent. 155
- July 5,  
Sydney.        Perry to ———. Sends copies of letters on the deputing of the office  
of Secretary by Cuyler to Perry, the power to do which was denied by the  
Council. The letters of which copies were sent are dated 16th February  
and 5th March, 1785.            79
- July 6,  
Halifax.        Townsend to DesBarres. Cannot obtain payment of the two bills sent ;  
asks him to report to General Campbell, so that the payment for provisions  
may be made.            159
- July 6,  
London.        Turnbull & Macaulay to DesBarres. Have shipped by the "President"  
a supply of provisions for the troops in Nova Scotia and its dependencies.  
163
- July 13,  
"Thisbe."      Capt. Sawyer to DesBarres. H.M.S. "Mercury" had met a brig loaded  
with coal carrying a pennant by virtue of a commission from him (Des-  
Barres); the pennant was ordered to be hauled down. All commissions of  
this kind are to be withdrawn, until directions are received from the  
Admiralty.            167
- July 16,  
Halifax.        Townsend to the same. Campbell has ordered payment for the flour  
purchased, but cannot sanction the purchase of rum whilst there is a  
quantity in store. Hopes he will order payment to be made for rum and  
molasses, by coal, to Murray, who sails for Spanish River with the first

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1785.
- wind. Story, commissary, sent to Cape Breton to take charge of and issue the provisions. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 171
- July 19, Townsend to DesBarres. Has no power under his commission to purchase provisions; could only, therefore, send the requisition to the Treasury. Should he (DesBarres) send a letter of credit, or other means of purchase, would give his services for that end. 175  
Halifax.
- July 28, Nepean to Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton. Sends estimate for 1785-6. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 8  
Whitehall. Estimate. 8
- August 3, DesBarres to Nepean. The jealousy caused by the prosperity of this part of His Majesty's dominions. The rapid progress of Sydney; is preparing a plan from a survey. A. & W. I., vol. 530  
Sydney.
- August 8, Townsend to DesBarres. Turnbull & Macaulay have the contract for supplying the troops in North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Louisbourg and the Island of St. John, in which, he believes, provisions for the loyalists are included. One small vessel has arrived. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 179  
Halifax.
- August 9, Cuyler to Nepean. In consequence of the unfriendly conduct of DesBarres, sends account of his proceedings, with documents. 63  
Sydney. *Enclosed.* Parr to Cuyler, 13th September, 1784.  
Matthews to Cuyler, 10th October, 1784, which see.  
Report to DesBarres on the loyalist settlement—February, 1785, which see.
- August 16, Townsend to DesBarres. Ship arrived with provisions for the loyalists; others expected. Hopes to be able soon to load a vessel for Cape Breton. Asks for a return of persons to be victualled. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 183  
Halifax. Journal of Executive Council from 21st February to date in margin. 83
- August 21, Townsend to Lovell. Three small vessels arrived with beef and pork for the loyalists; only one with flour; more expected. Shall apply for orders to ship a proportion to Spanish river. Hopes to receive account of the number to be victualled, that he may know what quantity to ship. 187  
Sydney.
- August 22, Brigade Major Campbell to Yorke. Fort Adjutant Moncrieff is to send on or before the first of each month, a list of the military staff of Cape Breton present or absent. How provisions are to be distributed. Sends quotations from War Office instructions, as evidence that all the military are under the command of General Campbell; disobedience will entail punishment by military law. 191  
Halifax.
- August 25, Proclamation to the loyalists, respecting the lands in Cape Breton on which they are to be settled. 105  
Sydney. (Duplicate at p. 199.)
- September 1, Extracts from letters by DesBarres to Roberts, dated 1st, 3rd and 17th August and 3rd September, respecting bills drawn and reporting the rapid progress made in the settlement of Cape Breton. 55  
Sydney.
- September 3, DesBarres to Townsend. The provisions wanted are to be at the rate of 1,500 rations a day. 195  
Sydney.
- September 6, Same to Nepean. The steps he has taken to induce whalers from Nantucket to remove to Cape Breton. A. & W. I., vol. 530  
Sydney.
- September 10, Taitt to the same. Describes the situation of Sydney and the progress made in building, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 111  
Sydney.
- September 18, Venture to DesBarres. No official application can be made for provisions to Cape Breton before a formal requisition is received from him (DesBarres). 207  
Sydney.
- September 20, Townsend to the same. Was under the impression that the provisions for troops and loyalists were to include those for the latter at Cape Breton, but finds that, for that island, only provisions for the troops are sent. Advice  
Halifax.

1785.  
received that a vessel loaded with stores for Sydney has sailed ; shall instruct Storey, the commissary, to take his (DesBarres') instructions as to their distribution. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 215
- October 5,  
Halifax. Townsend to Perry. Is unable to go to Sydney this season ; hopes Storey will give satisfaction as his deputy. Has applied to the General to put him (Perry) on the victualling roll at Sydney as absent on leave from St. John. 219
- October 6,  
Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Owing to the incessant labour of the troops in clearing &c., will be unable to give the men to assist in opening the road to Miray (Mira) Bay. 223
- October 14,  
Sydney. DesBarres to Sparrow. Sends bills on the Treasury to be applied for the purchase of provisions for Cape Breton ; terms of his agency. 115
- October 21,  
Halifax. Townsend to DesBarres. His disappointment that no provisions have arrived for the settlers in Cape Breton ; only provisions arrived for the troops there. Yorke has transmitted a list from Cuyler for 110 rations a day. Should advice of the arrival of the provision vessels for Sydney not be received before the 24th, the General will load a vessel with six months' provisions for the troops and 300 loyalists ; provisions for 500 would have been sent had the stores permitted. 227
- October 22,  
Halifax. Same to Perry. Has been informed by DesBarres that he had appointed him (Perry) to take charge of the provisions for the loyalists. Storey had been appointed for that purpose and the General would not allow him (Storey) to charge for two assistants. He is to pay Storey out of his allowance and he (Perry) will probably hear something of the same kind respecting St. John ; he cannot draw rations at Sydney as absent on leave, as his deputy would draw them at Charlottetown. His family might, however, draw them as loyalist settlers. Orders given to send rations at the rate of 300 a day, or more if the provisions arrive. Uncle, the Collector, and Brown, the Comptroller of Customs, sail for Sydney by the snow that takes this letter. 231
- October 22,  
Halifax. Same to Storey. Is sorry to hear that the vessel with provisions for Sydney has not arrived ; if advice is not received of her arrival in two or three days, a vessel will be sent with six months' provisions for the troops and for 300 loyalists, of which Yorke is to have charge. 235
- November 2,  
Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Sends extract from Brigade Major's letter ; that all provisions sent to Cape Breton for the garrison shall be under his charge, no matter to whom they are consigned. 239
- November 3,  
Sydney. Return of refugee loyalists victualled by government, now residing at Louisbourg and Gabarus. The names are given, but not where the people are settled. There were ten heads of families (twelve men), six women, sixteen male and six female children—forty in all. 441
- November 3,  
Sydney. DesBarres to Yorke. Acknowledges receipt of extracts from instructions by Campbell to him (Yorke), desiring him to take charge of the issue of provisions ; sends copies of letter from the War Office, instructions, warrants, etc., as proof that he (DesBarres) has control of these issues. 243
- November 6,  
Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Has received his letter of 3rd November, which, with inclosures, shall be transmitted to General Campbell. 247
- November 18,  
Sydney. Proceedings of the Governor and Council. Governor's message to Council, reciting the want of provisions for the workmen and others, the commissary having refused to open the store or give up the key. Orders Tait, Provost marshal, to demand and take possession of the provisions, and that this be entered in the Council books as a public order. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 35
- November 19,  
Sydney. Provost marshal's report of the proceedings when he demanded the key of the provision store. 63

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1785.  
November 19, Sydney. Yorke to Tait. Received copy of warrant for the delivery up by him (Yorke) of the keys of the provision store. Had sent to DesBarres on the 2nd, a copy of Campbell's instructions on that subject.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 251
- November 21, Sydney. DesBarres to Mathews, Attorney General. He is to take steps to recover possession of provisions, forcibly detained from him by Yorke.  
A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 48
- November 22, Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Reports that part of the provisions by the wrecked brigantine "President" has been saved; asks for assistance to bring the provisions to be put under the charge of the acting commissary. Cannot understand how he (DesBarres), who from his long service had arrived at the rank of major, can be unacquainted that an inferior officer must obey the orders of his superior. 37  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 263.)
- November 22, Halifax. Townsend to DesBarres. No provisions having been received for the loyalists, he has, by order of Campbell, shipped 40,000 rations by the "Brandywine," consigned to Storey, Commissary.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 267
- November 23, Whitehall. Grey Elliot to Spiller. Moore, naval officer, is to receive the full year's salary, although his appointment did not take place until after the year began.  
B. T., C.B., vol. 3, p. 8
- November 29, Sydney. DesBarres to Yorke. In answer to letter of 22nd, would be ready to give every assistance; but in the case of the provisions saved from the "President" Government could be at no loss, as they are the property of the contractors who were to deliver them at Cape Breton and St. John Island, so that the loss must fall on the insurers, for whose benefit steps shall be taken as the law provides. His misconception as to the property, seeing that no legal transfer could be made of goods consigned to him (DesBarres) without his authority. Regrets the attempts that have been made to throw obstacles in the way of the exercise of his powers, and to destroy the infant settlement. The cheerfulness of the troops and their satisfaction on first arriving, but things have not gone so well since he (Yorke) had come; charges him with tampering with the settlers.  
A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 39  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)
- November 30, Sydney. List of vessels entered and cleared at Sydney and St. Peter's Bay.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 107
- November 30, Newport. Letter of instructions by Handy & Russell to Drummond. Enclosed in examination of Drummond, 20th December, which see.
- November 30, Newport. Invoice of goods shipped by the "Amelia" at Newport. Enclosed in examination of Drummond, 20th December, which see.
- November —, Halifax. Campbell (Brigade Major) to Yorke. Has laid letters of 5th and 6th, with enclosures, before the General, who discussed in detail the papers sent by DesBarres, which, he holds, do not give the authority assumed by him. Repeats the order to Yorke respecting provisions, but desires him to obey orders from DesBarres, with advice of his Council, in cases where no specific orders have been given by the Commander-in-Chief.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 255
- December 3, Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Answers seriatim the charges against him in letter from DesBarres of 29th November and of the claims made by him to the control of the provisions.  
A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 43  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63; extract in same volume, p. 469, with answer by DesBarres, undated.)
- December 4, Sydney. Yorke to Campbell. Sends account of steps taken by DesBarres to obtain possession of provisions which arrived for the garrison in the brigantine "President." Cannot understand DesBarres's present course and his curious letter of 29th November, except from the want of money and

1786.

- provisions. The uneasiness the dispute has caused him. The men are in the half-finished barracks, but the officers are still in tents, which are almost rotten. His own indifferent state of health. The "Brandywine" is not yet arrived; there are provisions for the six companies till 1st June and six weeks over. Has victualled about 40 of Cuyler's people; there are not 50 more who have a claim, but if others are not included they must perish. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 31
- December 5, Sydney. Mathews to DesBarres. Declines as Attorney General, to enter suit for the recovery of the provisions. Recommends that instead of a suit, the matter should be submitted to the Treasury for decision. 50
- December 5, Sydney. DesBarres to Yorke. Points out misrepresentations by him (Yorke) in his letter of 3rd December. 61  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)
- December 6, Sydney. Affidavits of Lieuts. Fox and Norford, taken before Chief Justice Gibbons. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 56  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, in which the date is given as the 5th.)
- December 6, Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Desires that the correspondence may cease. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 64  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)
- December 7, Sydney. Henry W. Perry to Nepean. Transmits address presented to DesBarres. The jealousy of the neighbouring Colonies. A. & W.I., vol. 530  
The address follows.
- December 7, Sydney. DesBarres to Nepean. Shall in a few days trouble him with embarrassments caused by Cuyler's opposition. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- December 7, Sydney. Storey, commissary, to Yorke. Sends affidavit that he had received and delivered the message from DesBarres which he (DesBarres) denies sending. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 67
- December 8, Sydney. Address to DesBarres by the merchants, &c., in support of the measures he has taken respecting the provisions, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 311
- December 8, Sydney. Warrant by DesBarres to Tait, Provost marshal, to take possession of the provisions by the "Brandywine," and to hold them subject to his (DesBarres') order. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 65  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)
- December 8, Sydney. Report by Tait, Provost marshal, of his proceedings on board the "Brandywine," in pursuance of the warrant from DesBarres to take possession of the cargo. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 461  
An affidavit to the same effect was made by Tait on 10th December, before the Chief Justice. 473
- December 8, Sydney. DesBarres to Campbell. Complains that Storey, commissary, refuses to take his orders respecting provisions, and asks for his removal. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 75  
(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)
- December 9, Sydney. Advertisement that loyalists and disbanded soldiers, entitled to the bounty, would receive provisions by applying to the commanding officer (Yorke). A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 70
- December 9, Sydney. DesBarres to Yorke. Has given orders that the provisions by the "Brandywine" are to be transferred to an officer appointed by him (DesBarres), and ordering that there shall be no military interference to prevent the transfer. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 319
- December 9, Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres. Has received his letter of this date respecting provisions; sends second copy of instructions on the subject received from General Campbell. 323
- December 9, Sydney. Reply by DesBarres to the address of the merchants. 327  
Warrant by the Chief Justice to Tait, Provost marshal, to arrest Lieut. Ralph Gore, Sergeant Brown, and soldiers of the 33rd regiment, for opposing the order of the Lieut.-Governor. 774

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

1785. December 11, Sydney.	Provost marshal to Yorke. Demanding that he shall deliver Lieut. Gore, Sergeant Brown and soldiers, mentioned in the warrant shown to him and copy fixed to the barrack. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 485	
December 11, Sydney.	Yorke to Tait. Has not seen the warrant he speaks of. Gore has gone off to avoid the illegal proceedings going on against him. Will not oppose Sergeant Brown and the other innocent soldiers being given up, but shall give no assistance to that end. 489	
December 11, Sydney.	Affidavit by Tait of his failure to serve the warrant on Gore, &c. 481	
December 12, Sydney.	Yorke to DesBarres. In accordance with his requisition, orders shall be given to issue 40,000 rations to be replaced or the value paid to the Treasury. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 97 (Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)	
December 12, Sydney.	Receipt by DesBarres for 40,000 rations, which he engages to replace or to pay to the Treasury. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 341	
December 12, Sydney.	Gore to DesBarres. The act for which a warrant was issued against him, Sergeant Brown and the others, being done by orders of his commanding officer, his conduct was the result of contempt for the law, and hopes that he and the others may be released. 493	
December 14, Sydney.	Cuyler to Nepean. Complains of the treatment he has received from DesBarres. 119 Proceedings of Council. 123	
December 15, Sydney.	Account of lumber expended in public works at Sydney, between 1st June and the date in the margin. 143	
December 20, Sydney.	Examination of Capt. John Drummond respecting people from Rhode Island, who propose to become settlers in Nova Scotia. 497 Deposition of James Angell, one of the proposed settlers, of the sale of his brig "Amelia" to Venture & Drummond for His Majesty's service. 505 Agreement for the purchase of the "Amelia." 509 Order on DesBarres for the price of the vessel, £525 sterling. 513 Affidavits concerning the "Amelia," dated 31st December. 517, 521, 525 The other documents relating to the "Amelia" are: Drummond to Perry, 27th January, 1786, enclosing his accounts and all vouchers connected with the ship and cargo and stating the profits he considers himself entitled to. 529 Invoice of goods shipped by Handy & Russell, Newport, Rhode Island, 30th November, 1785. 533 Drummond's account against DesBarres, showing the profits to which Drummond considers himself entitled, dated 27th January. 537 Letter of instructions by Handy & Russell to Drummond, 30th November, 1785. 541 James Angell to Perry, 27th January. He has no claim personally beyond the bill drawn by Venture for the price of the "Amelia," but has a power of attorney from Handy & Russell to collect the amount coming to them from the sale of the cargo, no account sales of which he has received, so that he cannot state the amount of their demands. 545 Power of attorney. 549 Bill of lading for the cargo shipped by Handy & Russell, 30th November. 553	
December 24, Halifax.	Campbell (Brigade Major) to Yorke. Has laid the correspondence before the General, who regrets the disagreeable situation, but admires his (Yorke's) steady coolness and resolution. Sends copy of letter from DesBarres to the General and the answer. 343	
December 24, Halifax.	Campbell to DesBarres. Sends copy of orders respecting provisions for the military, loyalists, &c., and defends the military from the charge brought by him (DesBarres). 347 (Duplicate in A. & W. I., vol. 407.)	

1785.  
December 27. Moncrieffe to Yorke. Explains his reasons for joining the board to examine claims for provisions and land. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 355
- December 28, London. Spiller to Grey Elliott. Asks for instructions respecting the payment of bills drawn by DesBarres with advice. 147
1786.  
January 1, Halifax. Major General Campbell to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends letter, with enclosures, from Col. John Yorke, commanding in Cape Breton; also letter from DesBarres, and copy of answer prepared to be sent. There are two points in the dispute between Yorke and DesBarres, which require immediate decision. 1. Whether the commissary, fort adjutant, barrack master and the other officers of the garrison staff, are to be considered military or civil officers; and, consequently, whether they are to pay obedience to the orders of the civil governor, or to those of the military commanding officer? 2. Whether provisions sent out by contract with the Treasury, expressly for the military are subject to be alienated by the order of a civil governor from the purpose they were intended for? The impropriety of consigning provisions for the military to the civil governor, the inconvenience of which is shown by the instance of the consignment by the "Brandywine." Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 12, p. 249  
(The enclosures, correspondence between DesBarres and Yorke and other documents, are calendared at their respective dates.)
- January 3, Whitehall. Grey Elliott to Spiller. The sum of £500 voted for building a church and parsonage in Cape Breton is not to be paid till the buildings are perfected, or at least proceeded with; as this does not seem to be the case, he is not to honour the bills drawn. B. T., C.B., vol. 3, p. 9
- January 25, London. Roberts to Nepean. Sends list of bills drawn by DesBarres to be returned protested. The economy shown by DesBarres and the immense amount of work done by him with the money voted for Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 667  
*Enclosed.* Account of bills unpaid. 671
- January 27, Sydney. Angell to Perry. An enclosure, see 20th December, 1785, papers relating to the "Amelia."
- January 27, Halifax. Campbell to Secretary of State (Sydney). The disputes between Yorke and DesBarres settled, the latter having (by advice of his Council) adopted the style of requisition instead of command. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 93  
*Enclosed.* Yorke to DesBarres, 12th December, 1785, which will be found at its date.  
(Duplicate of letter from Campbell is in Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 12, p. 253.)
- January 27, Sydney. Drummond to Perry. An enclosure, see 20th December, 1785, papers relating to the "Amelia."
- February 16, Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63 is a copy of the enclosure in Campbell's letter to the Secretary of State, of 15th March, which see.
- February 20, Sydney. Memorial of Uncle for leave to resign his seat at the Council, on account of his deafness. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 617
- February 25, Sydney. Yorke to DesBarres in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, is a copy of enclosure in Campbell's letter of 15th March.
- February 26, Sydney. Declaration of Hon. George Rodger, that he had received from Storey 5,000 rations of the 40,000 for which DesBarres had signed a receipt to Yorke. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 557  
Affidavit by Perry to the same effect. 561
- March 1, Sydney. Address by principal inhabitants, etc., of Sydney to DesBarres. 377  
Answer by DesBarres, 3rd March. 385  
Correspondence and other papers relating to the disputes between Yorke and DesBarres in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, dated 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th March, are enclosures in Campbell's letter of 15th March.
- March 5, Sydney. W. Smith to DesBarres. In consequence of a declaration by DesBarres, entered on the Council minutes, that he and others should either give up



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1786.

- their military employments or their seats at the Council ; has resigned the latter, and is sorry to find that he is no longer qualified to enjoy that honour. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 621
- March 8, Arichat. Address of the Acadians on Isle Madame, congratulating DesBarres on his being appointed Lieut.-Governor, and praying that their fishing vesse's may be free from taxes. 405
- March 12, Sydney. Answer by DesBarres to the address of the Acadians, who are called "His Majesty's faithful Acadian subjects in the Richmond Isles." 413
- March 13, Sydney. Warrant to arrest Ensign Jones, Sergeant Brown and divers other officers and soldiers. Enclosed in Gibbons to Nepean of 2nd August, which see.
- March 14, Point Ametia. Opinion of Mathews, Attorney General, on the powers of the Lieut.-Governor. Enclosed in Campbell's letter of 15th March, which see.
- March 15, Halifax. Campbell to Secretary of State (Sydney). The reconciliation between DesBarres and Yorke was fallacious ; the animosities are worse than ever ; sends Yorke's letter and one from Lovell, chaplain to the garrison, on the subject. Delay in the arrival of mails from London, owing to them being sent to New York. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 109
- (Duplicate is in Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 12.)
- Enclosed.* Yorke to Brigade Major Campbell, 11th February and subsequent dates, the letter being of the nature of a journal. Thinks DesBarres is now pretty well off for provisions, as he has received supplies. Sends extracts from the charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, to show the disposition of the civil toward the military authorities. A true bill found against him (Yorke) for opposition on board the "Brandywine;" the summons was handed to him at the head of his regiment by the gaoler—he supposes because they had not a hangman to do it. Conjectures as to the meaning of renewing the contest, but he is perfectly easy. The Grand Jury has presented the whole regiment ; the document, he is told ; was the joint work of the Chief Justice and Lieut.-Governor, and has been prepared to form part of the dispatches to the Secretary of State. 13th. Was before the Chief Justice ; the trial put off till next term. 28th. Demand made for an additional supply ; public meeting of Council, at which the Chief Justice (Gibbons) and Lieut. Governor DesBarres violently denounced him (Yorke) as intending to starve the people ; answered by Capt. Stewart, of the 33rd, contradicting the violent assertions, which he believes saved the people from being led to attempt forcing the stores. To remove apprehensions of being starved, he had posted up a proclamation, which the Governor's family tore down ; arms and ball cartridges have been distributed to the lower class. 1st March. DesBarres informed by Moncrieff that he (Yorke) would oppose by force any attempt to break into the stores. DesBarres, it is believed, will issue a warrant, read the Riot Act and charge him (Yorke) if any one is wounded. Complains that Lieut. Norford refused to obey orders to resist the civil power ; another officer appointed. The journal of events, all of the same nature, is continued to the 15th March. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 113
- DesBarres to Mathews, Attorney General, 12th December, 1785. In consideration of a letter from Lieut. Ralph Gore, praying that proceedings against him, the sergeant and soldiers may be superseded ; he is directed to do so. 133
- Mathews, note of 10th February, 1786, that in accordance with this order he had written to the Chief Justice that proceedings were stopped. 134
- Affidavit, same date, by Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, that on the 12th December he had delivered the letter from Mathews to the Chief Justice, with which he had declared himself satisfied. 134
- Substance of the Chief Justice's charge to the Grand Jury, 1st February. 137

1786.

True bill found by the Grand Jury against Col. Yorke at the Hilary term (February, 1786). A. & W. I., vol. 407, p. 141

Writ of summons to Col. Yorke, 8th February. 149

Yorke to DesBarres, 16th February. Notwithstanding proceedings against Gore and others had been stopped, in accordance with his (DesBarres') letter of 12th December, a prosecution had been set on foot against him (Yorke) for the same transaction. Any future requisitions must be made to the Commander-in-Chief. 153

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

Yorke to DesBarres, 25th February. Is surprised at his requisition for provisions after the large supplies he (DesBarres) had received by the "Amelia." Cannot risk the danger of the troops wanting necessaries, and will not, therefore, give a further supply; but, in event of pressing need, he shall give provisions, so far as prudent, on his (DesBarres's) requisition, with list of the persons for whom they are wanted, and a proper person to give a receipt to the commissary and to take charge of the issues.

A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 157

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

Notification by Yorke, 1st March, that he will issue provisions, so far as in his power, to necessitous inhabitants, on receiving a requisition from the Lieut.-Governor.

A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 161

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

Yorke to DesBarres, 3rd March. Seeing he is determined to attempt to force him to disobey the General's orders by the issue of warrants against him (Yorke) and his officers, notifies him of the orders he has given to prevent the invasion of the military by the civil power.

A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 163

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

DesBarres to Yorke, 3rd March. Shall lay his (Yorke's) letter before the Council, at which the Attorney General and Chief Justice, the two law officers, would be present. Requests that he (Yorke) would attend.

A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 167

Yorke to DesBarres, 4th March. Declines to attend the Council, being ill, but holds that the stores in question having been put in his charge by His Majesty's instructions, he cannot give them up at the bidding of the Lieut.-Governor. 171

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

Extract from minutes of Council, attested on the 14th March as correct. The opinions of the Chief Justice and of the Attorney General laid before the Council, ordered to be entered upon the minutes and copies of these and other papers to be sent to Yorke.

A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 175

The order for the opinions to be obtained was given on 5th March, when Yorke's letter was read. 179

Opinion of Mathews, 14th March, that as Chancellor, DesBarres had power to issue the warrant against Yorke, but was answerable to the Crown for the exercise of that power. 183

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

Opinion of the Chief Justice, 6th March, of some length; the last paragraph states: "That His Majesty's Civil Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this island when residing therein is, under His Majesty, the Guardian and Protector of the King's subjects therein, and the proper dispenser of His Majesty's justice, mercy and bounty to and among them, and cannot lawfully be interfered with, opposed or controuled therein by any Military authority or Power whatever."

A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 187

(Duplicate in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63.)

Report from Capts. Stewart and Sherbrooke, 3rd March. Substance of a conversation with Governor DesBarres on delivering him a message from

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1786.
- Col. Yorke, relative to a warrant having been issued for seizing the military store. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 199
- Provisions received by the Governor since the 14th December, 1785. 203
- Lovell, chaplain in Cape Breton, to Campbell, 11th February. As a member of the Council he had moved: "That the proceedings be entered upon the minutes as the sole and entire act of the Lieut.-Governor, the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council not having been required," which was seconded by the Attorney General and agreed to by all but the Chief Justice. Asks for his (Campbell's) interference to prevent disagreeable consequences to him (Lovell). 207
- March 15, Sydney. DesBarres to Nepean. Will send by a ship going direct, the plans and official papers respecting his government. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- March 16, Sydney. Deposition by Tait. Enclosed in Gibbons to Nepean of 2nd August, which see.
- March 17. Address by merchants, &c, to DesBarres, giving a list of grievances. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 417
- March 17, Sydney. Deposition of Perry and Rodgers. Enclosed in Gibbons to Nepean, of 2nd August, which see.
- March 17, Sydney. Writ of summons against Gore, &c., also depositions of Hickey, bailiff, Skelton, constable, William Smith, carpenter, Thomas Garniss, shoemaker, and John Murphy, all enclosed in Gibbons to Nepean of 2nd August.
- March 17, Sydney. Memorial of Brown to the Council, to have a custom house built. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 613
- March 20, Sydney. Minutes of some parts of the transactions at the mess and among the officers of the 33rd regiment, after their arrival at Sydney in Cape Breton. Reports, apparently to the Lieut.-Governor, of private conversations among the officers of the 33rd regiment, from 1st August, 1785, to the date in the margin. 755
- March 22, Sydney. Complaint by Alexander Haire against Cuyler, in respect to the distribution of provisions to the loyalists. 565
- Instructions from Craigie, Deputy Commissary General, to Haire, as commissary for the loyalists in Cape Breton. 573
- March 24, Sydney. Account of expenditure in Cape Breton from 19th November, 1784, to date in the margin. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- (Other accounts and remarks accompany this account.)
- March 31, Sydney. Gordon to Brown. Cannot supply the medicines asked for. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 751
- March —. Ordinance (4) for regulating the courts of quarter sessions.  
 Ordinance (5) for preventing and punishing felonies, &c.  
 Ordinance (6) for recovery of small debts.  
 Ordinance (7) for regulating the market for wild provisions, game, &c.  
 Ordinance (8), to declare an Act of Parliament for preventing tumultuous meetings, etc., to be in full force in Cape Breton.  
 Ordinance (9), an additional ordinance respecting quarter sessions. B. T., C.B., vol. 2
- April 1, Halifax. Townsend to DesBarres. Hopes the arrival of provisions by the "Brandywine" prevented distress among the settlers. Tremain's vessel safe at Antigua; other arrivals. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 429
- April 4, Sydney. List of provisions received by Storey from the brig "President." 433
- Address by Brown, Comptroller of Customs, denouncing the conduct of those who supported the military authorities in respect to the issue of provisions. 579
- April 4, Sydney. Deposition by Rich and Sweet of what passed between Brown, Comptroller, and Uncle, Collector of Customs, when Brown called on

1786.

- Uncle and charged him with using abusive language toward him (Brown).  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 605
- April 8, Morning report of the Governor's guard of a threatened attack on the  
Sydney. sentry, between 11 and 12 at night, by the patrol of the 33rd regi-  
ment. 771
- April 11, Jottings on the differences between the military and civil command-  
Sydney. ers, respecting the issue of provisions from 25th July, 1785, to date  
in the margin. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- April 17, Mathews to Uncle. Enclosed in Uncle's to Nepean of 29th August,  
Point Amelia. which see.
- April 18, Minutes of Council from February, 1785, to date in the margin.  
Sydney. B. T., C.B., vol. 2
- April 19, Secretary of State (Sydney) to DesBarres. No steps are to be taken  
Whitehall. respecting the collieries of Cape Breton that may cause them to fall into  
the hands of individuals. A report respecting their extent, etc., to be sent.  
A. & W.I., vol. 530
- (A rough draught precedes this letter. A copy is in Col. Off., C.B., vol.  
1, p. 9.)
- April 19, Secretary of State (Sydney) to DesBarres. In reference to the overtures  
Whitehall. of the whalers and fishermen of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, etc., he  
should have waited instructions; his (Sydney's) surprise that he had  
entered partly into engagements with them, which required the sanction of  
an Act of Parliament, and, in violation of public faith, taken measures for  
the removal of subjects of the United States and promised indulgences  
which would subject Great Britain to considerable expense. But this dis-  
approval of his measures does not mean that the people are to be excluded.  
It is not intended to encourage the southern whale fishing, unless it is  
exercised directly from Great Britain. Some expense must be expected in  
new settlements, but no works of magnitude should be undertaken unless  
the approbation of Government is first received; the erection of barracks  
is principally alluded to. Great caution is enjoined in the expenditure of  
public money, as it was with difficulty the Treasury could be induced to  
accept his bills. The brig "St. Peter" has arrived at Cowes, having been  
unable to reach Cape Breton from stress of weather; the large amount  
drawn by Venture on account of the brig's expenses. His ordinance that  
the laws of England were to be established on the island was unnecessary,  
and that respecting dues and taxes will be disallowed. The appointment  
of justices may have been very proper for internal regulation, but he can-  
not understand the changes in the Council, made without any reason being  
assigned. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 10
- April 22, R-  
Sydney. port of Edward Porter, of a threatened attack by men of the 33rd  
regiment, whilst he was doing duty as sentry on Government House.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 775
- April 29, Moncrieff, Brigade Major, to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits  
Sydney. memorial to show his deplorable situation; a shorter one will be sent to be  
laid before the King. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- April —, Memorial.  
Sydney. Presentation by Grand Jury respecting the provision store, and that the  
military had prevented stores belonging to the civil government from being  
removed. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 763
- May 5, Charge by the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, in which he states that  
Sydney. he declines to proceed to any trials until the military force be removed.  
779
- Address of the Grand Jury to the Chief Justice. 783
- Answer. 785
- May 11, Extracts from minutes of Council respecting provisions, etc., from 20th  
Sydney. December, 1785, to date in margin. 649

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1786.  
**May 19,**  
**Sydney.** Moncrieff to Secretary of State (Sydney). Further respecting his position. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- May 19,**  
**Sydney.** Address of inhabitants to DesBarres.  
 Address (not dated) to the King for a supply of provisions. (Evidently about the same date as the address to DesBarres). B. T., C.B., vol. 2
- May 30,**  
**Halifax.** Urist Rea to DesBarres. Found on arriving at Newport (Rhode Island) that Venture had sailed. A number of gentlemen intended to come to Cape Breton with their families and effects, but on receiving letters saying it would not be safe to come, they had given up the intention in the meantime. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 791
- June 3,**  
**Halifax.** John Andrews to DesBarres. Called at Halifax to land some passengers, but when it was known he was carrying provisions to Cape Breton his vessel was seized. The hostility to settling the island; he, Clarke and Rea stand ready to support him (DesBarres). 795
- June 5,**  
**Sydney.** Affidavit of Terence McCristine that the total number of souls who came as settlers from Quebec was 81, of whom 24 came by his (McCristine's) influence. 799
- June 5,**  
**Sydney.** Minutes of Council from 25th April to date in the margin. B.T., C.B., vol. 2
- June 6,**  
**Sydney.** DesBarres to Nepean. Gibbons, accompanied by Perry, is embarking for London, to explain matters relative to the settlement of the island; the advantages secured by the expense. A. & W.I., vol. 530
- June 10,**  
**Sydney.** Mathews to the same. Defends his character against the misrepresentations which he believes DesBarres to be sending. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 673
- June 13,**  
**Sydney.** Mrs. Gibbons to her husband (extract): "The 33rd say as soon as they get home, they will insult you in the grossest manner." 803
- June 22,**  
**Halifax.** Campbell to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends address by the respectable inhabitants of Cape Breton to Col. Yorke and his regiment on their leaving the island, as a contradiction to the charges against them made by Chief Justice Gibbons. A. & W.I., vol. 407, p. 217  
*Enclosed.* Address. 221  
 (A duplicate of the letter, dated 23rd, is in Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 12, p. 263.)
- June 26,**  
**Halifax.** Parr to Secretary of State (Sydney). Forwards petition from inhabitants of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 17, p. 275  
*Enclosed.* Memorial, containing serious charges against the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice of Cape Breton, with specific charges. 276
- July 18,**  
**Halifax.** Introducing Lieut. Drummond, R. N., who has been injured in his property by the Government of Cape Breton. 290
- July 25,**  
**Whitehall.** Nepean to Governor of Cape Breton. Sends estimate for 1786-7. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 15  
 Estimate. 16
- August 2.** Gibbons to Nepean. Sends charges against the 33rd regiment of opposition, contempt and violence to the laws of the land. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 679  
*Enclosed.* Deposition, dated 16th March, by Tait of having been resisted by the military, when endeavouring to obtain provisions by order of the Lieut.-Governor. 687  
 Writ of summons against Gore and others, 17th March, attested on the 25th as having been served. 695  
 Deposition of Hickey, bailiff (701); Skelton, constable (703); Smith, carpenter (704); Garniss, shoemaker (705) and John Murphy (709). 701 to 710  
 Deposition by Perry and Rodgers of what took place between Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Gore in the presence of these two at the interview with DesBarres. 713

1786.

Warrant to arrest Ensign Jones and others, of the 33rd regiment, for resisting the civil power and the proceedings in serving the same.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 717

August 4,  
London.

Venture to Nepean. Is informed that there are writs out against him for bills drawn for account of DesBarres. He has no friends to bail him and no means of existence in prison: asks for his influence to avert the danger.

807

August 6,  
Halifax.

Campbell to Secretary of State (Sydney). Transmits copy of letter from Graham of the 42nd, with a declaration of inhabitants of Cape Breton, tending to elucidate the unfair influence used to effect a misrepresentation of the conduct of Yorke and his regiment. The necessity for additional barrack room at Cape Breton, reported by Graham in the same letter.

A. &amp; W.I., vol. 407, p. 233

*Enclosed.* Graham to Campbell. The want of barrack room; declaration by the respectable inhabitants in favour of Yorke and his regiment sent.

Declaration. 237

823

August 10,  
London.

Luttrell to Nepean. Introduces and recommends Chief Justice Gibbons: the high character of DesBarres.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 811

August 20,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Luttrell. Has put his letter in the hands of Lord Sydney, who is always disposed to pay attention to his (Luttrell's) wishes, but is afraid steps may require to be taken that will be disagreeable to DesBarres and Gibbons.

815

August 21,  
London.

Account (signed by Henry W. Perry) of boards, planks and shingles delivered to the inhabitants of Sydney.

A. &amp; W.I., vol. 530

August 25,  
London.

Venture to Nepean. Transmits declaration and minutes of Council to be laid before the Secretary of State, being a justification of his conduct.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 819

Declaration by Venture, being a long statement of his transactions with respect to Cape Breton.

823

Extract from the minutes of Council of Cape Breton, 20th December, 1785, containing order for provisions from Venture.

829

August 29,  
London.

Uncle to Nepean. Forwards copy of letter from Mathews, Attorney General of Cape Breton.

835

*Enclosed.* Mathews to Uncle, 17th April. Recommends him to submit to the resolution of the Council to suspend him from his office of Collector of Customs and to hand the books &c., to the Comptroller, as requested, so as to give no pretext for a charge that he is injuring the revenue by throwing obstacles in the way.

839

August 30,  
London.

Gibbons to Nepean. Notifies him that a vessel is to sail in a week by which provisions can be sent to Cape Breton.

843

September 5,  
London.

Perry to the same. Sends account of provisions issued to men on the public works (not loyalists), made from memory, so that it is short of the quantity actually issued. Reports the families of the officials who have drawn rations.

847

Accounts and vouchers. 851 to 949

September —,  
London.

Memorial by Gibbons, representing the expediency of making additions to the courts of justice in Cape Breton.

951

Account of the present state of the courts. 955

(The date in the margin is conjectural, but is probably correct. There is no date in, or endorsed on, the documents.)

November 6,  
London.

John Drummond to Nepean. Sends account to show the loss he had sustained by supplying Cape Breton with provisions; asks for his intervention to secure relief. The account is attached to the letter.

A. &amp; W.I., vol. 530

November 10,  
Sydney.

Address to the King, on his preservation when attacked.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 25

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1786.

(On the 2nd August, the King was struck at by a woman armed with a knife, but he was not touched. The woman, named Margaret Nicholson, was found to be insane.)

- November 16, Sydney. Minutes of Council, from 29th August to date in the margin. B. T., C.B., vol. 2
- November 21, London. Gibbons to DesBarres (extract). Nothing is certain as to the measures to be adopted respecting him, and no successor is appointed. Although it is reported that the "Relief" is to be sent to bring him to London, believes that he is not to be superseded. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 959
- November 30, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to DesBarres. His Majesty's dissatisfaction at some of his (DesBarres') proceedings, which have raised doubts of his rectitude, or at least of his prudence. He is to come to London to give an account, leaving the senior councillor in charge during his absence or till a successor be appointed. 963  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 19.)
- December 4, Sydney. Deposition of Taitt, Provost marshal, that he had been forcibly resisted by the troops in trying to open the door of the provision store, according to warrant from DesBarres, report of which he had made on 19th March. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, p. 449
- December 22, St. James's. Secretary of State (Sydney) to DesBarres. Transmits additional instructions. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 18  
Additional instruction, same date, revoking the power given to DesBarres of appointing to the Council, and nominating David Mathews, Thomas Moncrieff, William Smith, James Edward Boisseau, William Brown, Thomas Uncle and Samuel Sparrow to be councillors. 17
- Various dates. Papers relating to the grievances of Gibbons. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 665  
Précis of papers &c., submitted to the consideration of Grenville, Secretary of State, by Gibbons, Chief Justice of Cape Breton. 669
1787.  
February 7, London. Hurd to Nepean. Complains of having been unjustly deprived of his office by DesBarres, and encloses, for presentation, memorial to Sydney for redress. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 17  
*Enclosed.* Memorial. 21
- March 5, London. Spiller to Grey Elliott (Treasury). From what date is the salary of Macarmick, appointed Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton, to be paid? 29
- March 7, Whitehall. Grey Elliott to Spiller. Macarmick is entitled to half the salary as Lieut.-Governor from the date of his commission till he enters on the duties. B. T., C.B., vol. 3, p. 10
- March 7, Sydney. Certificate by DesBarres that the sum of £45 1s. 0d., Halifax currency, is due by Capt. Brooks of H. M. schooner "Resourse" (*sic*). The vouchers are attached. A. & W. I., vol. 530
- March 14, Sydney. DesBarres to Cottrell. Ordinances passed by the Council, with remarks. B.T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 1  
A similar letter to Secretary of State, of same date. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 33
- March 23, London. Gibbons to Nepean. Justifies his conduct, which has been misrepresented. A. & W. I., vol. 530
- April 2, London. Same to the same. Sends list of those who held the office of collector of quit rents. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 37
- April 5, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Campbell. The recall of DesBarres will give an opportunity for a full investigation into every transaction which has been under discussion. A. & W. I., vol. 407, p. 253
- April 5, Whitehall. Same to DesBarres. Macarmick appointed to act as Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton during his (DesBarres') absence. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 41  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 19.)
- April 5, Whitehall. Same to the same. Dispatches received on which he has little to remark, except his surprise at the distress from want of provisions after the report of

1787.

the Surveyor General on the fertility of the island and the supplies of fish the rivers afford. Extract from letter to Parr will show the determination as to further aid to settlers; the destitution among them in Cape Breton may justify the permitting the introduction of supplies from the United States, but he cannot yet say if he can recommend to the Treasury the payment of bills to be drawn should he not receive supplies from Halifax.

Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 24

May 22, Nepean to Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton. Sends estimates for  
Whitehall. 1787-8. 25

NOTE: "Estimate the same as last year."

June 1, Macarmick to Nepean. The arrangement he is trying to make for a  
London. passage, with his family, to Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 45

June 1, Same to the same. Thinks as Lieut.-Governor in chief he is entitled to  
London. the salary of Governor. His arrangement for passage will pay for Perry's  
by another vessel. 49

*Enclosed.* Report of Capt. Pellew on the brig "Relief," and what it  
will cost to provide suitable accommodation. 53

June 28, Gibbons to Nepean. As he is on the point of sailing, leaves a letter for  
London. Sydney, with his respects. 57

*Enclosed.* Letter to Secretary of State (Sydney) of same date. 61

June 29, Gibbons to Nepean. Sends extract from letter of Wood, junior, Clerk  
London. of the Crown and Pleas, that his office had been given to another, and that  
he will apply to Dorchester to assist him to obtain redress. He (Gibbons)  
recommends Wood and certifies his abilities, etc. 65

June —, Memorial of Gibbons to Macarmick, with schedule of additional salaries  
London. and appointments required in Cape Breton for the proper establishment of  
civil government there; sends also a representation for grants of land to  
the Acadian inhabitants. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 63, pp. 735 to 748

(There are three memorials and a schedule, all undated, which in the  
original collection have been placed among the papers of 1786. Macar-  
mick, to whom the memorials were addressed, was appointed Lieut.-Gov-  
ernor in the spring of 1787 and sailed on 12th August, taking office on the  
12th October. Gibbons was on the eve of sailing at the end of June, 1787,  
when the memorials were probably written.)

July 27, License of occupation to DesBarres for a tract of Crown lands. Enclosed  
Sydney. in Macarmick's of 16th February, 1790, which see.

August 2. Intenture between DesBarres and Ingouville for transfer of land.  
Enclosed in Macarmick's of 16th February, 1790, which see.

August 4, Macarmick to Nepean. Desires he would satisfy Engel, captain in the  
London. 45th regiment, whether or not he is entitled to a grant of land for his  
services during the war. A. & W. I., vol. 530

October 4, Perry to the same. Makes a series of charges against DesBarres.  
Charlottetown. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 69

October 4, DesBarres to Cottrell. Sends minutes of Council from 5th June, 1786,  
Sydney. to 7th September, 1787. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 165

October 19, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sailed from Gravesend on  
Sydney. the 12th August and reached Sydney on the 7th October. DesBarres not  
having vacated Government House, he (Macarmick) remained on board  
the "Relief" till the 12th. Received from DesBarres only a few of the  
orders and instructions and had sent to Quebec for the rest.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 75

October 20, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). In answer to complaint of  
Sydney. West Indian planters and merchants, there are no distilleries in Cape  
Breton, and he is not aware of any illicit importations of rum from the  
United States. B. T., N.B., vol. 1, p. 17

(See also Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 79).



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1787.
- October 21, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Had called on the principal gentlemen of the island to assist him in Council; reports the vacancies and appointments and that harmony exists between the civil and military commanders. The benefit of Cuyler's presence in the Council; Sparrow's attendance has always been very uncertain, but he does not wish to declare the seat vacant or appoint a successor till he (Macarmick) shall receive instructions; in event of the seat being declared vacant, recommends Hurd to succeed. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 83
- October 21, Sydney. Tait to Nepean. Transmits account of money due him, to be laid before the Secretary of State, and asks for compensation for his services. 87  
*Enclosed.* Accounts (three). 91, 93, 97
- October 23, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Being apprehensive of scarcity during the winter, has sent the brig "Relief" with coal to Halifax, provisions to be purchased with the proceeds. A quantity of bread has already been purchased by the same means. 101
- October 23, Sydney. Same to the same. Represents the risk of losing the fishing population of Conway harbour and other places by insisting on the oath against transubstantiation before grants of land can be made; asks instructions. Claims for land to be considered by Council every Monday till February, 1788. Sends lists of justices of the peace. 103  
*Enclosed.* List of justices. 109
- October 23, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Ordinances preparing for suppressing the retail of spirituous liquors, for regulating servants, and preserving moose and cariboo. 113
- October 23, Halifax. Writ of attachment on the property of DesBarres (two copies) followed by the case. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- October 28, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has been obliged to put Government House in order; sends sworn estimate of the value. Little or no revenue to be expected from the mines; they are a sink of expense at the outset; shall endeavour to make them as useful as possible; it is proposed to farm them out; the advantages of this measure. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 117  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 13th October to 1st November; oaths administered to Macarmick; Cuyler reinstated as Clerk of the Council; investigation ordered into the state of Government; petitions for lands and provisions, etc. 125
- October 29, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Steps taken to recover government lands held under licenses of occupation granted by DesBarres. 143  
A duplicate, dated 1st November, with the expressions "large and valuable" for "valuable" and "sole expense" for "expense," but otherwise identical. 147  
(Another copy is in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 271.)
- November 7, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). The expense of repairs to Government House, &c., will not exceed £200 sterling. If approved of, how is he to draw for the amount. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 151
- November 21, London. Accounts and vouchers (various) during the government of DesBarres, endorsed as sent by Le Mesurier on the date in the margin. 155 to 163
- November 27, Halifax. Sparrow to Secretary of State (Sydney). Asserts his right to a seat in the Council of Cape Breton, from which he had been removed on the ground that he was not a resident. 175
- December 10, Sydney. Moore to commissioners of Customs. Enclosed in letter to Nepean of 30 h January, 1788, which see.
- December 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). The unwillingness of the Council to give the power of calling out the militia to the Governor without its advice and consent. Hopes that the report of a war is not correct. 183  
(An imperfect duplicate immediately precedes this letter.)

1787.

*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 5th November to 5th December.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 191

December 22,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Secret letter received; the steps he is taking for the defence of the island. Economy will be observed, but, owing to the bad state of the island's credit, asks that protection be given to any bills he may draw.

213

No date.

Short description of the island of Cape Breton, without date or signature but placed among the papers of 1787.

1

1788.

January 21,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has drawn on the Treasury for repairs to Government House, etc., and has sent vouchers. The state of the buildings; the streets of Sydney are not yet cleared of stumps, but he shall not incur expense for improvements.

229

January 28,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Spiller. He is to pay Hurd, Surveyor General of Cape Breton, the moiety of the salary, until it be determined to whose use the other moiety is to be applied.

Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 26

January 30,  
Sydney.

George Moore to Nepean. Encloses letter to the commissioners of Customs, and asks for his (Nepean's) influence with them.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 221

*Enclosed.* Moore to commissioners of Customs respecting the action of the Collector in taking the fees due him (Moore) for the seizure of the schooner "Sydney."

225

February  
Sydney.

Cuyler to Macarmick. Enclosed in Macarmick's to Sydney, 12th March, which see.

March 8,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has appointed Abraham Cuyler, William Smith and Edward Boisseau to be assistant judges during the suspension of Gibbons.

237

March 9,  
Sydney.

Mathews to Macarmick. Enclosed in Macarmick's to Sydney, 12th March, which see.

March 12,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). The steps he had taken to conciliate Gibbons; his reasons for suspending him from the office of Chief Justice, which was done with the concurrence of every member of the Council. Encloses correspondence, etc.

241

*Enclosed.* Cuyler to Macarmick, 20th February. Complains of a presentment of the Grand Jury, which, he alleges, was used by Gibbons as a means to attack Government and himself in particular; asks for an inquiry into his (Cuyler's) official conduct.

253

Mathews to Macarmick, 9th March. Calls attention to the presentment made use of by Gibbons to attack Government; enters into a detailed statement of the fees charged, etc., which were among the grievances contained in the presentment.

261

April 10,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has drawn on the Treasury for expenses of the brig "Relief."

289

April 14,  
London.

Hurd to Nepean. His distressed situation, owing to the oppressive conduct of DesBarres towards him.

293

April 14,  
London.

Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). To the same effect as the preceding.

297

April 14,  
Sydney.

Gibbons to George Randall. Gives an account of the intrigues to secure his removal, and asks, after being honourably reinstated, that he may be appointed to a suitable situation elsewhere.

301

*Enclosed.* Charge to the Grand Jury, Hilary term, 1788.

305

Address by the Grand Jury.

313

Answer by Gibbons.

317

Certificate by the Grand Jury that their presentment was prepared without the privy or knowledge of Chief Justice Gibbons.

321

Certificate, 12th March, of members of the "Friendly Society" that they had applied to be enrolled as a company of volunteer militia, without the knowledge or advice of the Chief Justice.

325

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1788.

Certificate by Richard Peter Tonge, that the Attorney General had declared the Chief Justice and Grand Jurors to be "a set of rebel rascals." Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 329

- April 15,  
Sydney. Taitt to Nepean. Sends letter from Mathews, Attorney General, which had come into his possession, in which he (Taitt) is charged with packing the juries. Denies the truth of the charge. The deep rooted hatred of Mathews to DesBarres is the cause of his wishing to remove every person who gave that gentleman assistance. 331
- April 16,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received copies of declaration and counter declaration signed at Paris and direction to send account of works begun for the immediate defence of Cape Breton. Re-capitulates the measures of defence mentioned in letter of 22nd December. Has completed a road from Spanish River to the Bras d'Or, but according to orders had deferred making the road to Miray Bay; hopes to have permission to proceed with that work. Sends state of the strength at St. Pierre and Miquelon. 335
- April 16,  
Sydney. The statement, showing the number of vessels, troops, men fit to bear arms, ordnance, &c. 339
- April 16,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). The immense import of spirituous liquors and consequent evils. No taxes can be levied till there is a House of Assembly; asks if he may not impose an excise tax on spirits, the proceeds to be applied to opening roads. The Council has advised him, Gibbons opposing, to take possession of the land at Point Edward, held under a license of occupation which is declared to be invalid. Should the license be held good, there is no use for His Majesty's instructions as to grants of land. 343
- April 16,  
Sydney. Same to Nepean (private). Sends account of the conduct of Gibbons which led to his suspension and warning him (Nepean) against putting faith in the papers which Gibbons would furnish, but which he refused to produce where their assertions could be controverted. 351
- April 23,  
London. Hurd to Nepean. The long delay in settling his claims; asks for payment of his salary and of money advanced. 355
- April 23,  
Sydney. Inhabitants of Sydney to Secretary of State. Represent the oppression from which they suffer and ask for relief. 359  
(The letter is signed by 20 persons, all members of the "Friendly Society," reported by Macarmick to be under the control of Gibbons.)
- April 30,  
London. Memorial of Alexander Haire, appointed acting chief surveyor of Cape Breton by DesBarres, on the suspension of Hurd, praying for a moiety of the salary and for the fees whilst he held the office. 363
- May 25,  
Sydney. *Enclosed.* Certificate by DesBarres that Haire was appointed to act as chief surveyor on the 6th of April, 1786. 365
- May 25,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches received; shall attend to directions. 371
- June 2,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Macarmick. Sends estimate for 1788-9. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 26
- June 6,  
Quebec. Dorchester to Ogilvie, see Ogilvie to Macarmick of 15th August.
- July 1,  
London. Sir H. Mackworth to Secretary of State (Sydney). Represents the hard case of DesBarres and asks that he should have a hearing. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 375
- July 5,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Dorchester. Complains of the conduct of Taitt, Provost marshal, whom he had not removed, knowing His Majesty's dislike to the suspension of patent officers, but requesting His Lordship to take steps in the case. 447
- July 15,  
London. DesBarres to Nepean. His sufferings from the delay to decide on his case. Asks that part of the money due him may be paid into the hands of his bankers to meet the most pressing demands. 379

1788.  
July 13,  
Sydney. Memorial of Thomas Hurd on his unjust suspension as Surveyor General, praying to be heard in his defence. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 383
- July 27,  
London. Mackworth to Nepean. Asks if DesBarres can count at any given time on £3,000 or £4,000 in part of what is due him, so as to meet pressing demands. 387
- August 4,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has been obliged to draw on the Treasury for additional repairs to Government House; sends vouchers, &c. The expected arrival of Prince William Henry makes him wish not to appear housed in an uncreditable manner. The present expense has been only sufficient to render things decent. 391
- August 8,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has reported the apprehended scarcity of provisions. The accidents to the "Relief"; the cost of repairs; has sent her to London with dispatches, where it might be thought proper to dispose of her. The necessity for a vessel to check American encroachments on the fisheries, as well as to prevent illicit trade; one or two small shallops would be of great service in the latter duty. There are many places to which he should go to ascertain the progress made, but want of roads and conveyances prevents him. 395
- August 14,  
London. DesBarres to Nepean. Asks that Hurd be not allowed to leave the country till he be confronted for his false allegations. 403
- August 15,  
Halifax. Ogilvie to Macarmick. Sends extract from letter from Dorchester. 419  
Extract, dated Quebec, 6th June, follows. He is to notify the different Lieut.-Governors that as, in event of a war, the troops are to be withdrawn, they are to organize the militia for defence.
- September 2,  
Sydney. Cossit to Taitt. Cuyler acknowledges that a combination exists for the removal of DesBarres. Enclosed in Taitt's of 13th March, 1790, which see.
- September 5,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sent dispatches by H.M.S. "Thisbe" and detained the "Relief" waiting the arrival of Prince William Henry. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 407
- September 5,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has the satisfaction of reporting that he has got over the infant difficulties of his administration. Suggests as an important measure for advancing the interests of Cape Breton, that a free port should be established, but if that were not politic, that United States vessels might be allowed to bring emigrants or that British vessels might be allowed to carry coal to the States and to bring back settlers and their effects. Reasons, from the importance of the commercial and fishing interests, why the island should be fortified; the consequent settlements would render it a permanent defence to Canada. 411  
Two plans, endorsed as received on the 28th October, the date on which the letter was received. They were apparently transmitted in the preceding letter; one is a plan of Sydney River, the other of the isthmus and harbour of St. Peters, C.B. 439, 441  
(A copy of the letter was sent to Grenville on the 24th August, 1789: it is in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 195.)
- September 8,  
London. DesBarres to Nepean. Is perplexed by the distress of people who have advanced their property and are looking to him for relief. Urges that a sum on account be paid to discharge the more pressing demands. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 423
- October 1,  
London. Mackworth to Nepean. Dr. Smith of Cape Breton has written respecting his application for leave of absence; asks that he (Nepean) would send an answer. Is glad to hear that there is a prospect of relief for DesBarres. 427
- October 3,  
London. DesBarres to the same. Sends list of properties and funds which he had disposed of for the service of Government. 431
- October 28,  
London. Sparrow to the same. His distressing situation owing to his not being able to obtain payment for supplies to Cape Breton, ordered by DesBarres; gives details. 435

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1788.  
November 3,  
London. Sparrow to Nepean. Sends list of bills in his hands drawn on the Treasury and on the agent by DesBarres, but protested, amounting to £3,103 14s. 10d for provisions, money, lumber and o her supplies for Cape Breton, for which interest for three years is due. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 443
- November 3,  
Sydney. Minutes of Council from 8th March to date in the margin. 455
- November 13,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Sydney) to Macarmick. Information wanted respecting the heirs and property of Gilles Grondin, who died about 15 years before at the Little St. Lawrence le Bec, about three leagues from Louisbourg.  
Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 26
- Enclosed.* Barthelemy (in French), 11th November, for information respecting the succession of Giles Grondin. 27
- November 15,  
London. Customs (Gale) to Lords of Trade (Fawkener). Transmits extract from the minutes of Council of Cape Breton, permitting families, with stores and baggage, to be landed from an American vessel, which is illegal.  
B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 137
- Enclosed.* Extract, 2nd June, with correspondence. 141 to 161
- December 8,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Lords of Trade (Cottrell). Sends returns of vessels entered and cleared at Cape Breton. 165
- December 1,  
Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Sydney). Wished to send the "Relief" to England, her expense far exceeding her utility, but had detained her till he knew His Majesty's pleasure on the suspension of Gibbons; can not find cordage or stores to fit her for a voyage across the Atlantic. Shall send her to Halifax; how he proposes to employ her in spring. Asks for three small vessels instead of the "Relief," to check illicit trade.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 64, p. 531
- December 13,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has drawn on the Treasury for the expenses of the "Relief." 535
- December 18,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Sends minutes of Council respecting convicts landed at Main-a-Dieu Harbour, several of whom died in the woods. They were from Ireland, intended for the back settlements of Canada. 539
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 15th and 16th December, with details, depositions, etc. It was resolved to send the convicts to Halifax. 543
- December 18,  
Sydney. Deposition of the master and mate of the "Relief," that there is room on board for only twelve of the convicts landed at Main-a-Dieu and brought to Sydney. 559
- Richard Stout, same date, reports that no other vessels can be had to carry the convicts to Halifax. 561
1789.  
January 1,  
Whitehall. Nepean to Spiller. To pay to Hurd a moiety of salary as surveyor general, reserving the other moiety till it be determined to whose use it shall be applied.  
Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 28
- January 23,  
London. DesBarres to Nepean. Is happy to find that the Secretary of State will probably read report that day; asks to see the original before it is copied.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 7
- January 26,  
London. Venture to the same. Complains of the injustice done to him and the neglect of his representations. 11
- February 5,  
London. DesBarres to Secretary of State (Sydney). Represents the long delay in the consideration and decision of his claims, and asks for payment of his losses incurred in the discharge of his duties; for reparation to his honour as an officer and lieutenant-governor, and for advancement in rank in his military capacity. 15
- February 17,  
London. Venture to Nepean. Justifies his conduct, and desires to know the cause of his (Nepean's) enmity. 1
- March 6,  
London. DesBarres to Secretary of State (Sydney). His confidence in His Lordship; asks that Hurd, detained to support charges against him (DesBarres), be not allowed to leave the country. Desires to have a decision on his case. 5

1789.

March 18,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Lords of Trade (Cottrell). Sends duplicates of letters to the Secretary of State. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 185

*Enclosed.* The first letter gives details of the care taken to alleviate the sufferings of the convicts, and the attention of Dr. Robertson of the 42nd to their medical requirements. It was feared that an infectious disease had been brought among their rags; removal of the convicts to a safe distance, and destruction of their rags. Deaths during removal; false alarm as to the cause of the disease among the troops, which has altogether ceased. It will be difficult to make provisions last till spring; has sent to Arichat to purchase flour. The military commander has assisted with provisions. A commissary appointed for distribution of provisions to the convicts, whom he had been obliged to take charge of. A vote will be necessary to meet the past expense, as well as to provide additional clothing for them. Regrets the conduct of some of the Council, who make use of the question of the convicts to rouse animosity and try to "establish a principle that a governor is only a cypher, and that the advice and dictation of a Council must be the sole rule of his conduct." Shall only in the last extremity suspend their official power of acting. 189

March 18,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). The difficulties in the way of the fishery caused chiefly by the illicit trade carried on by the American fishermen and by the premiums to the fishing at Newfoundland, which draws all the British vessels there. Represents the delay in his promotion and that junior officers have been put over his head. 197

(A duplicate is in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 21, with an added introductory paragraph respecting the forwarding of dispatches; another copy is at p. 29, with a different introduction.)

March 30,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends six documents relative to the trial of two men for murder, who were convicted and condemned. The court not having been properly constituted, nor the body of the alleged murdered man found, he has respited them. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 37

The documents. 41 to 49

April 16,  
London.

Sparrow to Nepean. Cannot get a settlement of his claims; has been arrested for £400, on a bill endorsed by him for DesBarres. Would an interview with Pitt help him? He could be of use in respect to the finances of Cape Breton. 53

May 16,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). The state of the public buildings; in spite of repairs they are scarcely habitable. Gives details; no repairs can make them adequate. 57

May 18,  
Sydney.

Same to Lords of Trade (Cottrell). Sends copies of letters to Lord Sydney, this date, and also minutes of Council of 20th February, for the consideration of their Lordships. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 201

*Enclosed.* Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends minute of Council of 20th February to explain the cause of the last paragraph of his letter of 18th March. 205

Minute of 20th February in reference to a statement made by Cuyler respecting what passed at the Council on the subject of the convicts. 209

May 20,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Dispatches for Dorchester and Parr, of 20th December, in the "Relief" could not have reached, as the vessel instead of going to Halifax had been obliged to bear away for the West Indies. The measures he has adopted to get provisions, and the expense for which a grant must be made. Can find no employment for the convicts; will, therefore, get rid of them by the first opportunity. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 61

*Enclosed.* Account of provisions, etc., for seventy-six convicts. 65  
Vouchers follow.

May 21,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Sends documents relating to a charge made by Taitt, Provost marshal, against Uncle, the Postmaster, 22

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1789.

of opening a letter addressed to him (Taitt) in the presence of and with his (Macarmick's) sanction. Has desired Taitt to repair to England to answer for his conduct. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 95

The documents follow. 99 to 131

May 21. Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends duplicate of letter to Secretary of State, with twelve enclosures. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 213  
Sydney.

The duplicate does not follow this letter; the original is the one which immediately precedes. Copies of the documents enclosed in the original follow the letter to Lords of Trade. 217 to 265

May 24. Cossit to Taitt. Had been threatened by Cuyler with disagreeable consequences on the removal of DesBarres.  
Sydney.

May 25. W. Smith to Taitt. On the political state of Cape Breton.  
Freeman Hall.

May 26. Gibbons to Taitt. Macarmick has asserted his right to see all correspondence, having a right to suspect every one of being disaffected.

The three immediately preceding letters were enclosed in Taitt's letter of 13th March, 1790, which see.

May 26. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Received form of prayer and thanksgiving for the King's recovery; appointed a day of thanksgiving, which had been observed by the inhabitants with all solemnity.  
Sydney.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 159

May 27. Same to Lords of Trade. Transmits returns of vessels entered and cleared at Cape Breton. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 267  
Sydney.

*Enclosed.* Returns. 271. 273

May 29. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney). Has received speech from the Throne and addresses of both Houses of Parliament.  
Sydney.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 163

May —. Same to the same. Has drawn bills for the expenses of the "Relief" from 13th December, 1788, to 13th May, 1789, with pay lists and vouchers; by the "Relief" going to the West Indies the expenses had increased. Affidavits state that the cause of the vessel going there was the bad management of the Captain, who is discharged, being apparently insane. 135

*Enclosed.* Vouchers and affidavits. 139 to 157

June 3. Nepean to McCarmick (Macarmick). Sends estimate for 1789-90.  
Whitehall.

C. l. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 28

July 1. Macarmick to Nepean. His difficulties in the Council, in consequence of private feuds. His desire to give the island of Boularderie to the officers of the 42nd for settlement opposed by Cuyler and Mathews, who asked for larger grants than the instructions allowed; cannot yield or he would put himself entirely in their power. The exorbitant cost of living; asks that his bills be duly honoured. The expense of bringing the coal mines into working order. Forsyth, of Halifax, proposes to ballast the mast ships with coal. Dodd acting in the Secretary's office; if the collectorship of customs is vacant, recommends Dodd. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 167  
Sydney.

(An almost verbatim copy, but dated 26th June, is at page 503 of the same volume.)

July 8. Sparrow to Nepean. Explains the circumstances in connection with a bill drawn in his favour by Fanning, Lieut.-Governor of St. John Island. Has not yet been settled with for his claims in respect to DesBarres. 175  
London.

August 10. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Congratulates him on his appointment. Has sent triplicates of dispatches. 179  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Has received Order in Council for admitting into Newfoundland bread, flour and Indian corn, the produce of the United States. 183

August 10. Same to the same. The allowance to import bread, etc., the produce of the United States, will be of little benefit to Cape Breton, owing to the conditions of importation; the scarcity of grain in Canada last year and the present high price of flour have been severely felt. The inhabitants  
Sydney.

1789.

have petitioned for leave to import direct from the United States; this he hopes will be granted, as besides the inhabitants so many convicts remain to be fed. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 187

August 24, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville.) Sends copy of letter to Sydney, on the importance of the trade of Cape Breton to Canada and Nova Scotia and to the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, also a proposition for settling and fortifying the island. Had laid his plan before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a matter of finance. 191

*Enclosed.* Letter to Sydney of 5th September, 1788, will be found at its date.

August 24, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville.) Sends plan of Cape Breton, divided into counties. Has taken care that there shall be a good harbour in each county for the site of the county town. Has incurred some expense for surveying to secure eminences for signalling; a gun could be heard from eminence to eminence, but he has none to mount. Encloses also report of the Surveyor General on the different views from each signal mount. 489

*Enclosed.* Plan of Cape Breton. 493

Report of the Surveyor General, signed "Patk. Ry. Nugent, Dep. Surveyor." 495

August 24, Sydney. Macarmick to Nepean. Crawley arrived; shall appoint him to Cuyler's vacancies should the latter's suspension be confirmed. Would be glad if Dodd were appointed clerk of the Council and Crawley secretary and registrar; trusts Grenville will countenance his appointments. 499

August 26, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has drawn for the repair of Government House and offices; the bad state of the buildings. 511

*Enclosed.* Certified account for repairs. 515

September 7, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Cuyler has handed over the records of the island; Crawley appointed in his room. 519

September 15, Sydney. Same to the same. The difficulty experienced in consequence of having no power to call for military assistance; the control of the issue of provisions to settlers by the military is a difficulty to his administration of government; asks that a remedy be found. 523

September 16, Sydney. Same to Lords of Trade. Has just returned from a cruise on the coast, and had found eight American vessels, large and well manned, in the harbour of St. Anne for clandestine purposes. The Collector of Customs refused his (Macarmick's) offer to have these vessels examined; recommends Archibald Charles Dodd as one who would actively fulfil the duties. Sir Charles Douglas, he was informed, had made inquiry as to the rights of Americans on the coast, and was answered that Cape Breton and St. John islands were not included in the privilege to them of drying and curing fish, but no official documents had been left with him on the subject.

B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 275

(Duplicate at p. 353; another copy in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 527.)

October 1, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits address from the inhabitants on His Majesty's recovery. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 531

October 8, London. Mrs. Macarmick to Nepean. Is happy to find that the report of Macarmick's supercession is incorrect. Why he sent away the "Relief." 535

October 10, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends minutes of Council for the six months ending 1st October. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 1

*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 5

October 10, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has drawn on the Treasury for expenses for the convicts; the whole amount, with previous bills, is £786 19s. 6½d.; accounts and vouchers enclosed. The convicts are all gone except two, who remain in gaol on a charge of murder. 73

*Enclosed.* Accounts and vouchers. 77 to 117



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1789.  
October 10, Sydney. Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends minutes of Council from 15th June to 1st October. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 279
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 283
- October 20, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. The government brig ordered to be sold, the expense far exceeding her utility; desires to have a report on the best means of employing a vessel, which might be obtained for £20 a month. Bills for the subsistence of the convicts will be honoured for a reasonable amount. Measures will be taken to prevent such cruelty as that committed by the master of the vessel which landed them. No opinion on the case of the men tried for murder can be given until a report of the evidence given at their trial shall have been received; they must remain as they are for the present. Before authorizing any expense on public buildings, a report must be made of their state. On consideration of his case, Taitt is ordered to return to Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 539
- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 29.)
- October 20, Whitehall. Nepean to Macarmick. Acknowledges the attention paid to Dodd. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, p. 553
- October 29, Customs, London. Gale to Nepean. No flour, corn or provisions of any kind have been exported to Cape Breton for the last six months. 557
- October 30, London. Irving to Gale (?). Can find no return of exports of provisions to Cape Breton for the year, but five vessels with provisions had cleared for Halifax in the past three months, part, it is highly probable, for Cape Breton. "It seldom happens that there is any direct export to the island of Louisberg." 561
- November 4, London. Memorial, undated, but received on the date in the margin, from David Taitt for arrears of pay. 565
- November 27, Whitehall. Bernard to Fawkener. Sends copy of letter from Macarmick of 16th September, for consideration of the Lords of Trade. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 349
- The enclosure is a duplicate.
- November 27, Sydney. Opinion of Attorney General on the validity of the license of occupation to DesBarres. Enclosed in Macarmick's of 16th February, 1790, which see.
- December 1. Certificate of half fees on grants of land in Cape Breton to Cuyler between 1st April, 1786, and 1st October, 1787, and between 24th December, 1787, and 1st December, 1789. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 817
- Extract from instructions as to grants of land in Cape Breton. 819
- Memorial by Cuyler (undated). 823
- (No date is given when the certificate was signed; the three preceding documents apparently should go together.)
- December 10, Whitehall. Nepean to Spiller. To pay Hurd a moiety of salary. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 33
- December 28, Sydney. Macarmick to Lords of Trade (Cottrell). Sends minutes of investigation on the official conduct of Abraham Cuyler, also the ordinances for the quarter ended 25th December. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 357
- Enclosed.* Minutes of investigation with an appendix. 361
- Ordinances. 625
- (Duplicate of the minutes of investigation is in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 65, beginning at p. 203.)
- December 28, Sydney. Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Respecting half fees on the grants to loyalists and disbanded soldiers, and the distress caused to officials by the long delay in their payment. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 327
- Enclosed.* Account of half fees on grants of land made by Macarmick between 24th December, 1787, and 1st December, 1789. 333

1790.

- The same on those made by DesBarres between 1st April, 1786, and 1st October, 1787. Col. Cor., N.B., vol. 68, p. 335
- January 4, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends ordinances passed in the quarter ending 25th December, 1789. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 121
- January 12, Sydney. Same to the same. Has received copies of two additional instructions, one restraining grants of land, but not to affect existing grants, the other relating to the collection of debts from non-residents. 423
- February 16, Sydney. Same to the same. Calls attention to and sends documents relating to licenses of occupation to Crown lands granted by DesBarres and asks for instructions. 125
- Enclosed.* License of occupation to a tract of Crown lands to DesBarres, dated 27th July 1787. 133
- Opinion of the Attorney General, 27th November, 1789, on the validity of the license. 141
- Indenture 2nd August, 1787, between DesBarres and Philip Ingouville, for himself and George Fournier, for the transfer to them of the tract of land held by DesBarres under license of occupation. 149
- February 16, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has sent to Halifax for dispatches to ascertain the state of Europe. The importance of St. Pierre and the danger, in event of a war, of that island being in the hands of France or the United States. Hopes that he may obtain arms, &c., from Halifax, should war be declared or imminent. The difficulty of raising defences for the harbour of Sydney; proposes to throw up some works on Mount Grenville. An attack probable from St. Pierre; proposes to seize it by a *coup-de-main*; a ship of war stationed at Sydney for the winter would materially assist this. 157
- February 16, Sydney. Same to the same. The great inaccuracy of the charts for the Western parts of Cape Breton; believes ships of any burden could pass through the lakes and a frigate get up to Mount Grenville. Will employ the deputy surveyor early in spring to make correct nautical surveys. 165
- March 9, London. Taitt to the same. Sends statement to show the persecution he had suffered at Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 1
- Statement follows.
- Papers to be attached to the statement were sent on 13th March. They are:
- W. Smith to Taitt, 25th May, 1789. 29
- Gibbons to Taitt, 26th May, 1789. 31
- Cossit to Taitt, 24th May, 1789. 33
- Same to the same, 2nd September, 1788. 35
- March 10, London. Memorial of Taitt for communication of the charges against him that he may have an opportunity of exculpating himself. 21
- March 15, London. Petition of Thomas Ashfield, for a salary as clerk of the Crown for Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 599
- Certificate by DesBarres of the necessity for the office and of the fidelity of Ashfield in the performance of the duties. 603
- March 31, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends accounts of expense of the schooner "Little Supply," from 24th April, 1789, to 24th March, 1790, and estimate of the annual cost of the vessel, wear and tear excepted. 173
- Enclosed.* Accounts, pay list &c. 177
- Estimate of annual expense. 191
- March 31, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has drawn on the Treasury for the repairs to Government buildings, for clearing the Government lot of land &c. 195
- Accounts. 199, 203, 205
- March 31, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). The winter has passed in harmony and without party feuds. The inhabitants are petitioning for

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1790.

- leave to import provisions from the United States, as is done in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 207
- April 9, London. Taitt to Nepean. Sends certificate from the books of the Indian superintendent to show that he was in receipt of ten shillings a day and £25 a year for contingencies. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 37
- Enclosed.* Certificate of his services as deputy superintendent of the Creeks. 41
- A list of the captains on half pay in the Indian department, from which the name of Taitt was omitted, he having a civil appointment at Cape Breton. 47
- April 10, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Taitt. He is to return to his duty. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 34
- (A similar order unsigned and undated is in Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 51.)
- April 13, London. Taitt to Nepean. Has received orders to return to his duty at Cape Breton; presses for payment of the arrears of his pay. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 43
- April 16, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Escape of the two men convicted of murder; measures for their capture. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 251
- April 30, Sydney. Same to the same. In consequence of the order for the removal of the troops, leaving the island defenceless, he had called a meeting of Council. Enumerates the dangers from the Indians and others and hopes the Secretary of State will take steps to remedy the state of affairs. 235
- Enclosed.* Minute of Council. The resolution was to apply to Brigadier General Ogilvie to take measures to secure the safety of Cape Breton. 239
- May 6, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. In consequence of the capture of British vessels on the north-west coast of America by Spanish vessels, measures have been taken to augment the forces. Hopes, however, that peace may be maintained. As there is no interruption to the peace with the Court of Versailles, he is not to attack St. Pierre. 169
- May 17, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits minutes of Council and ordinances. 255
- Enclosed.* Minutes from 1st October, 1789, to 16th May, 1790. 259
- May 17, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits proposed ordinances for making roads by the inhabitants and for a reduction in the duty on spirits purchased by the produce of the island and imported by the inhabitants. 319
- Enclosed.* Proposed ordinance for excise duty on rum, etc. 325
- May 17, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sent estimate for the support of the Treasury brig "Little Supply." Sends plan proposed by the merchants; shall make a contract if it can be done to advantage. Estimate for government buildings—held by DesBarres to be his own private property, which the Attorney General and Council deny; the extravagant estimates previously made. Has been obliged to select a different place for the gaol, from the violence of Taitt and the animosity between the army and settlers; other information respecting the buildings. The expense for convicts; sends report of the trial of the two men convicted of murder. 351
- Enclosed.* Offer to supply a vessel for government service. 363
- Estimates of work to be done at Government House. 371, 373, 375
- Report of evidence in the case of two men convicted of murder. 379
- May 18, Sydney. Macarmick to Nepean. Is not to be surprised if letters miscarry, the merchants being in the habit of intercepting every dispatch that comes to a governor—no vigilance is sufficient to counteract their tricks; all here are politicians and violent party men. Describes the members of the two parties, each of which expected to have the entire rule of the Governor, but he had acted with impartiality, and had succeeded in making the winter

1790.

- pass in peace. Had not employed so much the person against whom he was warned (name not given), but he and Lovell are the only two that can write. The violence of the people who were disappointed at not getting provisions, etc., led him to lop off the head of the faction (Taitt) to stop the seed of rebellion. The success of the other party by the removal of Gibbons; their insolence, of which Cuyler is the mouth piece. He has, however, carried out the King's instructions. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 387
- June 5, Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Has received advice of  
Whitehall. bills drawn and dispatch respecting the danger to the revenue from infringements by Americans; an extract from the latter sent to the Treasury. 211  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 34.)
- June 5, Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Nothing yet decided about  
Whitehall. Cuyler, so can give no orders respecting Crawley, appointed to act in his room. Refers to the general instructions for the line between civil and military commands. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 215  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 35.)
- June 5, Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Dispatches received, with  
Whitehall. minutes of Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 219  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 36.)
- June 5, Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Dispatches received; those  
Whitehall. relating to licenses of occupation granted by DesBarres referred to Attorney General; the applications for leave to import provisions from the United States referred to the committee of Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 223  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 37.)
- June 11, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends state of the Council  
Sydney. and shall transmit a report half yearly. The difficulty of recommending persons to fill up vacancies. The business of the Council conducted more peaceably last year, and the inhabitants appear to have a greater tendency to industry. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 411  
*Enclosed.* State of the Council for the years 1787 to 1790. Gives list of the names and dates of the more recent appointments. 415
- June 12, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received two Acts  
Sydney. for the regulation of trade. 419
- June 12, Same to the same. Has received copies of the King's speech and of the  
Sydney. addresses. 427
- June 15, Same to the same. Newspapers received with account of the seizure of  
Sydney. two ships by the Spaniards; sent to discover the nationality of a frigate that had put into one of the harbours; found it was the "Thisbe," which on hearing the news sailed for Halifax. 431
- June 15, Same to the same. Sends valuation of public buildings not included in  
Sydney. former estimate. That of the buildings at Point Edward shall be sent by the first opportunity, 435  
*Enclosed.* Valuation. 439
- June 15, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends extract from minutes  
Sydney. of Council respecting plaster of Paris. 443  
*Enclosed.* Minute that the inhabitants of the United States have been clandestinely carrying off large quantities of plaster of Paris from Cape Breton; recommends the issue of a proclamation forbidding this. 447
- June 15, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Is prevented from granting  
Sydney. land. The quantity of plaster of Paris, which increases the value of Cape Breton; sends extract from the minutes of Council on the subject. 649  
*Enclosed.* Extract. 653  
(See also 447 of same volume. Copies of letter and extract were sent to the committee on trade on the 6th October.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

17 June 18, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received circular with information of the seizure of British ships by the Spaniards and order that he is not to raise works of defence without instructions, or in case of an apprehended immediate attack, and that he is not to commit any act of hostility against St. Pierre. Copy of message to Parliament also received. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 451	227
June 23, London.	Taitt to Nepean. Applies for leave to resign.	227
June 26, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Did not receive the instructions from DesBarres, could not, therefore, apply the contingencies as directed till informed by Spiller. All ordinances have to be engrossed for publication, there being no printer. Sends representation from the Attorney General that he has received no fees or emoluments but, on the contrary, has to provide stationery in Government cases. The Secretary of the province has also applied for stationery. The expenses of the Provost marshal's department are unavoidable. Has renewed bills protested and included the expenses; has no doubt Spiller will take care to have the matter rectified.	455
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from Spiller's letter of 15th March, 1788, and 4th March, 1789, respecting the grant for contingencies.	463
	Act of Nova Scotia for applying certain sums for the services of 1788. (Intended to show the allowances made to officials. Only part of the Act; the whole Act is in the printed collection among the Archives.)	
June 28, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has laid before Council the instructions to restrain grants of land. Sends copy of minutes thereupon and asks for instructions.	471
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minute of Council, recommending the escheat of certain lands; the new settlers arriving would no doubt defray the expense.	475
June 28, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Certifies the correctness of the accounts of Nugent, deputy Surveyor General; his faithful services; his embarrassments owing to the delay in the payment of his claims.	483
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Nugent's memorial.	487
	Statement of his account.	489
June 30, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Cuyler's conduct deserves reprehension but does not justify dismissal; he is to be restored to office.	231
	(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 40.)	
July 3, Whitehall.	Nepean to Macarmick. Sends estimate for 1790-91.	
	Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 38	
July 5, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Grenville) to Cuyler. His reprehensible conduct has been sufficiently punished by his long suspension and he is now to be restored to office.	
	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 243	
	(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 40.)	
July 8, London.	Samuel Peters to Secretary of State (Grenville). For the appointment of his nephew to the office of Provost marshal for Cape Breton.	
	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 607	
	Certificate by Taitt of the good character of Peters.	611
	Petition of Amuel Peters for his nephew's appointment.	613
	Certificate by DesBarres of the sufferings of S. B. Peters, son of the late Colonel of the Queen's Rangers, for his loyalty.	617
July 9, Whitehall.	Nepean to Spiller. Hurd to be paid a moiety of his salary.	
	Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 38	
July 15, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends valuation of the buildings at Point Edward, and of saw-mill, &c.	
	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 503	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Valuation.	507
	Valuation of saw-mill and dams.	511

1790.

Proposal and agreement for building a lime kiln signed by DesBarres, 1st April, 1785. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 515

July 15,  
Whitehall.

Nepean to Spiller. To pay to Cuyler all that is due him till the date of his suspension and the moiety since then, the other moiety to be reserved for the person executing the duties of the office.

Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 39

July 19,  
London.

Cuyler to Secretary of State (Grenville). Thanks for restoration to office. Applies for the salary and allowances accrued during his suspension.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 247

July 31,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to the same. Dispatches received; the inconveniences of the mail service; how these might be remedied. 521

August 5,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Cannot approve of Tremain & Stout's offer of a vessel for the use of Government. Unless the expenses for the "Little Supply" can be restricted to £350 a year, cannot recommend her being continued. The vessel may be employed to enable him to visit the coast. Will recommend payment of present bills for contingent expenses, but cannot recommend future payments of the same kind. All Government property is to be disposed of, as it does not form part of the appendage of the Lieut. Governorship. 395

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 41.)

August 5,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Dorchester appointed to the command of the forces in North America; to communicate with him on the subject of the troops in Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 403  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 44.)

August 6,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Minutes of Council and ordinances received; the latter sent to committee of Council.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 407

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 45.)

August 23,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends report on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon as taken in 1787, with report of a man sent lately and who has just returned. These show that Cape Breton would be the first point of attack. Has sent duplicates to Dorchester, so that measures of defence might be taken, even in time of peace. Sends also return of militia. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 533

*Enclosed.* Deposition of Luke Keegan, showing the number of guns at St. Pierre; forty additional soldiers had arrived from France. A frigate had arrived but sailed, it was supposed for St. George's Bay, Newfoundland. Large quantities of coal are at St. Pierre. An engineer had arrived, it was supposed to fortify the place, but had returned to France. The Governor had gone to Boston to arrange for supplies of flour, etc. The desire to exchange St. Pierre and Miquelon for Cape Breton. 537

Table showing the number of ships, troops, men fit to bear arms, ordnance, etc., at and on the islands. 541

Return of militia on Cape Breton. The number in each district is given. The total resident was 598, and supposed number of Jersey men, who come every season, 500—a total of 1,098. The names of the commissioned officers are given. 545

August 25,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Ordinance against persons publishing libels is disallowed. 517

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 46.)

August 25,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Dorchester. Thanks for approbation. Sends return of men fit for the militia, with a plan of Cape Breton showing the rendezvous proposed in case of attack. The necessity for a large force to defend the town; the inhabitants, if attacked in strength, would retire to Mount Grenville, which can be easily fortified to resist a numerous enemy. The proposed works and men required are detailed. The arrangements for collecting vessels by signal to come under shelter. If the defence of the Gut

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1790.

- of Canso should be preferred, states his proposals to that effect, Point Carmick and Hawkesbury being the best fitted for defence. Recommends Capt. Core for engineer. No arms provided for the militia ; a depot might be at Sydney, Mount Grenville or wherever Dorchester might select. The great part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics under the influence of the priests ; on the moment of alarm, he would require the residence of the priests at his elbow. The island has been long disturbed by party feuds ; these and other reasons make it necessary to place the army in charge of the military. Steadiness and resolution have destroyed the scheme to make him unpopular, so that he can now count on 500 militia and nearly as many fishermen from Jersey ; the crews of the vessels would add to the number. The alarm at the reported withdrawal of the troops ; either militia or a provincial corps must be raised. Sends report and deposition on the state of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 569
- Plan of Cape Breton. 581
- August 29, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received order to reinstate Cuyler, which shall be obeyed. 549
- August 29, Sydney. Same to the same. Has received two Acts of Parliament, one to encourage settlers, the other to regulate trade with the West Indies. 553
- August 30, Sydney. Same to Nepean. Thanks for friendly services. Explains the course taken towards Cuyler ; his leniency construed into timidity, and the insolent conduct of Cuyler prevented by the Council ; the suspension having been made a Council affair, it prevented him (Macarmick) from pardoning Cuyler as he intended. 557
- August 31, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). Advice of sundry bills drawn on the Treasury and on Spiller, agent. Hopes to have instructions to assent to the bill for an excise on spirits. 561
- September 30, Sydney. Cossit to Morice. Church built at Sydney and occupied for service, but there are no pulpit, pews or seats and they cannot be supplied as Macarmick claims possession ; asks that this matter may be settled and that he may obtain pay and an allowance, for his house, etc. Asks also that the Church of England may be established in Cape Breton with parishes. Hiram Payne, recommended as schoolmaster, is still teaching but cannot be paid for a deputy ; asks for assistance. Payne intends to apply for Holy orders and to act as an itinerant missionary. The population of the town and county of Sydney is: men, 242 ; women, 119 ; male children under 14 years, 106 ; over that age, 32 ; females under 10 years, 94 ; over that age, 31. Nearly the same number is on the western part of the island ; most of them are French and Irish Roman Catholics. Has baptized 19 infants ; of communicants he has 28 inhabitants and 8 soldiers ; has married one couple and buried four persons. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 85
- September 30, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Arrival of H.M.S. "Dido" from Halifax, but without dispatches. Sends copy of letter to Dorchester, with report, etc. Col. Cor., C.B. vol. 66, p. 565
- (The enclosures are duplicates of letters which will be found at their dates, one to Dorchester of 25th August, incorrectly dated 23rd in this copy but altered, the others forwarded by Macarmick on 23rd August as enclosures.)
- October 5, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Minute respecting plaster of Paris sent to committee of Council. Instructions shall be sent him respecting restraints on granting land. 525
- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 46. Mr. Grenville was raised to the peerage as Lord Grenville on the 25th of the following November.)
- October 5, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Renewals of certain bills refused payment shall be protested equally with the originals. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 529.

1790.

- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 47, in which is copy of minute of Treasury, dated 28th November, 1764, with regulations for the expenditure of money by commanders-in-chief, p. 48.)
- October 6, Whitehall. Barnard to Fawkener. Sends copy of letter from Macarmick of 15th June, respecting plaster of Paris in Cape Breton. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 645  
The enclosure will be found at its date—15th June.
- October 7, Halifax. Robert Gray to Nepean. Applies for the office of Secretary of Cape Breton, vacant by the dismissal of Cuyler. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 619
- October 11, Sydney. Macarmick to Under Secretary of State (Barnard). Shall attend to numbering dispatches as required. Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 67, p. 1
- October 11, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received the instruction that the expense of the Treasury brig is not to exceed £350; sends copy of charter party to show that this has been complied with. One vessel cannot prevent the depredations on the mines, timber and plaster of Paris; the plunder of coal is evident from 400 tons being on the beach at St. Pierre. The activity of Pritchard; seizure of vessels engaged in clandestine trade, of which he gives details. Trial of an American vessel fixed; difficulty of getting a conviction from a jury. Applies for extension to him of Vice-Admiralty powers. Is glad to be relieved from the charge of the Government farm; what should be done with the materials? His efforts to enforce economy. Unanimity and harmony prevail in spite of Cuyler's pamphlet which has been circulated with uncommon diligence. 5  
*Enclosed.* Copy of charter party. 13
- October 11, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has always reported every occurrence to Dorchester, sending duplicate to the Secretary of State. 19
- October 11, Sydney. Same to the same. Has received copies of declaration on the part of Spain and acceptance on the part of the King, relative to the capture of vessels at Nootka Sound; also orders to continue works of defence. No previous orders were received for such works, nor is there any supply of arms and ammunition. 23
- October 16, London. Spiller to Nepean. For instructions as to the payment of bills drawn by Macarmick. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 53  
Vouchers. 57 to 83
- October 27, Sydney. Macarmick to Crawley. Cuyler having arrived to resume his duties, accounts are to be settled with him till the day of his arrival. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 623  
(Duplicate in vol. 67, p. 31).
- October 30, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Cuyler having resigned all his offices, Crawley must be continued until orders on the subject shall be received. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 27  
Enclosed is a duplicate of letter to Crawley of 27th October, which will be found at its date.
- October 30, Sydney. Crawley to Macarmick. Had received order (27th October) to deliver up the records of the Province to Cuyler, who replied that he had resigned his offices and declined to receive them. 35
- October 30, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received Order in Council disallowing an Act passed by his predecessor; no prosecution has taken place under its provisions. 39
- October 30, Sydney. Same to Under Secretary of State (Barnard). Sends schedule of letters written since the appointment of Grenville. 43  
*Enclosed.* Schedule. 47
- November 9, Point Edward. Macarmick to Cossit. Sends paragraph from Spiller's letter relative to the payment of Lovell for officiating during Cossit's absence. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 89  
Copy of letter from Lovell that his bill for salary had been protested. 90



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1790.
- Extract from Spiller's letter, that Lovell might apply to the minister for whom he had officiated. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 92
- November 22, Cossit to Macarmick. The proposal to make Lovell's demand a charge  
Sydney. on contingencies is just; he was not engaged to officiate during his (Cossit's) absence, on the advice of the church wardens and parishioners that it would be a waste of money to do so. 93
- Certificate by Taitt, that Lovell never officiated to the inhabitants during Cossit's absence. 97
- Certificate by DesBarres to the same effect. 101
- Statement by Morice, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to the same effect. 105
- November 29, Neither signature nor address. Part of the revenue of Cape Breton  
Sydney. should be applied to the opening of roads, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 640
- December 1, Memorial by Cuyler for payment of the moiety of salary, accrued whilst  
Sydney. Crawley was acting in his room. 643
- Enclosed.* Lists of fees, &c. 645, 647, 649
- December 2, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has drawn for the  
Sydney. amount due to the chartered vessel. It is not probable the charter can be renewed next season, as it is intended to fit her out as a privateer. Sends receipt. 55
- Receipt. 59
- December 2, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Send minutes for the last  
Sydney. half year and ordinance to regulate the retail of spirits. 61
- Enclosed.* Minutes from 9th May to 4th October. 65
- December 2, Macarmick to Spiller. Has received list of bills approved and disap-  
Sydney. proved; remonstrates against the rejection of that for Lovell's services during Cossit's absence; states his services. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 631
- Enclosed.* Extracts of minutes of Council of 7th October, 1788, and 13th August, 1789, respecting the services of Lovell as a clergyman. 635, 637
- Certificate by Macarmick of Lovell's services. 647
- December 2, Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends minutes of Council for the last  
Sydney. half year; copy of ordinance for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, and return of vessels entered and cleared in Cape Breton. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, 657
- Enclosed.* Minutes, the same as those enclosed in letter of same date to Secretary of State.
- Ordinance for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. 695
- Vessels entered and cleared in Cape Breton. 699 701
- December 3, Macarmick to Nepean. Hopes that Petrie has delivered the letter  
Sydney. addressed to him (Nepean). From there being no dispatches by the September or October packets, supposes nothing is to be done for the defence of Cape Breton. Cuyler has never called; he stated to Crawley he had resigned, and, it is reported, intends going to Montreal. He has dispersed his pamphlet in the Colonies and United States to the great injury of his (Macarmick's) character. Recommends Mathews to be Chief Justice, should Gibbons not return. Sees that a Mr. Welch is appointed Controller of the port; recommends Plant for the salary during the time he served. Has granted Lovell a certificate for the time he performed the duty during Cossit's absence. The difficulty Crawley has met with from Cuyler. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 109
- December 5, Same to the same. Has just received two letters from Grenville, brought  
Sydney. by a gentleman from Halifax; the civility of the postmaster there. 113
- December 6, Same to Secretary of State (Grenville). Dispatches received with minutes  
Sydney. of the Treasury concerning bills he has drawn. 117
- December 6, Deputy Provost marshal to Taitt (?). Reports that two men under sen-  
Sydney. tence of death were reprieved and pardoned; two others broke gaol, to the

1790.

satisfaction of all parties ; a debtor did the same and fled to Halifax, where he settled with his creditors, but he (the deputy) had to suffer the loss of £20. The horrid state of the gaol, but can get nothing done to improve it. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 639

December 7, Sydney. Lovell to Spiller. Calls attention to the expense caused by the protest of the bill drawn for his salary. 643

December 8, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmits and recommends memorial from Day, the gaoler and crier of the Court. 643

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 121

*Enclosed.* Memorial from Day for an allowance as gaoler, &c. 125

December 20, London. Gibbons to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends copy of petition praying that he may be heard before being condemned. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 653

December 25, London. Samuel Peters to Nepean. Refers to petition for the appointment of his nephew and asks him (Nepean) to remind the Secretary of State of the application. 661

No date. Macarmick to ———. States the offences of Cuyler and the course of conduct which led to his suspension ; his own purity of motive. It will be impossible to recompense him (Macarmick) adequately for all the difficulties he has had to struggle against by the action of disappointed men, who took every opportunity to oppose him, but he has overcome this opposition and gained the confidence of the people. Has written to the Treasury on the insufficiency of his emoluments. Sends the opinion of Wentworth, Surveyor General, on the benefit of working the collieries. 649

(The letter is not addressed, but ends with compliments to Mrs. Butler.)

1791.  
January 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Transmitted proposed ordinance for raising a revenue by a tax on spirits ; now proposes an addition by a tax on the exportation of moose skins ; reasons for the tax, the produce of which would enable him to open roads and the meat could be sold in the market at a penny a pound, it being now left in the woods to perish for want of roads. The value of plaster of Paris extolled in American newspapers ; proposes to send a sample. Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony. Sir Richard Hughes has given assurance of protection to the island by the fleet. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 149

January 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends duplicate of letter he has written to Secretary of State. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 703  
(The duplicate follows ; the original immediately precedes letter to the Lords of Trade.)

January 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends state of Council for the half year ending 25th December. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 157

*Enclosed.* State of the Council on the 25th December. 161

January 21, London. Gibbons to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends copy of his case submitted to the Privy Council ; prays for an investigation. 161

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 107

February 7, Sydney. Macarmick to the same. The "W. W. Grenville" schooner being sold, cannot be employed for the season. Has contracted with Stout to fit out the "Little Supply" on favourable terms. Hopes to exchange that vessel for a swifter sailer, at a cost not to exceed £350. 165

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 165

February 19, London. Des Barres to the Duke of Richmond. Statement of his case and the obstructions he had met with in attempts at justification. 165

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 141

February 25, London. Spiller to Nepean. Has not honoured Lovell's bill for officiating as minister in Cape Breton for seven months. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 657

March 5, London. Des Barres to Secretary of State (Grenville). States his case and his determination to vindicate his character in the face of all the obstructions with which he had been met. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 111

Duplicate follows.

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1791.  
 March 11, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received six charts of the harbours of Ireland, news of the death of the Duke of Cumberland and that a Convention had been signed with Spain. Dissensions in Cape Breton have ceased for the last two years. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 169
- March 11, Sydney. Same to Nepean. Has been shown duplicate of letter from the Board of Customs respecting a person to take charge of the revenue but on the advice of the Attorney General will not interfere till he hear direct from the Board. Recommends Dodd for the appointment, or one of two officers (not named) now in London. 173
- March 11, London. Sparrow to the same. Asks for his influence to have his accounts settled. 661
- March 18, London. Taitt to Spiller. He (Spiller) is to write officially to Nepean in regard to the payment of his (Taitt's) salary. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 131
- March 19, London. Spiller to Nepean. Asks for directions as to payment of bills drawn by Macarmick. 127
- March 28, Whitehall. Duke of Richmond to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends paper from DesBarres for consideration. 139
- April 9, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Transmits report of Attorney and Solicitor General on licenses of occupation; desires him to recover the lands held by DesBarres, which he may grant to some person who can bring a suit of ejectment. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 129  
 (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 51.)
- April 11, London. Memorial of Gibbons for payment of his salary and arrears as Chief Justice of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 665
- April 30, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Sends report of the committee of Council on the clandestine exportation of plaster of Paris. 133  
 (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 51.)
- April 30, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Has communicated to the Admiralty his representation on the want of a Vice-Admiralty Court in Cape Breton. Has represented to the Treasury the propriety of making an allowance to Day, the gaoler. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 137  
 (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 52.)
- May 5, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Sends letter of inquiry from Mrs. Vigier of Cherbourg, respecting her two brothers, Lewis and Charles Frigot, who sailed for Louisbourg in 1754 or 1755, and requests him to ascertain whether they are alive or dead. They were in Louisbourg in 1763. Mrs. Vigier, their only sister, has not heard from them since 1774. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 141  
*Enclosed.* Copy of letter (in French) from Mrs. Vigier to M. de la Luzerne. 145  
 (Copy of the covering letter is in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 52.)
- May 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Sends minutes of Council for the last half year. Harmony has prevailed, in spite of Cuyler's efforts to the contrary. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 193  
*Enclosed.* Minutes. 197  
 A similar letter, with duplicates of the minutes, was sent to Lords of Trade. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, pp. 715, 719
- May 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Had been informed of the existence of a lake to the north-west of the island, which, in the apprehension of war with Spain, he had desired Nugent to survey, as furnishing the most practicable communication for cattle to Mount Grenville; recommends payment to the surveyor. Congratulates him (Grenville) on the mark he had received of the royal approbation [his elevation to the peerage]. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 215
- May 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received copies of convention with Spain, the speech from the Throne and addresses in reply. 219

1791.  
May (?), Nepean to la Luzerne (in French). Orders were sent to the Governor of Cape Breton to make inquiries respecting the succession of Gilles Grondin ; transmits copy of the letter sent on 13th November, 1788, in consequence of letter from Barthelemy of the 11th of that month. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 54
- June 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Sends Order in Council to restore Gibbons to his office of Chief Justice and President and member of Council, on a report from committee of Council censuring the conduct of Gibbons, but recommending his restoration, owing to his general good character. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 177  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 54.)
- June 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Macarmick. Sends extracts from letters from M. de Montmorin, forwarded by the Marquis de la Luzerne, asking that inquiry be made respecting the heirs and property of Gilles Grondin, who died at Petit Laurent le Bec 15 years before. A similar inquiry, had been desired to be made by Sydney in a letter dated 13th November, 1788, which had not been answered. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 181  
Note from de la Luzerne, dated 19th May and extract dated 10th February (both in French). 185, 189  
(Copy of covering letter in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 56.)
- June 7,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Grenville) to Gibbons. Communicates the decision in his case. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 55
- June 7,  
London. Same to Dundas, with an enclosure, apparently the memorial from Des Barres. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 135
- July 1,  
London. DesBarres to Nepean. Asks for a copy of the letter of accusations written by Hurd to Sydney. 151  
On the 2nd July, DesBarres sent his servant for the copy. 155
- July 13,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Thanks for attention to the representation respecting a Court of Vice Amiralty ; the necessity for such a court. The amounts recommended for the salary and allowance to the gaoler. A salary should be allowed to the clerk of the Crown. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 223
- July 13,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has received order to prevent the carrying away of plaster of Paris. 227
- July 13,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has drawn for the expenses of the "Little Supply." In consequence of the amount that would require to be laid out on her for repairs, has purchased a schooner lately seized and condemned. The irregularities in the revenue office. 231  
*Enclosed.* Receipt for the purchase money of the schooner "Letty." 235
- July 13,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has received orders to resume lands held under license of occupation ; no trouble, he believes, will be given by those in possession. 237
- July 13,  
Sydney. Leave of absence to Crawley. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 66, p. 627
- July 20,  
London. Samuel Peters to Secretary of State (Dundas). Calls his attention to a memorial, praying for the appointment of S. B. Peters to be Provost marshal in Cape Breton. Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 21, p. 385
- August 9,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Grenville). Has drawn for repairs to public buildings, for contingencies and for salary to Day, messenger to the Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 241  
Receipts. 245 to 269
- September 1,  
London. Sparrow to Nepean. Sends result of the arbitration in the case between him (Sparrow) and DesBarres. Justifies his own course as one of the members of the Council of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 159  
Arbitration award. 163

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1791.  
September 1, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). How he proposes to obtain the "Greyhound" in exchange for the "Little Supply" and the "Letty." Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 271
- September 1, Sydney. Same to the same. The uncultivated state of large grants of land; how far can he extend the time for applying for patents for lands granted? Extract from minutes of Council, 7th July, 1788. 275  
The same from those of 28th June, 1790. 283  
279
- September 1, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received order to restore Gibbons; the necessity for his suspension; the happy result in the establishment of harmony. 287
- September 1, Sydney. Same to the same. Has received letters respecting the persons from France of whom information is asked; did not receive the letter of November, 1788; inquiries are in progress. 291
- September 1, Sydney. Same to the same. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office in succession to Grenville. 295
- September 17, London. DesBarres to the same. Sends copy of letter addressed to Grenville and demands a fair trial as a matter of justice. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 167  
List of papers, of which DesBarres requests official copies. 171
- September 17, London. Dolben to Secretary of State (Dundas). Urges that the case of DesBarres be investigated, as promised by Grenville. 175
- September 26, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Dolben. He cannot take any course in the case of DesBarres but what he had stated in writing him, the accounts being before the Treasury. 183
- September 26, Whitehall. Same to DesBarres. The examination of his accounts is before the Treasury; shall transmit to their Lordships copies of his communications. 179
- September 29, Sydney. Address to Judge Smith on his leaving Cape Breton, asking him to urge measures for the prosperity of the island. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 683
- October 5, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn for the amount due to Tremain & Stout for manning the Treasury brig; the arrangements he is making for the vessel's employment. 299  
*Enclosed.* Copy of the agreement with Tremain & Stout for manning the "Little Supply." 303
- October 19, London. Taitt to Nepean. Sends extracts from letters received from Cape Breton; he (Taitt) is likely to be a considerable loser in his private property, owing to the conduct of the Lieut.-Governor. If more information is wanted about the surveys, shall wait on him (Nepean). 675  
*Enclosed.* Extract from letter from Cape Breton without signature. Cape Breton likely to be depopulated, the inhabitants believing that Government does not wish to retain it. The father of the writer and 300 loyalist families intend to leave the State (not named) and remove to Canada, to be followed by the loyalists in St. John Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 669  
The second extract is of the same general character. 671
- October 24, London. Taitt to Nepean. Report on Nugent's claim for his services as deputy surveyor general. 671
- November 16, Sydney. Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends minutes of Council for the last half year and return of vessels entered and cleared. B.T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 735  
*Enclosed.* Minutes from 9th July to 9th November. 739  
Return of vessels entered and cleared. 751
- November 17, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copy of letter from Tremain & Stout on the return of bill protested; sends list of bills drawn against the annual grant and asks that Spiller be instructed to correspond more regularly and to pay the salaries of the officers every six months. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 307  
*Enclosed.* Tremain & Stout to Macarmick, 17th November. 311

- 1791.
- November 17, List of bills drawn on contingencies account. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 315  
 Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends minutes and state of  
 the Council. 319  
*Enclosed.* Minutes. 323  
 State of the Council. 335
- December 18, Cossit to Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Recommends Judge  
 Sydney. Smith, who can give information of the obstacles to the progress of the  
 Church of England in Cape Breton. 691
- December 24, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received orders to send  
 Sydney. a collection of the laws of Cape Breton; the secretary is transcribing them,  
 there being no printer. 339
- December 24, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has been informed of the  
 Sydney. death on 25th November, of Parr, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.  
 Not being aware of the arrangements for taking charge of Nova Scotia, it  
 being reported that Fanning is to act, will not leave Cape Breton on an  
 uncertainty. 343  
*Enclosed.* List of official letters sent during 1791. 351  
 List of those received during 1791. 357
- December 27, Macarmick to Hon. W. Smith. Sends dispatches. The high approbation  
 Sydney. he has of his (Smith's) conduct as senior puisne judge. 673  
*Enclosed.* List of papers sent. 679
- December 30, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits letter from  
 Sydney. Kavanagh respecting the persons inquired for by the French Ambassador.  
 361  
*Enclosed.* Lawrence Kavanagh, Arichat, can get no information respecting  
 Louis and Francis Frigot, or of the heirs of Gilles Grondin. The priest  
 has now returned; he may get more information from him. 365
- December 30, Macarmick to Nepean. Has given Nugent leave of absence to try to  
 Sydney. obtain a settlement of accounts. Recommends him as a deserving officer.  
 369
- 1792.
- January 1, Mathews to Judge Smith (?). Asks to obtain his opinion whether after  
 Sydney. a suit has been declared by an Attorney General to be illegal, a Lieutenant-  
 Governor can order its prosecution and if the Attorney General is bound  
 to obey such order. 695
- January 2, Same to Macarmick. His opinion of the illegality of the suit ordered  
 Point Amelie. against Moxley to recover the coal mines, remains unchanged, but having  
 been ordered by His Excellency to do so, sends form of a lease to be granted  
 to some one in whose name the writ of ejectment can be taken out. 699
- January 28, Crawley to King. Transmits certificate and asks that an order issue for  
 London. his salary. 705  
*Enclosed.* Certificate and affidavit. 709, 711  
 Minute of Council, 29th March, 1791, respecting the restoration of Cuy-  
 ler to office and the notice to that effect sent to Crawley. 715
- February 28, Memorial by Gibbons for payment of the arrears of his salary. (Possibly  
 London. the 24th.) 719
- April 4, C. Neville to King. Transmits memorial from Lovell to be laid before  
 Woolwich. the Secretary of State. 723  
*Enclosed.* Memorial for compensation for his services as minister at  
 Cape Breton. 727  
 Certificate and other papers relating to Lovell's appointment. 731 to 735
- May 1, King to Spiller. To pay Hurd a moiety of his salary.  
 Whitehall. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 57
- May 15, Lease of coal mines to Tremain & Stout. Enclosed in Ogilvie to Port-  
 Sydney. land, 30th October, 1798, which see.
- June 5, Des Barres to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has learned that Ingouville  
 London. has been deprived of the mill leased to him. The mill and buildings were

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1792.
- erected by him (Des Barres) and are his property, the charge on which Ingouville was dispossessed being false. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 187
- June 5, Montreal. Cuyler to the Treasury for payment of sums due to him during his tenure of the office of Secretary, &c., of Cape Breton. 191  
*Enclosed.* Two accounts. 195, 197
- June 16, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received the King's speech and addresses. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 381
- June 16, Sydney. Same to King. Has received word that a reduction of £300 has been made on the contingencies. The refusal of Spiller to meet bills and his neglect to write. 385
- June 24, Sydney. Receipt from Tremain & Stout for bills drawn on the Treasury for manning, &c., the "Lady Apsley." 445
- June 31 (Sic), London. Miscellaneous observations on the coal trade of Cape Breton, signed "Jas. Miller." 737
- July 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copy of the minutes of Council for the last half year. 399  
*Enclosed.* Minutes. 403
- July 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has been unable to effect the exchange of the "Little Supply" and the "Lady Apsley" for the "Greyhound." Is obliged, on account of damage to the bottoms of both vessels from worms, to order repairs. Sends duplicate of contract with Tremain & Stout for the present season. 437  
*Enclosed.* Agreement, 24th March, 1792, with Tremain & Stout for manning, &c., the "Lady Apsley." The first part is the same as that for the "Little Supply" of 24th June, 1791, but there are more onerous conditions added, the amount allowed being largely increased, so that practically they are different agreements.
- July 3, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends accounts and has drawn for contingent expenses. The annoyance caused by bills previously drawn having been protested. 417  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 421 to 435
- July 4, Ipswich. Sir John Rous to Secretary of State (Dundas). Applies to have Crawley appointed secretary, &c., of Cape Breton. 739
- July 4, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. The increasing value of the coal mines in Cape Breton; how they are to be managed; full report respecting them should be furnished. Desires him to send the names of six of the most respectable characters, so that one or two may be added to the Council, all the members of which appear at present to be office holders. In consequence of Ingouville's losses on the lands held under license of occupation, he is to have a three years' lease of the lands, mills, &c., at a nominal rent, which may be renewed at the end of the term. 373  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 57.)
- July 26, Sydney. Ingram Ball to Nepean. Is afraid his conduct has been misrepresented. His service on the bench; points out vacant situations. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 755
- August 2, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Sends copy of communication from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that he (Macarmick) has refused to induct Cossit and has granted lands reserved for a glebe and burying ground; an answer to these complaints to be made. 389  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 60.)
- August 4, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits collection of laws; those passed during his administration are complete; has sent all the others he received from his predecessor or could otherwise obtain. Has not prepared duplicates for the Lords of Trade, as the bill he drew for the expense of making copies for the outposts, &c., was protested. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 451
- August 4, Sydney. Same to the same. Has received copy of proclamation forbidding all the King's subjects from "taking any commission at sea from any foreign

	1792.	Prince or State now in amity with His Majesty." Has published the proclamation as ordered.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 455
August 8,	Whitehall.	King to Macarmick. Why certain bills were not accepted; how bills should be drawn.	393
		(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 61.)	
August 13,	Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Arrangement for the public sale of the "Little Supply," to avoid further expense for repairs.	
			Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 459
August 23,	London.	Neville to Nepean. Further respecting Lovell's claim.	763
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate by Macarmick.	767
		Affidavit by Lovell of the services he performed.	769
August 24,	Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends extracts from minutes relative to the granting of lands.	463
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from minutes, 28th June, 1790, and 24th August, 1792.	467, 475
August 30,	London.	Morice to Nepean. The case of Cossit; Lovell has no just claim on Government for the salary he asks.	771
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Cossit to Macarmick, that Lovell was never engaged to do the duty during his (Cossit's) absence. This letter will be found at its date, 22nd November, 1790.	
August (?).		Memorial (undated) from Ingouville, for a license or lease of the saw mills and lands held by him under license of occupation.	745
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of license of occupation.	747
		Copy of contract between DesBarres and Ingouville.	751
September 1,	Sydney.	Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends return of vessels entered and cleared for the half year ending on the 5th of July.	
			B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 755
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	759
September 4,	London.	Spiller to Macarmick, enclosed in letter from Mathews of 6th May, 1796, which see.	
September 7,	Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. The sum of £350 for the services of a Government vessel is not at any time to be exceeded, and of that sum no more is to be drawn than is absolutely necessary.	
			Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 447
		(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 63.)	
September 21,	London.	DesBarres to Secretary of State (Dundas). Remonstrates against the long delay of the Treasury to settle his accounts, in which there is nothing obscure, irregular or dishonest.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 199
October 6,	Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Explains at length the course taken with Cossit, who complains of not being inducted by him (Macarmick); sends copy of induction by DesBarres, which has always been observed, and certificates of service granted accordingly. Other documents, plans, &c., enclosed.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 523
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Warrant of induction by DesBarres to Cossit.	535
		Offer by Macarmick to resign three guineas each, for fees due on land, to workmen, if they will work that amount out in finishing the inside of the church.	539
		The names of the tradesmen.	541
		Copy of 50th article of instructions relative to assigning land for a glebe.	543
		Extract from minute of Council, 24th May, 1788, ordering land to be assigned for a glebe.	547
		Plan of Spanish River and Sydney, showing the Crown and glebe lands.	551
		A larger plan, showing glebe and school lands.	553
		Mathews, Attorney General, to Macarmick. Respecting the charges made by Cossit and enclosing documents.	555



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1792.

(This letter is dated 15th October, although enclosed in Macarmick's of the 6th.)

Report of survey left by Cossit, with two plans showing the glebe lands and minutes of Council on the subject and on that of military ground dated 2nd January, 1787, and 7th July, 1788. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 563 to 580

Ingram Ball to Macarmick, 12th October, stating that Cossit had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the glebe lands now granted. 583

October 6,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas) sends account of the coal mines and how the barracks are supplied with fuel; also copy of contract with Tremain & Stout. No grant of land has been made without reserving the coal. Forwards the names of six persons eligible for the Council. His exertions to promote industry in the province; has always relieved the poor and distressed; his personal expense for this and for hospitality and entertainments. His successful efforts to restore harmony; for this end he has selected the most prudent and best qualified for the Council. 485

*Enclosed.* Return of coal raised on Spanish River from 10th October, 1787, to 10th October, 1792. The result of each year's working is given separately 497

Coal contract with Tremain & Stout. 499

"List and description of six persons, the most respectable for property and character." 503

(The names of other seven are given, four of whom are merchants from Jersey, engaged in the fishery.)

October 7,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Reports the steps he has taken with respect to the three years' lease ordered to be given to Ingouville. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 507

October 12,  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Cannot understand Spiller's intention respecting the accounts he has furnished to the commissioners of audit. Sends attested accounts to be submitted to them if he (Dundas) so determine. 511

*Enclosed.* Order from the commissioners for auditing the public accounts to Macarmick to account for £430 ls. 5d., by sending an attested account and the vouchers. 515

Attested account of bills drawn. 519

October 12,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to King. The hardship he must suffer in losing the amount he has paid for copying the minutes; he has drawn for the contingent expenses less that sum. Thanks for permission being given for the officers to draw for their salaries half yearly. 587

October 16,  
Sydney.

Same to Nepean. Congratulates him on his restoration to health. Thanks for his good offices which he had lost during his (Nepean's) absence from duty. 591

October 20,  
Sydney.

Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). How the "Little Supply" was disposed of; sends copy of the valuation. 595

*Enclosed.* Valuation. 599

October 20,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn in favour of Tremain & Stout for manning, etc., the Treasury schooner "Lady Apsley." 631

*Enclosed.* Receipt by Tremain & Stout for bills drawn on account of the "Lady Apsley." 635

November 1,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends extracts from minutes of Council on a letter from Phelan, Roman Catholic priest at Arichat, and on petition from 111 heads of Roman Catholic families in the neighbourhood of Mount Grenville stating the hardships these families would undergo if their chapel and land could be held by Phelan. Asks for instructions as to the power of the Catholic Bishop of Quebec in such a case. Application from the French missionary at St. Pierre for leave to settle in the province, he having refused to take the oaths prescribed at St. Pierre; most of the Acadian families there, it is reported, desire to return to Cape

1792.

Breton. Inclination of the settlers from London to emigrate to the United States; finds that that government is paying forty shillings a head to captains for all the people they can bring from Cape Breton; the designs of the Americans on the island on account of the fisheries.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 603

*Enclosed.* Extract from minute of Council, 24th October, on a letter from Phelan, Roman Catholic priest at Arichat, that Jones, a friar, had arrived with a Frenchman with pretended orders from the Bishop of Quebec to dismiss him and appoint the Frenchman; states the law on the subject. The Council determined that Jones had no authority in the case, and had heard nothing prejudicial to Phelan's character. 611

Extract from minute, 29th October, on petition signed by 111 Roman Catholics in the district of Mount Grenville against Phelan, founded altogether on statements made by Jones, a priest from Nova Scotia who is attempting to introduce a Frenchman in room of Phelan, against whom there have not been any complaints till the arrival of Jones. 617

Macarmick to the petitioners. That both parties should appear before him, and the case should have full consideration. The letter approved of by the Council. 621

November 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Grenville, in absence of Dundas) to Macarmick. No extra pay allowed to the secretary of the province for collecting and copying the Acts. Sufficient time has been given to claimants for land to establish their claims. 481

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 64.)

November 28,  
London.

Morice to Nepean. Returns the papers in the Cossit case; has taken extracts, which he will lay before the board of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 67, p. 759

December 1,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends copies of minutes of Council, ordinances and returns of vessels entered and cleared. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 763

*Enclosed.* Minutes from 2nd April to 28th November. 769

Ordinance regulating the export of fish, lumber, etc. 795

Return of vessels entered and cleared. 803

December 4,  
Sydney.

Taitt to Nepean. Complains of the present system of government, which tends to ruin those who have laid out money, although the land is fertile and productive. The character of the inhabitants of Nairchat (Arichat) and neighbourhood, who are mostly Acadians; their dissatisfaction with their priest, Father Whelan (Phelan elsewhere); the advantage of putting a good French priest over them, who would be worth more than two regiments in securing the obedience of the French Acadians and Indians, and should be subject in spiritual matters to the Bishop of Quebec—not to the see of Rome. Deserted state of Sydney; many of the inhabitants removed to the United States, and more will follow. Grants made in spite of orders, which will remain unsettled so long as the present Lieut.-Governor and officers remain in power; no justice is to be obtained since Gibbons was suspended; the extortions practised; the judges are tools of the Lieut.-Governor, who draws an exorbitant sum from the coal fees, from the gaol, which has not been used for two years, from the government vessel, which is rotten and useless, and from other sources, his avowed object being to make money. The ruinous state of the church, on which the amount charged has not been expended. Germans from Lunenburg propose to come to Cape Breton next spring, if the owner of the grant on the Miré will parcel out lots for them; if not, they will return to Germany. Other charges; urges the dismissal of the whole Council, etc. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 343

December 15,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Arrival of McKinnon, to take the office of Secretary, &c., who states that a considerable emigration may be expected from Scotland. The advantages he hopes for from this emigration. Arrival of mails at Halifax. 1

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1792.  
December 24, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn in favour of Tremain & Stout for manning, &c., the "Lady Apsley." The sale of the "Little Supply." The damage to the "Lady Apsley" by worms. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 5
- 9
- December 24, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copies of minutes, ordinances, state of the Council and lists of correspondence for 1792. 11
- Enclosed. Minutes of Council, 2nd April to 20th November, 1792. 17
- Ordinances. 43
- State of the Council, 1st December. 51
- Lists of official letters to and from the Secretary of State. 55, 59
1793.  
January 16, Barton. Dolben to Secretary of State (Dundas). Besides the accounts now before the Treasury, there are other charges against Des Barres to be investigated. If a settlement is not made before the meeting of Parliament, the case must be brought before the House of Commons for redress. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 203
- February 5, Sydney. Ingouville to King. Complains that the lands held by him under license of occupation have been granted to different individuals and that what has been assigned to him, in consequence of orders, consists of swamp and lake, the desire of Macarmick being to obtain possession of the saw mill, &c. The reduction of the duty on coal would double the revenue, and the expense saved on the schooners, which are of no use, would open roads. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 351
- February 9, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received instructions to restrict the expense for the Treasury vessels as much as possible; his efforts to that end. 63
- March 28, Sydney. Same to the same. Dispatches received; sends lists of persons having equitable claims for land and of those to whom grants have been passed. New applications have been represented. The list contains chiefly old settlers, native Acadians, old soldiers and loyalists, who have obtained warrants of survey, but most of them have been unable to pay the fees. How is he to deal with the indigent, when they come to take out their grants? Some French Acadian inhabitants, on Isle Madame and neighbourhood are able to pay the fees but refuse to do so and the difficulty of enforcing payment is increased by the mutinous conduct discovered in Canada among the military and settlers. 71
- Enclosed. Return of persons having equitable claims to grants (the names, 129 in number, are all given). 79
- List of persons to whom grants were made during the administration of Des Barres. (Names given; the "situation" merely states the grants to be town lots, farm lots and town and farm lots combined.) 83
- List of persons to whom grants have been made during Macarmick's administration. (The list is in the same form as the preceding.) 89
- April 5, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The King's wharf carried away by a storm; the Attorney General considers that the Crown, not the contractor, should rebuild it, the contractor being only responsible for repairs. Asks for the opinion of the law officers, the danger being that a contractor may take means to destroy a wharf, if called on for repairs. 319
- April 16, Sydney. Same to the same. Has received dispatches and order for the withdrawal of the troops; sends Council minute on the subject. Should the Americans assist their allies, the French, Cape Breton would be first attacked and, if taken, would be so fortified as to make its recapture very difficult. Indeed the Governor of St. Pierre has always had this conquest in view and could get men from Boston, even though the measure was not openly countenanced by the States. The Americans esteem the fisheries so highly and the situation so consequential for an attack on the trade of Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland by privateers, that he thinks it not unlikely the attack is in contemplation should war be declared. The Highland emigrants would

1793.

be a valuable acquisition to the militia ; the population has diminished since the removal of the 21st regiment, and the Jersey fishermen would not be so likely to come as usual. The suitableness of Cape Breton for a military depot, or for receiving convalescents from the West Indies. Shall take steps to raise the militia ; but there are no artillery, arms, ammunition nor accoutrements. Sends state of the number liable to serve as militia, but refers to his letter of 30th September, 1790, for full information.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 95

(The letter of 30th September, 1790, enclosed one to Dorchester of 25th August, with strength of Cape Breton, plan, &c. These letters will be found at their respective dates.)

*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 16th April, 1792.

101

Number of resident inhabitants liable to serve in the militia. The number in each division of each district is given. The totals are :

District of Sydney .....	143
“ Mount Grenville.....	243
“ Louisbourg, Gabarus and Main-à-Dieu..	37

— 423

107

April 18.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits application from McKinnon, which he cannot recommend. 111

*Enclosed.* Application from McKinnon, for 6,000 acres of land. 115April 25,  
London.

Memorial of John Murray for payment of half salary to enable him to sail for Cape Breton to take possession of his appointment of Provost marshal. 355

May 13,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Had received circular that France declared war against the King on the 1st of February ; has laid the circular before the Council, whose minute he encloses, and has issued a proclamation to make the declaration public. 119

*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 26th April. 123May 15,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Is sending dispatches by a vessel to St. Pierre, to meet the British squadron gone to capture the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in hopes to find a speedy conveyance from Newfoundland. American fishermen report that armed vessels are collecting in a New England port, but the information is not sufficiently authentic for him to act on. 127

May 31,  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Arrival of four persons from the Magdalen Islands, who for two years and upwards had been trying to emigrate to His Britannic Majesty's dominions, asking that they, their families and others, to the number of 250, might be admitted to Cape Breton as British subjects. Had consulted the Council, who recommended that they should be allowed to remain till His Majesty's pleasure should be known. They had not taken the oath to the French republic, of which they spoke with horror. As an act of caution, he had placed them on a tract of land at the mouth of the harbour, where they can carry on the fishery. At Arichat 10 open shallops had arrived with 115 souls and 11 head of cattle from Miquelon ; two others with 14 souls had arrived at Main-à-Dieu, all desiring to become British subjects. Has reported to Halifax the arrival of so many people, so that an armed vessel might be sent as a measure of precaution. 131

June 27,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Miller. Instructions respecting coal in Cape Breton and other provinces and salt springs in Upper Canada. Enclosed in letter to Macarmick of 22nd September, which see.

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1.)

June 29,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copies of minutes of Council and of an ordinance. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 153

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 15th December, 1792, to 10th June, 1793. 159

The minutes were enclosed to the Lords of Trade on the same date as also,

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1793. Ordinance to prevent the obstruction to the passage of fish in the rivers.  
B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 813  
807
- The covering letter.
- July 2, Macarnick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Reports bills drawn.  
Sydney. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 189
- Enclosed.* Attested account of Tremain & Stout for contingencies,  
receipt enclosed. 193
- Vouchers. 195 to 203
- July 4, Macarnick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends report on the condi-  
Sydney. tion, &c., of the "Lady Apsley" and correspondence. Has ordered provisions to be laid in at Halifax to save expense. Sends estimate of the expense to render the guns serviceable; has applied to the brigadier for two more. Return of arms, ammunition and accoutrements enclosed. 205
- Enclosed.* Correspondence with Commissioner Duncan and report of the master shipwright on the "Lady Apsley." 209, 211, 213
- Estimate for the repair of six iron four pounders. 217
- Return of arms, &c. 219
- July 5, Macarnick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn for provisions  
Sydney. laid in for the "Lady Apsley." 247
- Enclosed.* Account attested and receipted. 251
- July 10, Macarnick to Lords of Trade. Sends returns of vessels entered and  
Sydney. cleared for the half year ending 5th July. B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 851
- Enclosed.* Returns. 855
- October 8, Macarnick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn bills for the  
Sydney. "Lady Apsley." Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68 p. 291
- Vouchers and pay lists follow.
- July 25, Macarnick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copy of newspaper  
Sydney. from Boston. (Account of the massacre at Cap François, St. Domingo). In consequence will take military precautions; has warned the Lieutenant-Governors of the different provinces and the military and naval commanders. 239
- Enclosed,* Account of the massacre at Cap François. 243
- August 7, Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarnick. Can trace no authority for  
Whitehall. any portion of the revenues of the coal mines being reserved for the Commander-in-chief, or Lieutenant-Governor. Refers him to letter of 19th April, 1786, for instructions with which the lease to Tremain & Stout is incompatible. A proper person has been appointed to survey the mines and report. In the meantime Tremain & Stout are to be permitted to work the mines on the terms agreed on; the sums received on that account to be kept distinct; a proper person to be appointed to attend to the measurement of the coal raised and a wharf to be built for shipment. He is to send returns of the imports and exports. The imperfect information in the returns of persons entitled to lands; the grants may be perfected but the half fees payable by the Crown are only to be charged for disbanded soldiers and loyalists. If he is satisfied of the peaceable disposition of the Acadians on Richmond Island they may remain. No person to be allowed to settle on Crown lands without special permission. McKinnon's application is premature; no report has been made whether the settlers expected by him have, or have not arrived. Arms shall be provided from Halifax for the militia. 141
- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 65.)
- August 12, Cox (Engineer) to Macarnick. The high price of labour; asks for au-  
Sydney. thority to collect intrenching tools to complete the battery at Point Edward. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 151
- August 14, Same to the same. The work at the battery going on slowly, from the  
Sydney. difficulty in procuring hands. 153.

1793.  
August 26,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). It being the fishing season, he has not called out the militia; has only added a few hands to the "Lady Apsley"; two are under Lieutenant Colonel Moore at Mount Grenville, who has charge of 100 stand of arms; four will be placed in two gun boats to guard the harbour; roads cut, &c. Neither cannon nor ammunition yet received; how he proposes to supply them. Vessels overdue suspected to be captured; an American privateer, under French colours, seized and carried into Halifax. Expects no serious attempts on the island till October; his anxiety about the safety of the settlers; if satisfied about the grants they would fight and preserve the island till succour could arrive. Sends return of male settlers, cattle and shallops. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 259  
*Enclosed.* Return of male settlers. The numbers (not names) are given for each settlement. 263
- September 1,  
Sydney. Macarmick to King. Will attend to the matters ordered in letter of 22nd June. 287
- September 2,  
Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Dundas). Since writing, learns that a 44 gun French ship is at Boston, preparing to sail for Cape Breton. A French fleet with numerous privateers is at New York, making ready for an expedition. The brigadier is to supply ammunition but no provisions. 267
- September 4,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. If the French families are well disposed they would form a valuable addition to Cape Breton when peace is restored; in the meantime they should be well watched and an opportunity taken to send them to Nova Scotia, where they can do no mischief if so inclined. Approves of his course respecting the "Lady Apsley"; if no longer fit for service another vessel may be procured. 223  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 72.)
- September 22,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Sends copy of instructions to Miller for the management of the coal mines, erection of a shipping quay, &c. He is to assist Miller in carrying out the instructions. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 227  
*Enclosed.* Secretary of State to Miller. He is appointed to examine and report on the coal mines in Cape Breton and other provinces and to examine and report on the salt springs in Upper Canada. 231  
Additional instruction, dated 22nd September, to report on a plan, the expense, &c., of building a durable quay for shipping coal from Cape Breton. 235  
(Copy of covering letter in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 73.)
- September 22,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Miller. In addition to other instructions he is to have a stone wharf constructed for the shipping of coal. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 74  
*Enclosed.* Instructions, 27th June, 1793, for the work to be done at the coal mines. 75
- September 26,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends copy of an affidavit, which has caused great alarm. The defensive measures taken make it impossible to restrict in time of war the expenses to the amount voted. How he has arranged for defence; the necessity for a vessel from the squadron to protect the coasts. Has asked Dochester for a jacket and cap for each militia man. In event of a continued war guns of a large calibre will be necessary. Dorchester, who is reported to have passed through the Gut of Canso, must have seen its importance as a passage for trade. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 271  
*Enclosed.* Affidavit of Elisha Hopkins that he was informed by the master of a vessel from Newfoundland that a French fleet was cruising off St. Pierre. 275
- October 3,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Had reported the advantage of Cape Breton for assembling an army; the great bulk of the half-pay officers, many in the United States, and thousands of emigrants now

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1793.

there, would gladly return to service ; how these could be secured by next Spring. The United States Congress, it is reported, desire neutrality, but the people are much disturbed. By making Sydney a free port for American vessels, emigration would be promoted, which Congress might wink at, as turning the people's mind from their disposition to riot, &c.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 5

October 3,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Approves of his calling out the militia, in consequence of the report in the Boston newspapers ; economy to be observed, drawing on the Treasury for the amount required. Approves of his communicating with Ogilvie.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 255

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 76.)

October 11,  
Halifax.

Wentworth to Macarmick. The whole French armament at New York was almost ready for sea, with 2,400 troops, 100 Irish lately arrived, a banditti who refused obedience to the United States and 100 deserters from Galbaud's corps, with 40 horses and 16 pieces of artillery ; the destination of the expedition is not known, but is supposed to be against Halifax. Defensive measures adopted.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 13

October 24,  
Halifax.

Same to the same (extract). Relative to the removal of French inhabitants from Miquelon, now in Cape Breton, to Halifax, to be settled in Nova Scotia, where land would be assigned them.

17

October 25,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The schooner "Brothers" arrived with arms, ammunition and dispatches. Never saw the order that no perquisites were to be taken from the price of coal from the mines. Shall give every assistance to Miller and have a plan prepared, showing where coal, iron and other metals have been discovered. How a revenue might be derived from coal, and fraud prevented. The wharf has been repaired by the contractor, so that he has not sent the letter he had prepared. Sends MacKinnon's letter on the subject of the Highland emigrants. Respecting the return of persons entitled to lands, their claims are contained in the minutes of Council transmitted. The half fees are regulated by those in force in Halifax. A postscript suggests further steps that might be taken to prevent fraud in the coal traffic.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 311

October 27,  
Sydney.

McKinnon to Macarmick. The Highland emigrants were not expected till 1794, but 300, headed by one John Grant, had set off for South Carolina last Spring.

323

November 8,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas), to Macarmick. From the small population of Cape Breton, the defence should be concentrated as much as possible and Ogilvie should be informed of any apprehended danger. The report of a 44 gun French ship preparing to attack the island appears to be unfounded. It is proper that the Government schooner should be kept fit for service, but good reason must be given for any increase over the sum allowed.

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 76.)

November 12,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Dorchester. Reported on the conduct of Jones, a Roman Catholic priest residing at Halifax. Sends extract from minutes of Council and copies of letters from Wentworth ; the September mail is missing ; asks for instructions. Guns of large calibre required, should the war continue. The power to call out the militia only exists on actual invasion. The action of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec may secure peace and obedience on the part of the Acadians. Signals might be sent from Mount Grenville to Quebec of the approach of an enemy's fleet, by means of the points of land in the St. Lawrence. Should a body of men be required, all the officers on half pay and thousands of emigrants now in the United States would return to their allegiance on the offer of full pay, bounty and passage money, and on the reception of those who might come in American bottoms. The barracks will soon go to decay, unless they have a new coat of paint. Except he have a military command, he will be deprived of the power to carry out the plan of defence.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 29

1793.  
November 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The September mail is missing. Sends copies of letters to the Commander-in-chief asking for instructions. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 9  
*Enclosed.* Wentworth to Macarmick, 11th and 24th October; see at these dates. 23  
Minute of Council, 4th November. (Contains a proclamation forbidding persons from any part of the dominions held by the French King from settling on Crown lands.)
- November 23, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends lists of correspondence for 1792 and 1793. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 37  
*Enclosed.* List of letters to Secretary of State for 1792. 41  
The same for 1793. 45
- November 28, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Coal to be sent to St. Pierre and Miquelon for the garrison and remaining inhabitants. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 283  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 78.)
- December 7, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The policy of turning the tide of emigration from the United States to Cape Breton and other British provinces. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 53
- December 7, Sydney. Memorial of Macarmick, that his wife and two daughters, now at Calais, may be included in the first exchange of prisoners. 57
- December 8, Sydney. McKinnon to Rose (Treasury). Apprehension of a visit from the French fleet. Was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the militia by the Lieut.-Governor, and performed his duties satisfactorily. The setting in of winter had removed all fear of an attack till spring. The Lieut.-Governor had read to him the recommendation for pay to the officers of militia, at which he (McKinnon) was hurt, believing that the officers should give their services without pay. Should the dispatch not be altered, leaves it to his (Rose's) judgment, as others are concerned, but wishes no pay for himself. Encloses letter to the Lieut.-Governor on the subject. 493  
*Enclosed.* McKinnon to Macarmick. He wishes no reward for his services. 497
- December 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Is engaged in preparatory measures of defence in case of an attack by the French in spring. 61  
*Enclosed.* Macarmick to Dorchester (undated). September mail arrived by way of St. Pierre, with instructions as to the disposal of the inhabitants of the captured islands, the greater part of whom would probably remain on the Magdalen islands; Wentworth does not agree in the opinion that these people should not be allowed to settle near the Gut of Canso or in Cape Breton. A duty of one dollar a chaldron of coal ordered; by drawing a supply for the barracks at Quebec, &c., a beneficial trade would be opened. Postscript of December 6th. The attempt to attack Cape Breton defeated by the state of the winds. The Acadians have taken the oath of allegiance at the altar. Recommends compensation to be made to Lieut.-Colonel Moore for his services, as in spring he will again be called on to command the militia, causing him to appoint a deputy naval officer and to incur other expenses; the services of McKinnon. Cox, the engineer, on the refusal of the militia to assist on the fortifications, has declined further interference in works of defence; materials, &c., shall be collected. Asks for some troops. 65
- December 15, Falmouth. Gibbons to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sailed on the 4th October, but the vessel was driven back by stress of weather. Applies for relief from the great expense incurred. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 68, p. 359
- December 20, Sydney. Macarmick to Dorchester. In consequence of the treatment to the British packets and the steps taken by the French to capture them on their way to Halifax, Wentworth has sent the October packet back to Falmouth without going to New York. His preparations for defence; the



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1793. importance of defending the coal mines, establishing alarm posts and building redoubts. Hopes that a supply of cannon, &c., from Halifax will be authorized. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 89
1794. Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Cannot understand why orders sent to DesBarres on the 19th April, 1786, had not been immediately complied with. Apparatus asked for has been supplied to Miller, detained by stress of weather; on his arrival all material information respecting the coal mines is to be communicated to him. His (Macarmick's) observations on the half fees have been communicated to the Treasury, to which he is to write direct. 1
- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 78.)
- January 8, Report by James Miller on the colliery of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 501  
Falmouth.
- January 21, Gibbons to King. Was driven back by stress of weather and arrived on 13th December; his great expenses for which he is obliged to draw bills. 505  
Falmouth.
- February 10, Macarmick to Ogilvie. The ammunition has been safely deposited at Mount Grenville. It is reported that St. Pierre and Miquelon are to be evacuated and that the inhabitants who do not wish to become settlers in Nova Scotia are to be sent to Guernsey. The guns, &c., from St. Pierre would answer for Sydney Bar; hopes that these and the garrison may be sent there. Congratulations on his (Ogilvie's) promotion. 93  
Sydney.
- February 12, Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Dispatches received; approves of his communications with Dorchester. 49  
Whitehall.
- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 80.)
- February 18, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends duplicates of his reports to Dorchester and to the brigadier (Ogilvie). Has kept the crew of the "Lady Apsley" on board; how they are employed. Has not yet received account of the expense of purchasing and mounting guns at Mount Grenville. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 85  
Sydney.
- Enclosed.* To Dorchester; see 20th December, 1793.  
To Ogilvie, see 10th February, 1794.
- March 12, King to Miller. In consequence of his having been obliged to return from stress of weather and the delay thereby caused to his entering on his duties at Cape Breton, on account also of his hardships, orders have been given to pay his salary from 1st January. 77  
Whitehall.
- (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 81.)
- March 12, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn on Spiller for contingencies; vouchers enclosed. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 97  
Sydney.
- Vouchers. 101 to 107
- March 12, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn on the Treasury for expenses of the "Lady Apsley;" vouchers enclosed. 109  
Sydney.
- Vouchers. 113 to 121
- March 17, Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has received letter from Ogilvie promising cannon for defence of the harbour and that he would consider if troops could be spared. The French fleet is in force in the United States; the Americans are not well disposed towards Great Britain. Laid letter to Dorchester before the Council; sends duplicate and minute of Council in reference to it. Opposition to his preparatory measures in the Council, which he had begun without consulting it; defends the course he followed, in which he had the support of the Governor General and of the General in command. The necessity of defending the valuable property in the Mount Grenville district, threatened by Nutting in a privateer from Boston. The difficulty caused by the action of Council; sends copies of letters from Cox to confute the statements made by members. Asks for instructions as to the relative powers of a Governor and Council. Sends

1794.	pay list of the "Lady Apsley"; the expense for guns, &c. Calls attention to the zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 123 <i>Enclosed.</i> Duplicate copy of letter to Dorchester, 20th December, which see.	
	Minute of Council, 11th March. See minutes.	
	Two letters from Cox, engineer, 12th and 14th August, 1793, which see.	
	Pay list of the "Lady Apsley."	155
March 17, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends customs' returns, minutes of Council and ordinances for the last half year.	157
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes of Council, 2nd July to 4th November, 1793. Is to King to Macarmick. Sends copy of letter addressed to Miller, who is to be paid his annual allowance out of revenues from the coal mines.	73
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Letter to Miller, 12th March, which see. (Copy of covering letter in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 81.)	
April 2.	Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. It is desirable, in view of the decreasing population, to have emigration directed to Cape Breton, but a law for this purpose would be ineffectual. Has sent information to the Admiralty respecting Mrs. Macarmick and his two daughters in France. Approves of his communicating to Dorchester his ideas of defence before beginning works; to inform Ogilvie also. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 81 (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 82.)	
April 8, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends audited account of coal raised and sold since 23rd October last, and return of the Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 173	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Account of coal shipped at Spanish River from 25th October to 31st December, 1793.	177
	State of the Council.	181
April 12, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn on the Treasury on account of the "Lady Apsley"; sends vouchers and duplicate of letter to the Treasury.	185
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Vouchers.	189 193
	Macarmick to Treasury, dated 16th, although enclosed in preceding letter of 12th April. Reports the steps he has taken for the defence of Cape Breton, the expenses, etc.	195
May 19, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends "Proceedings of the Association at Sydney," on which he asks for instructions. Reasons for disapproving of the Association.	209
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings.	213
	Reasons by Macarmick for disapproving of the Association.	217
May 31, London.	Petition of Thomas Lewington for redress, having been driven off the land at Sydney, which he had cleared under a license of occupation from DesBarres.	509
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Affidavit to the truth of the statement in the petition, with accompanying documents.	511
June 11, Sydney.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Order received for salary to Miller; has written to him at Halifax to draw for £100. Sends duplicate of report to Dorchester and Ogilvie. Thanks for attention to his memorial respecting his wife and children.	219
	<i>Enclosed.</i> To Dorchester, 10th June. Reports the state of the militia, etc.	223
	Of same date to Ogilvie, sending copy of letter to Dorchester.	224
July 4, Wolverhampton.	Lord Falmouth to ——— For leave of absence to Macarmick.	517
July 8, Sydney.	Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends returns of vessels entered and cleared for the half year ended 5th July.	227

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1794.  
July 13,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). His reason for filling up vacancies in the Council ; the peculiar case of the Chief Justice. The doubts as to the number of which the Council is to consist. Reinstatement of McKinnon on leaving the Association. Threat of Mathews to prosecute the person who got up the petition against the Association ; sends statement from Storey and copy of petition. P. S. of 21st August. Sends minutes of Council, accounts and vouchers for expenditure on military defence and duplicate of letter to Treasury on the subject of the accounts.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 259

*Enclosed.* Storey to Macarmick, 18th July, stating that on receiving copy of petition to be shown to the people of Mount Grenville and Arichat, he had reported to Macarmick, who forbid him to show it ; he had, therefore, returned the petition after taking a copy of it, which he had shown to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore ; how it came into the hands of Mathews is not known.

263

Petition.

267

Minutes of Council, 17th and 21st July, the meeting of the last date being for the special purpose of examining and auditing the public accounts.

271, 279

Vouchers.

283 to 317

To Treasury, 18th August, respecting the accounts for military expenditure, for which he has drawn bills.

319

(All these are endorsed as enclosed in letter dated 18th and 21st July ; the dates on the covering letter are 18th July and 21st August.)

July 28,  
Sydney.

Mathews to Nepean (?). Sends copies of documents transmitted to Dorchester in relation to transactions in Cape Breton.

231

*Enclosed.* Representation of Mathews to Macarmick, on a petition secretly handed about, tending to traduce the characters of the members of the Council and to bring on anarchy and confusion in the settlement. Asks that the subject be brought before the Council. Has received a copy of the petition in the hand writing of Storey master of the "Lady Apsley."

235

Mathews to Dorchester, 19th July. An account of the formation of the "Association of Sydney," its loyalty and the course followed by Macarmick in reference to it.

239

Duplicate of petition. See Macarmick's letter of 18th July.

July 29,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Dundas) to Macarmick. Leave of absence granted, if Prince-Edward does not think it will be detrimental to the service.

199

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 85.)

July 31,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. Regrets the want of cordiality between him and the Council. Strictly speaking, no works should be erected, except when plans have been previously approved of by the Board of Ordnance, unless in case of emergency, when the Council may express their opinion of the accounts, although not consulted before the work was done. He is to draw on the Treasury, with vouchers, &c.

203

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 83.)

July —,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Lords of Trade. Sends Custom-house returns for last half year (ending 5th July) and minutes of Council to same date.

B. T., C.B., vol. 1, p. 857

*Enclosed.* Returns of vessels entered and cleared to 5th July.

861, 863, 865, 867

Minutes of Council, 2nd July to 4th November, 1793.

869

Ordinance for preventing trespasses.

881

Two maps marked 1794 are at the end of volume 1, B. T., C.B.

August 18,  
Sydney.

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The probability of an American war has led him to strengthen this frontier to British America ; its importance for collecting and distributing troops and as a place of retreat

1794. in the last resort. If allowed to give free grants to disbanded soldiers, he could obtain thousands of those now unemployed in the United States.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 415  
(The letter is undated, but the date in the margin may be considered as correct).
- August 18, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The proceedings of Mathews towards the prosecution of petitioners against the Association; the bad effect of such a step; hopes that no prosecution may be allowed. Encloses presentment prepared by Mathews, with other papers. 419  
*Enclosed.* Mathews to Macarmick, 9th August, with presentment of the Grand Jury on the petition. 427  
Answer by Macarmick requesting that there should be no prosecution of the petitioners. 429  
Other correspondence follows.  
Duplicate of Storey's letter of 18th July; see at that date.
- August 18, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Owing to the leaky state of the "Lady Ansley," the shallop "Nancy" must be used as a dispatch boat till authority be given to repair the "Lady Apsley." 439  
(Undated, but undoubtedly written on the date in the margin.)
- August 20, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends minutes of Council for the half year ended 24th June. 323  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 327
- August 20, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends account and vouchers for contingent expenses. The bad state of the gaol and other public building; how he proposes to remedy this. 369  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 373 to 389
- August 26, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Sends account and vouchers for the expenses of the "Lady Apsley." He has been able, by saving on provisions, to give assistance towards the repair of the defences. 391  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 395 to 411  
Pay list of the "Lady Apsley." 413
- August 27, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Dundas). Transmits memorial from Tremain & Stout, for leave to raise the price of coal; whether they shall be allowed or not may be better determined after the perusal of his report, which he hopes to send soon. 521  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Tremain & Stout. 525  
Minute of Council 22nd March, on Tremain & Stout's memorial. 533  
Report by Miller, 27th August, on the colliery of Cape Breton. 537  
Report on a proposed coal wharf at the colliery. 543  
Three plans, (1). A chart of Spanish River, to show the situation, &c., of the coal ground. 547  
(2). Plan of a key (quay) at the "coalery." 549  
(3). Elevation of the "peer," and section of the ledges of rock. 551  
Estimate of the expense. 553, 555
- September 16, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has transmitted accounts as ordered. Has received word from Prince Edward that troops need not be expected for the island; had hoped for guns of large calibre to defend the entrance of the harbour, &c. Has granted Miller the use of the guard house at the mines. Asks leave to raise a small body of men or to embody some militia to defend the King's stores and to deter the attempts from hostile Indians, as they have been increasing their numbers by Micmacs from Newfoundland. No medical man in Cape Breton. 459
- September — Petition (undated) of James Meany for relief in consequence of the seizure of his vessel at Cape Breton and subsequent legal expenses. Endorsed as being found among other papers dated in June, 1794. It was forwarded by Wentworth in a letter of 16th of September. A. & W.I., vol. 598

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1794.  
October 1,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Hopes for a settlement by people from Vermont, who desire to become British subjects.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 463
- October 3.  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. The laudable objects of the "Association of Sydney", but he regrets that the proceedings were not communicated previous to the adoption of the plan; membership does not absolve the councillors from the faithful discharge of their duties. His painful feelings at the want of cordiality between him (Macarmick) and his Council. Approves of his reporting on military matters to Dorchester. 255  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 86.)
- October 15,  
London. Spiller to King. Is he to honour a bill drawn by Macarmick on the contingent account of Cape Breton? Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 557
- October 24,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). Has drawn for expenses of the "Lady Apsley." 467  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 471 to 481  
Pay list. 483
- October 28,  
London. Spiller to King. Has been instructed not to honour bills from Cape Breton without the approbation of the Secretary of State or his deputy. 561
- October 28,  
Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Dundas). The three Americans leave to-day in an American schooner. As it is possible they only came to spy the condition, in point of defence, of Cape Breton, he has apprised Prince Edward, Wentworth, Hammond, Hamilton and the Governor General, so that if they touch at Halifax steps may be taken there to come at their real views and that His Majesty's servants in the United States may be watchful. 485
- October 31,  
Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Observations on the state of the coal mines, the want of a loading quay, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 459  
*Enclosed.* Plan for conducting the colliery, the annual charge and the product. 470  
Abstract of coal shipped in 1793. 475  
Map of Cape Breton. 479  
(A note states that the coal veins are shown by red lines, but none appear; it seems as if they had been omitted, as it is scarcely possible they could have disappeared without leaving a trace.)
- November 4,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. Dispatches received. The disagreements between him (Macarmick) and the Council the cause of the gradual decline of prosperity in Cape Breton. Approves of his rejecting the petition (in reference to the "Association of Sydney"), as derogatory to His Majesty's Council. The appointment of four new councillors makes the full number of eight allowed by instructions. The necessity for defence may render compliance with instructions impossible; he is to consult with the Commander-in-chief and obtain his approval of works. Authority given to build a court-house and gaol. Bills for the Government schooner and for defence are paid, but those for secretary's salary and stationery will be paid on account only, as these expenses are not granted as a matter of course. Leave cannot at present be given to grant lands. The "Lady Apsley" should have been sent to Halifax for repair; has no doubt the shallow "Nancy" will serve in the meantime. No increase to be allowed to the price of coal; how robberies of the coal mine may be prevented; Miller to be reimbursed for his extra expenses. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 443  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 88.)
- November 4,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Miller. Has written fully to Macarmick on Tremain & Stout's memorial and on the depredations at the colliery. The impolicy of raising the price of coal; how clandestine trade can be checked. Cannot understand how there can be no demand for coal when

1794.  
such a price is asked as is mentioned in Tremain's letter. The erection of the quay is to be postponed till the produce of the coal will in some measure provide for the expense. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 565  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 94.)
- November 12, Sydney. Miller to King. Reports received of ministerial changes, but nothing definite known. The great length of his report on the coal mines; it could not be shortened in view of its importance. The slow progress of the work, no profit having been made by the contractors. His anxiety about the charter for the college. Is desirous to know what situation in the ministry is to be held by Edmund Burke. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 395
- November 12, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State. Sends return of ordnance, &c., and plans for places of defence, also account of letters sent to the Secretary of State. 5  
*Enclosed.* List of letters. 9
- December 2, Whitehall. Aust to King. Encloses memorial for the consideration of the Duke of Portland. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 207  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Gibbons, dated Nantes, 22nd May, 1794, for relief from his embarrassments and release from prison in France. 211
- December 4, Sydney. Miller to King. Sent report on the colliery. The great advantages of Cape Breton for the growth of grain, cattle, &c.; all that is necessary for its prosperity is to make proper regulations for grants to settlers. The want of the teaching of religion of any kind and of schools, hinders the growth of the island, nor is there any medical or surgical assistance. What is to be done with the coal duty in the absence of Macarmick? Respecting the employments of the clerk of the coal exports, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 399
- December 10, London. Knill to King. Sends petition, &c., from Lewington. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 69, p. 571  
(The petition and other papers are duplicates, see 31st May.)
- December 13, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Thanks for leave of absence; during a war would not take advantage of the leave except with the approval of Prince Edward. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 13
- December 13, Sydney. Same to the same. Sends narrative of his proceedings from the beginning of hostilities, by which it would be seen that his communications with Dorchester and the Commander-in-chief of the district were made in every point of view on the subject of local defence. 17  
*Enclosed.* Narrative of proceedings from the summer of 1790. 21
- December 30, Sydney. McKinnon to King. Sends correspondence with Macarmick on the subject of his (McKinnon's) joining the "Association of Sydney," and of his having ceased to be a member on the restoration of quiet. 409  
Correspondence. 407, 408
- December —, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Is happy to find that notwithstanding His Grace considers the language in the articles of the Association to be laudable, he thinks the articles should have been submitted to the Lieut.-Governor previous to the formation of the plan. The importance of harmony amongst the officials; all at present desire to co-operate for the good of the island. Has not yet received Prince Edward's opinion on his leave of absence. 29
1795.  
January 5, Sydney. Vessels entered and cleared for half year to this date. B. T., C.B., vol. 2
- January 8, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. There is no objection to embodying a certain number of militia, if Prince Edward approves. The importance of watching the motions of people from the United States. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 1  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 97.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1795.  
February 10, Sydney. Miller to King. Has completed the survey of the subterranean works at the colliery. Shall make a search in Cape Breton for ores. Remarks on previous correspondence. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 413
- February 10, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Description of level, etc., (coal mines). (Extract No. 2 is in report of 20th September, 1797.) Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 35
- February 10, Sydney. Same to the same. Remarks on the state of the colliery ; proposal showing how the repairs could be effected and the works carried on ; sends plan. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 417
- Enclosed.* Section of the coal grounds and plan of the subterranean working. 421
- Account of extra expense incurred in Miller's office. 423
- (Duplicates of the letter and account are at pp. 435, 443 in the same volume. There is another plan at p. 447, similar to that at p. 421, but with sufficiently marked differences to justify both being copied. Extracts from the documents are enclosed in letter of 8th November, 1797.)
- March 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn on the Treasury in favour of Tremain & Stout ; remarks. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 33
- Enclosed.* Vouchers. 37, 39
- Pay list of the "Lady Apsley." 41
- Account for supplies to the "Lady Apsley" and "Nancy." 43
- March 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Has rented a small house on account of the condition of the government buildings ; has drawn bills for repairs to these, and sends accounts and vouchers. 47
- Enclosed.* Accounts and vouchers. 51 to 63
- March 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Has laid before the Council list of half fees for grants to loyalists, etc., and shall give certificates to the officials. 65
- Enclosed.* List of half fees. 69, 71
- March 2, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account of coal raised and vended at the coal mines ; remarks. 73
- Enclosed.* Account of coals shipped for the half year to 31st December, 1794. 77
- (The name of each vessel, her destination and the quantity on board are given.)
- March 6, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends return of vessels entered and cleared at Cape Breton for the half year ended 5th January. 81
- March 12, Sydney. Hames to King. Applies for a situation as superintendent of coal mines, secretary of the province, or to be employed in any of the other Colonies. The unfortunate state of the Colony from party spirit. Had been offered a seat in the Council, but declined till he knew his (King's) opinion. Expected arrival of General Despard, and the good effects likely to follow. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- March 25, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). The business of the fortifications being adjusted, no disagreement exists between him and the Attorney General. Owing to this harmony and the treaty of peace with the United States, he will go to Halifax to procure a passage. Refers to narrative of his proceedings. Shall forward estimate for building a court-house and gaol when it is received. On the report of the state of the "Lady Apsley," he has sent the captain to purchase a vessel at Halifax. The steps he has taken to prevent depredations on the coal mines. Has paid the private secretary's salary. The Attorney General is preparing an ordinance to prevent the stealing of coal. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 87
- Enclosed.* Receipts for the private secretary's salary. 93

1795.  
April 2, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). The contractors are satisfied with the reduction of a shilling a ton from the duty. The coal duty, or part of it, might be applied to the work he had recommended in a previous letter. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 427  
(A duplicate is at p. 431 ; an extract is in letter of 8th November, 1797.)
- April 2, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). The condition of the guard house at the mines. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, fo. 35 verso.  
(Extract, marked 4 is in report of 20th September, 1797.)
- April 12, Sydney. Miller to King. Transmitted account (of which he sends copy) on the 10th of February to Portland. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 449  
*Enclosed.* Copy of account. See enclosures in letters of 10th February.
- April 13, Sydney. Macarmick to Treasury. Transmits minute of Council on the claim by the Registrar for half fees on grants of land to loyalists and disbanded soldiers. The minute is attached recommending the payment of the half fees applied for. A. & W. I., vol. 530
- April 13, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends ordinance for preventing the carrying away of coal, also minute of Council on claim for half fees. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70 p. 103  
*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 13th April. 107
- April 23, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the purchase money of the "Hope." 111  
*Enclosed.* Report on the value of the "Hope." 115  
Certificate of registry. 119
- May 5, Whitehall. King to Macarmick. Sends estimate for 1795-6. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 98
- May 17, Sydney. Miller to King. His report, sent six months ago, has been returned, the vessel in which it was sent having been ashore ; hopes the duplicates have been received. A suitable schooner bought ; the shallop will answer to go from port to port, but is too small to carry a boat on deck that can be used for landing. Progress of coal raising. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 455
- May 25, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Arrival of the "Hope" ; has drawn for expense of fitting her out, &c. 121  
*Enclosed.* Receipted account for expense. 125
- May 25, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). On preparing to leave had given notice that all claims were to be sent in. Has drawn for an account to Arichat merchants, which should have been charged before. Has also drawn for the expense of fitting up the guard house for Miller. 129  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 133 to 157
- May 25, Sydney. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the salary of Dodd, his private secretary. 275  
*Enclosed.* Receipt dated 25th May. 279  
(The letter is undated ; Macarmick sailed on the 27th.)
- May 25. Mitford to King. Applies for the appointment of Dr. William Smith to succeed Gibbons as Chief Justice. 481
- May 25, Greenwich. Smith to King (?). For his influence to obtain the appointment of Chief Justice, in succession to Gibbons. 485
- June 1, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. Sees no objection to the accounts, except to that for half fees ; can recommend payment of only a part of these. Refers to previous letters for directions respecting the coal mines ; the damage done by improper working on the part of Tremain & Stout ; the revenues of the mines are to be applied to the repairs. The superintendent may be allowed to live in the guard house till it shall be required ; repairs authorized to it. The steps taken to prevent depredations on the coal mines approved of. 95  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 99.)
- June 1, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Macarmick sailed on the 27th May for Halifax to get a passage. Had transferred to him (Mathews)



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1795.
- the Great Seal and all papers relating to the Government; he (Mathews) took the oaths of office on the 28th. Is supported by the Council, of which he sends minute, and by all the officials and settlers. Refers to the Duke of Clarence for his qualifications. Has appointed his son, David Mathews, junior, to be Attorney General. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 159  
*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 28th May. 163
- June 4,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to DesBarres. Macarmick having been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton, by commission dated 26th February, 1787, the salary has been paid to him. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 215
- June 5,  
Whitehall. Rough notes by Secretary Dundas on the accounts of DesBarres, whilst Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton, and the proceedings taken with regard to them. A. & W. I., vol. 530
- June 17,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Dissatisfaction at the want of schools and roads; steps taken to remove the causes of complaint. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 167  
*Enclosed.* Minute of Council on the want of schools and roads. 173
- June —,  
Whitehall. Memorandum of King respecting claims of DesBarres, late Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton. A. & W. I., vol. 530
- July 1,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. His satisfaction that all are uniting in advancing the general good of the island. Refers him to letter of 1st June on the subject of the half fees. Trusts that the ordinance will secure the mines from depredations. In drawing for the "Hope," takes it for granted that he accounts for the proceeds of the sale of the "Lady Apsley." Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 101
- July 6,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends minutes of Council for the half year ending 1st July. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 203  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 209
- July 6,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends returns of vessels entered and cleared in Cape Breton for the half year ended 5th July. 227
- July 10,  
Sydney. Miller to the same. Proposed importation of coal from England, which will check extortion but injuriously affect the revenue. How the cost of production on the island and price at Halifax could be reduced. Sends plan of Sydney. 493  
*Enclosed.* Plan, with streets (those only proposed marked with red ink), inhabitants, etc. 497
- July 13,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Informed Miller and the contractors of the instructions regarding the coal mines; does not know when Miller intends to begin the works. Shall honour Miller's bills to the extent of the produce of the coal. In reference to restraint on granting lands exceptions were made in certain cases, especially of loyalists and disbanded soldiers; in these cases permission was given to complete the grants. 231
- July 14,  
Sydney. Miller to the same. Shall go on with work authorized for the mines, but is afraid there will be delay from the scarcity of hands and the insufficiency of means. Renews his recommendation as to the method of charging dues to vessels. 499
- July 17,  
Sydney. Same to King. Uncertainty as to the receipt of his reports &c., owing to the frequent captures of vessels. Recommends Miss Miller (his sister) to be clerk of the coal duty. The delay in the arrival of the provincial schooner prevents him from making his proposed tour and also keeps back the grants, as the captain is deputy surveyor general; the negligence and irregularities in this department. Would himself accept the office and believes he could "stock" a township with the assistance of friends. Remarks on the plan of Sydney sent to Patterson; on the causes of decrease of population and on the condition of the inhabitants. Suggestions for increasing the population, which is of more consequence than building a court-house

1795.  
and gaol. Has found no valuable minerals, but some curiosities and petrifactions. Recommends Burke to succeed Gibbons as Chief Justice. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 503  
(Duplicate is at p. 551 of the same volume.)
- July 27, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account of coals raised and vended; account current and vouchers for payments. Not having obtained copy of the lease with Tremain & Stout, they had entered into an obligation to him, copy of which is enclosed. 235  
*Enclosed.* Account current. 239  
Account of coal shipped. 241  
Vouchers. 245 to 249  
Obligation by Tremain & Stout. 251
- July (?), Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). The Council was assembled by Macarmick to receive estimates for building a court-house and gaol, but no plan being ready, nothing was done. Authority was given by His Grace (Portland) to use the frame of the old store for the new building; sends minute of Council on its state and estimates of the cost; for a proper stone building the cost would be £500. The want of a proper building for the courts. 183  
*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 9th June, opinion on the frame of the old store. 191  
Estimates. 195 to 201
- August 1, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Mathews. Satisfaction at his (Mathews') attention to the duties of office and the co-operation of the members of Council. Shall communicate with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in relation to a school. The importance of roads which are a consequence rather than a cause of settlements; the question of assistance in aid of personal service will be considered. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 102
- August 4, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Justifies Tremain & Stout in regard to their conduct in the working of the collieries, against the charges made by His Grace. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 513  
*Enclosed.* Extracts from letters of 31st October, 1794, and 2nd April, 1795. The letters themselves will be found at these dates. Duplicates of the letter of 4th August and enclosures are at p. 547 of same volume.
- August 4, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Gives the reason for the long delay in sending the exculpation of Tremain & Stout. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 517
- August 10, Sydney. Mathews to the same. Sends account of the expenditure for the "Hope" and the "Nancy," with remarks; has drawn for the amount. Damage to the "Nancy" by being driven ashore. Sale of the hull of the "Lady Apsley," reserving the rigging &c. 287  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers, &c. 293 to 319
- August 10, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for contingent expenses. 321  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 325 to 349
- August 10, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for expenses of the "Hope," with remarks. 351  
*Enclosed.* Vouchers. 355 to 373  
Pay list. 375
- August 14, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends letters from Tremain & Stout and from Miller, superintendent of the colliery, in and by which Tremain & Stout defend themselves against the charge of injuring the coal mine by their method of working; the honourable conduct of the firm. 397  
*Enclosed.* Tremain & Stout to Mathews, 14th August, defending themselves against the charge of injuring the coal mine. 383
- August 24, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). The extraordinary demand for coal by the garrison; the scarcity of hands. The contractors need not be

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1795.

- August 28, Sydney. confined to any place for obtaining coal as they think proper, but at one place, the work must be done properly. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 387  
 Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). The alarming prospect of scarcity of coal for the garrison, owing to the want of men, has been removed by allowing small vessels to take cargoes from the coast. The precautions to prevent abuse; other measures in relation to the trade. 531  
*Enclosed.* Copies of letters to the Commander-in-chief, dated 9th, 15th, 22nd and 27th August, and permit by the President of the Council to Tremain & Stout to raise and ship coal at other places than Spanish River and appointing David Stobert to superintendent the raising and shipping. 535 to 541
- August —, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Mathews. His satisfaction at the harmony between him and the members of Council. Shall communicate with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Importance of roads; shall consider if any assistance can be rendered. 179
- September 4, London. Spiller to King. For directions as to the payment of Macarmick's salary. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 223
- September 6, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Comparative cost of dues per chaldron on coal carried by small and large vessels; how a proper arrangement might be made. Coal imported into Newfoundland from Liverpool. Account of coal imported into Halifax (from Cape Breton), with the amount of fees. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 521  
*Enclosed.* Extract from letter of 14th July, respecting fees; for whole letter, see at its date.
- September 10, Sydney. Table of fees at the Custom-house and Naval Office, Halifax. 529  
 Memorial of Ingram Ball for the appointment of Chief Justice, or should that be filled up, for that of Lieut.-Governor. 403  
 (Duplicate, dated 3rd October, is at p. 543 of same volume. A copy somewhat differently arranged is in vol. 73, p. 219.)
- September 20, Sydney. Miller to King. Recapitulates the contents of letters to the Secretary of State. His responsibility as superintendent of collieries. Suspects letters have been intercepted. Arrival of two small vessels with rum, molasses and fish; they were seized and are sold for having goods on board not reported. The laughable state of the judicature; its composition described. Has been obliged to purchase a boat to visit the coast. 555
- September 24, London. Des Barres to King. Asks for a perusal of the minutes of the Council of Cape Breton in reference to his claims. 489
- October 19, London. Des Barres to Secretary of State (Portland). In reference to the salary paid to Macarmick, refers to Sydney's letter of 5th April, 1787, that the appointment was only to be temporary during his (Des Barres') absence, who had never been superseded. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 227
- October 26, London. Morice to the same. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are ready to make the usual allowance for a schoolmaster in Cape Breton, when a suitable person can be obtained. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 509
- November 3, Whitehall. King to Macarmick. Can he give the dates of letters written or bills drawn in relation to credit given to Des Barres for articles of his personal property remaining in his (Macarmick's) possession when Des Barres left the island? Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 104
- November 3, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Mathews. The old store being so decayed that it cannot be converted into a gaol and Court-house, he is authorized to build a new one, to cost not more than £500, which must include all fittings, &c. It may be reduced in size and so arranged that it can be increased in size when required. Has no doubt Miller will place the coal mines in Cape Breton on the best possible footing, but is sorry to see that the quantity raised is less than that raised in the preceding half year. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will advance from £10 to £15 for a schoolmaster; he will have £40 placed on the estimate and

1795.

trusts a properly qualified schoolmaster may be found. Trusts that Miller's suggestion to change the fees to the tonnage, instead of the denomination of the vessels, may be adopted. The duties on coal should be expended for the benefit of the collieries; has directed a return to be made by Macarmick of the duties on coal remaining in his hands. *Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, 104* (See also *Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 255*, where the letter is undated.)

November 5,  
Chiswick.

Macarmick to King. Sends two papers in reference to the business on which he had received Portland's commands. *Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 263*  
*Enclosed.* Statement of the property found on the Government farm at Point Edward on the arrival of Macarmick. 267

Macarmick to Secretary of State (Sydney), 29th October, 1787; a duplicate, the original will be found at its date.

November 21,  
Sydney.

Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Recapitulates the contents of former letters and gives details respecting the working of the coal mines.

*Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 261*

*Enclosed.* Notice that vessels cannot be allowed to load coal at places not under inspection, dated the 22nd October. On the 24th the President was recommended to cancel licenses to load coal elsewhere than at Spanish River.

*Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 265*

Account of expenses. 267

(Duplicates on pp. 281 to 287 of the same volume.)

November 26,  
Whitehall.

King to Macarmick. To furnish an account of the coal duties received by him previous to the 1st January, 1795. *Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 108*

November 27,  
Chiswick.

Macarmick to King. Sends account of the coal dues received by him and refers to letter of 25th October, 1793, closing the correspondence on requisites. He had resigned his seat in Parliament for a governorship of £800 a year and found it was a lieutenant-governorship of £500 and no requisites, except the one of which he is now deprived.

*Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 70, p. 281*

*Enclosed.* Account of duties received and expenditure on coal raised in Cape Breton. 285

December 8,  
Sydney.

Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). The general satisfaction with the plans of His Majesty's Government. Has drawn on the Treasury for various services; vouchers, &c., enclosed. The utility of the schooner "Hope" in preventing illicit trade. Arrival of the Royal Fusiliers, after fifteen weeks passage; the dreadful state of the troops from black scurvy; their recovery after landing and re-embarkation for Halifax; the "Hope" which acted as convoy to the transports, laid up on her return. Sends accounts relating to the coal mines; Miller gone to Halifax; nothing has been done with the £50 paid him for work at the mines; will, therefore, deduct it from his salary. All quiet; settlers who had left are desirous to return now that a school has been established.

*Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 1*

*Enclosed.* Account current for the coal mines. 9

Account of coal shipped at Spanish River. 11

The same at Brasdore (Bras d'Or). 15

Accounts against the "Hope." 19, 21, 25

Pay list of the "Hope." 23

December 25,  
Sydney.

Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the salary of Dodd, private secretary. 29

1796.

January 1,  
Sydney.

Memorial of Dodd. The distress of the family of the late Chief Justice Gibbons, who died in a French prison, having been captured with his family at sea. His (Dodd's) appointment as Chief Justice would enable him to assist the family. Has applied for the office of Collector of Customs, but no answer has yet been received. 255

*Enclosed.* Copy of petition from Dodd, acting Collector of Customs, to be appointed permanently to the office, dated 14th September, 1793. 257

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1796. Extract from a letter from Macarmick that in event of Mathews being appointed Chief Justice, he had recommended him (Dodd) to be Attorney General. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 259
- January 6, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends returns of vessels entered and cleared in Cape Breton and minutes of Council, both for the half year ending on the 5th of January. 47
- January 7, Whitehall. *Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 27th July to 27th December, 1795. 53  
King to Mathews. If Miller still declines to make use of the "Nancy" and that she be found useless, she is to be sold. The sale of the hull of the "Lady Apsley" should not have been so long delayed; the small proceeds may be paid to Tremain & Stout, to be accounted for. There is no objection to the contingent account, but recommends carefulness. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 108
- January 8, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to the same. Is happy to find that Tremain & Stout have not injured the coal mines. The proposal of the Superintendent (Miller) to charge the fees by the tonnage should be adopted. Although a sum of £500 was allowed for a new gaol and court-house, he is to see if the old government house cannot be used for the purpose; roads, mills, etc., are of more consequence. 109
- January 12, Whitehall. King to Spiller. There is no objection to the contingent account of Cape Breton to 24th June, 1795. The whole salary of the Attorney General may be paid to David Mathew (Mathews), junior, the Attorney General having relinquished his claim, but the full salary of the Chief Justice is not to be paid to Ingram Ball. 111
- January 13, Whitehall. Same to the same. There is no objection to the payment of £20 to Day, gaoler, for salary and firing, for the year ending 24th June, 1794; nor of £20 to Morgan Murphy for bringing dispatches from Halifax by land in February, 1794, and returning. 112
- January 13, London. Memorial by Macarmick for promotion. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 33
- January 15, Sydney. Memorial by McKinnon. Complains of irregularities at the Council, and prays to be ordered treatment suitable to his position as Secretary. 299
- (Duplicate in vol. 72, p. 787.)
- Enclosed.* Order from Macarmick, 17th June, 1789, that all petitions for land and warrants for survey are to be sent to the Secretary to be filed, the warrants after passing the Auditor's office to be sent to the Registrar. 317
- February 4, Halifax. Other documents on the subject of his complaint follow. 318 to 403.  
Miller to King. Had come to Halifax at the desire of Wentworth to view metallic veins, especially coal strata, the inefficient supply of coal from Spanish River making it prudent to seek for resources elsewhere. The monopoly of coal production makes it necessary to look in Nova Scotia; the risk of accident to cause the stoppage of supply from the present mine, or the visit of a privateer would be of fatal consequence. Cannot at this season visit the strata; no bounds can be placed to the increasing magnitude of the trade. 591
- February 16, London. Freeman to King (?) Sends memorial of W. Smith and urges that favourable consideration may be given to his case. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 231
- February 17, London. *Enclosed.* Memorial from Dr. Smith on his being superseded for neglect of duty; states the facts to disprove the charge. 235  
Mitford to King. The hard case of Dr. Smith, which he recommends for favourable consideration. 239
- February 18. An unsigned memorandum on the case of Dr. Smith, dismissed from his office of surgeon. 243

1796.  
February 24,  
Whitehall. King to Spiller. To pay to Wolfe a moiety of Hurd's salary for one year to 24th June, 1795. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 112
- March 2,  
London. DesBarres to Secretary of State (Portland). Asks for copies of reports to the Treasury on the expenditures of Cape Breton from 1784 to 1787, as these have prejudiced the Treasury against him and he has been refused copies or leave to peruse the reports, when he applied at the office. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 269
- March 7,  
London. Freeman to King. Strongly recommends the case of Dr. Smith. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 251
- March 9,  
London. Mitford to the same. Suggests that some subordinate situation might be given to Dr. Smith, who must otherwise literally starve. 247
- March 20,  
Halifax. Miller to the same. Recapitulates contents of his letters to the Secretary of State. The relations between him and the President of the Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 289
- March 22,  
Chiswick. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). An emigration being about to take place to the United States, offers his services to assist in settling the emigrants on lands in Cape Breton. 37
- March 22,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Circulars received; sends minute of Council on the establishment of a school and letter respecting fees; shall communicate instructions on that subject to Miller on his return. The care taken to arrange about the building of a school-house; has written to the Bishop of Nova Scotia about a schoolmaster; the emoluments should secure a fit person. Repeats the information in letter of 8th December, respecting Miller's movements. The decrease in the export of coal in the half-year ending in July as compared with the preceding half year is because the shipping season does not begin till July. The excessive price and scarcity of flour; the farmers have not yet been able to raise more grain than is sufficient for their own use, but their industry will in a short time overcome their difficulties. 63
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council 12th and 22nd March. 75
- Letter from officers of Customs, 12th March, in relation to fees, maintaining that Miller's proposal for a change in the method of collecting them would be injurious to the coal trade. 87
- April 5,  
Whitehall. King to Spiller. To pay Macarmick a moiety of his salary as Lieutenant-Governor till further orders. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 113
- April 15,  
Halifax. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends abstract of the sale of coals from Spanish River; the growing importance of the trade; its disadvantages from the importation of coal from Liverpool and the heavy charges the vessels are exposed to in the American States. Has received orders for his salary. Criticises the conduct towards him of the President of the Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 293
- Enclosed.* Abstract of coals shipped. 295
- April 30. R. P. Anderson to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits memorial from Susannah, widow of Chief Justice Gibbons, and recommends that she be paid her late husband's full salary, he having been fully punished for any offence he had committed, by his suspension and subsequent misfortunes. 273
- Memorial from Mrs. Gibbons. 277
- May 6,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Letter received in time to prevent contracts being entered into for the court-house and gaol. The courts at present accommodated in Government House; its unsuitableness; proposes temporary arrangements for a gaol. On what terms a site for a mill should be granted and the encouragement that might be given towards building one. Sends naval officer's answer on Miller's proposal to rearrange the fees on vessels carrying coal; the general opinion is, that Miller's plan would be hurtful. Wrote to Miller, but no answer is yet received; the views of the contractors enclosed. His private as well as public interests

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1796.

are connected with the prosperity of the island, will, therefore, do all in his power for its prosperity and the advancement of the coal mines, as one source of it. The ill chosen site of Sydney, on which he had remonstrated when it was laid out; how the plan of building a city there failed. The bad policy of indiscriminate granting of town lots instead of farms.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 93

*Enclosed.* Naval officer (Moore) to Mathews. Cannot understand Miller's plan for levying fees on vessels, but thinks it impracticable. 109

Opinion of Tremain & Stout on the same subject; also opposed to Miller's plan. 113

Ground plan of Government House. 117

May 6,  
Sydney.

Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). The unsatisfactory condition of the Council; recommends Stout to be appointed. The wretched state of the courts of law since the suspension of Gibbons. 121

May 6,  
Sydney.

Same to King. Miller is still absent; if he does not wish to use the "Nancy" shall dispose of her; sale of the hull of the "Lady Apsley" shall be accounted for. Bil's suffered by Spiller to be protested, the accounts and vouchers for which were regularly sent. Has renewed the bills and sends account of the expenses on the protest. 129

*Enclosed.* Tremain & Stout, complaining of bills in their favour being protested. 133

Account sent with letter. 137

Copy of letter from Spiller to Macarmick, 4th September, 1792, that the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary before he can pay bills drawn on him. 139

May 19,  
Halifax.

Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Proposal to change the method of charging fees on vessels loaded with coal, and calculation showing the effect of the proposed change. 413

May 25,  
Sydney.

Memorial of Ingram Ball. For the appointment of Chief Justice and that he may receive the whole salary since the death of Gibbons, in November, 1794. 409

May 31,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Mathews. Bills drawn for the "Hope" are paid. Miller is in Halifax on a visit of inquiry; the work at the mines in Cape Breton to be carried on as speedily as possible; money on that account to be paid to Miller, independent of his salary. The coal fees cannot be increased; it becomes a question of reducing, a plan which the good sense of the officials has already led them to adopt. 41

une 21,  
London.

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 113, where the date (31st) is supplied.)  
Memorial of William Smith, that he may be appointed to the office of Chief Justice, in which he had acted during the absence of Gibbons.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 405

une 25,  
Halifax.

Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Account of his visit to Cap d'Or, on the Bay of Fundy, and elaborate description. The second object of his journey was the examination of coal; the appearances at Pictou did not seem to require attention. 417

*Enclosed.* Note from the Custom-house at Halifax that no fees are taken on coal vessels higher than those on the table; they often take less. 425

Table of fees. 427

July 5,  
Sydney.  
July 7,  
Sydney.

Minute of Council dated as in margin. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 835

Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends returns of vessels entered and cleared, also minutes of Council, both for the half year ending 5th July. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 143

*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 12th, 22nd and 25th March and 21st May. 149

July 7,  
Sydney.

Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the salary of Dodds, his private secretary. 159

*Enclosed.* Receipt. 163

1796.  
July 7, dney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account current for the coal mines and account of coal shipped and vended from 1st June, 1795, to 1st July, 1796. Col. Cor., C.B., vol 71, p. 165  
*Enclosed.* Account current. 169  
Account of coal shipped at Spanish River in December, 1795. 171  
The same for the six months ended 30th June. 177  
(Each return is followed by receipt for fees to the superintendent.)
- July 7, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn on Spiller in favour of Tremain & Stout; accounts and vouchers sent. The high price of provisions and the necessity of feeding the Indians has largely increased the contingent charges; has succeeded in leading the Indians to engage in agriculture. The capture of vessels by French privateers; the militia called out, who answered cheerfully. 183  
*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 5th July, on contingent accounts. 187  
Vouchers. 191 to 225  
Pay list of the "Hope." 227  
King to Spiller. To pay to the widow of the late Chief Justice Gibbons a moiety of his salary. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 115
- July 18, Whitehal. Miller to King. Reported to the Secretary of State the result of his visit to the Bay of Fundy. His expenses largely exceed the allowance. Delay in his return to Cape Breton, owing to there being no vessels sailing for there. Distress caused to the officials by Spiller having their bills protested. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 429
- July 23, Halifax. Same to Edmund Burke. Chiefly a repetition of accounts in public letters, but containing a description of the college at Windsor and account of the arrival of 500 maroons from Jamaica. 431
- July 23, Halifax. McKinnon to King. Sends correspondence respecting the auditing of the public accounts. 439  
The correspondence is prefixed. 435 to 437  
(Duplicates of the letters in the correspondence are in vol. 72, pp. 783 to 785.)
- August 29, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Arrival of Miller; money advanced for work at the coal mine. Every thing quiet since the alarm in the early part of Summer caused by French privateers on the coast. 229
- August 29, Sydney. Same to King. An efficient schoolmaster obtained; asks for authority to pay his half year's salary. Miller has not yet decided about the "Nancy." 243
- September 20, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). The state of the buildings at the mines; has been obliged to build a barrack. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, fo. 35 verso.
- September 22, Coal Mines. Same to King. Has sent a long report to the Secretary of State. The hindrances to the work; offers to erect a grist mill. Respecting vouchers, bills &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 543
- September 23, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits memorial from Tremain & Stout, who have lost by their coal contract. By the original contract, they were not obliged to erect a new wharf. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 233  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Tremain & Stout. 237  
Account of the expense of raising and shipping the coal, showing the loss on each lot of 36 chaldrons, being a day's work for 19 men. 241
- September 28, Coal Mines. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Complains of the inconvenience caused at the mines by the frequent absence of the clerk of the coal duties. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 547
- September 28, London. Spiller to King. Sends two bills drawn from Cape Breton for approval. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 457



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1796.  
September 28, Miller to King. Represents the present Government of Cape Breton  
Coal Mines. as resembling strolling players of whom he gives the *dramatis personæ*.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 551
- September 29, Same to the same. Has been engaged in a literary altercation with  
Coal Mines. Mathews; sends copies of letters in case his were garbled. The cause of  
the rancour of the Governor towards him; he (Miller) opposed by a powerful  
faction. The little use made of the "Hope." 555  
(At the end of the letter the date is written Sept. 31st; the enclosures  
are dated in October, the last being the 24th; the word Sept. would seem  
to be incorrectly written for Oct.)  
*Enclosed.* Correspondence with Mathews. 560 to 577
- September —, Memorial of Tremain & Stout. Enclosed in Ogilvie's of 30th October,  
Sydney. 1798, which see.
- October 1, King to Spiller. He may pay two bills drawn by Mathews for £181 14s. 10d.  
Whitehall. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 116
- October 24, Ball to King. Has not heard since November, 1795, when he was  
Sydney. instructed still to act as supreme judge. States the condition of affairs on  
the Bench and applies to succeed Gibbons as Chief Justice; in the belief  
that he would receive the salary, he had drawn on Spiller, but his bills were  
protested. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 579
- October 30, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Received accounts from  
Sydney. Miller for the expenditure of £150 advanced him, but not proper vouchers;  
Miller's explanation. Accounts and vouchers transmitted, and an additional  
amount advanced, with instructions how to prepare the accounts. The  
works on which Miller is engaged; his unpleasant conduct since the  
instructions from the Secretary of State were shown him. 1  
*Enclosed.* Miller's letter of 24th October, with accounts, &c.; the original  
is in Miller's of 29th September.  
Vouchers. 11 to 41
- November 3, Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Recapitulates contents of letter  
Coal Mines. of 20th September. Recommendations for carrying on work at the mines  
and for a change of regulations and conditions. 595
- December 1, Tremain & Stout to Mathews. Request he will inform Prince Edward  
Sydney. of the exposed position of the coal mines; a very small hostile force could  
destroy the works and thus deprive the garrisons of Halifax and Newfound-  
land of their supply of coal. Col. Cor., N.S., vol. 30, p. 118
- December 6, Mathews to Prince Edward. Requests that a company may be sent for  
Sydney. the protection of the coal mines; also that a small breast work may be  
erected at Arichat, where the principal fishery is carried on. Encloses letter  
from the contractors of the coal mines. 116
- December 8, Miller to Mathews. Answer to objections to accounts and vouchers.  
Coal Mines. Enclosed in letter of Miller to King of 1st February, 1797, which see.
- December 10, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the expenses  
Sydney. of the "Hope"; how she has been engaged during the summer: she has  
captured the only two vessels engaged in illicit trade. Sent her off to  
Prince Edward with report of the arrival of the French fleet at Newfound-  
land. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 43  
Vouchers. 47 to 53  
Pay list of the "Hope." 55
- December 10, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account current,  
Sydney. vouchers, &c., for the coal mines; the plentiful supply of coal at Halifax  
for the garrison and inhabitants. 57  
*Enclosed.* Account of coal, shipped from 1st July to 30th November. 63  
Vouchers. 67 to 79
- December 10, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). The "Nancy" sold and the  
Sydney. proceeds deducted from the expenses of the "Hope." 81  
Account of sale. 85

1796.  
December 13,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Mathews. Trusts that the utensils of husbandry supplied to the Indians may enable them to provide for themselves. The contingent account consists of many unusual charges, several of which are not supported by vouchers. Miller's accounts should be accompanied by his report of how the amounts were laid out and the progress of the work. To report on the case of Tremain & Stout. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 247  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 116, where the date is supplied.)
- December 16,  
Whitehall. King to the same. Portland's satisfaction at his having obtained a proper teacher; sends estimate for 1797-8 in which is included a salary of £40 to a teacher, but as one had been previously engaged he is to be paid at that rate from the date of engagement, the amount to be charged to contingencies. Bills amounting to £181 14s. 10d., ordered to be paid notwithstanding the objections. 117
- December 24,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account of allowances to Clarke, commissary of French prisoners and to McIntosh, commissary of provisions at St. Pierre, which Prince Edward has directed to be paid from the contingencies of the army. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 87  
Accounts. 89
- December 26,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for salary of Dodd, his private secretary. 95  
Receipt. 97
- December 30,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends minutes of Council for the last half year. 99  
Minutes for 5th July, 16th September and 9th December, 1796. 103 to 109
- No date. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Remarks on the statement by Tremain & Stout of the great loss sustained by them on the coal contract. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 443  
Enclosed. Correspondence and accounts. 449 to 455
1797.  
January 7,  
Coal Mines. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Description of the adit to the new level (coal mines) and of the store-house. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 35  
(Extracts are given in reports of 20th September and 8th November, 1797.)
- January 7,  
Coal Mines. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). The increase of the coal trade in spite of drawbacks; the reduction of expense in consequence of the greater employment of small vessels, counterbalanced by misfortunes to the contractors from various causes. Hears nothing of the intention to sink another pit; about 40 men are engaged on the present works. Has closed a contract for work preparatory to entering the level. Describes at some length the works he has undertaken. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 599  
Abstract of coals shipped in 1796. 610
- January 25,  
Sydney. Ball to King. Renews his request to be appointed Chief Justice. (The first part of the letter is almost a duplicate of that of 24th October 1796). Has reported that Dodd, acting Collector of Customs, continues to practice as an attorney and notary public. Justice obstructed by the absence of the Attorney General and of the Provost marshal who neglects to attend the court. It is needless to apply to Mathews, as the Attorney General is his son and the Provost marshal his son-in-law. Has represented the want of accommodation for the jury in the Court-house, but without effect. Disappearance of the court roll. 611
- January 25,  
Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Of a similar nature to the letter of same date addressed to King. 619
- January 27,  
Coal Mines. Miller to the same. The contractors will no longer bank the proceeds of the coal duty being alarmed at the danger of a conflagration; they propose to send the duties direct to the President, as was done with the Lieut.-Governor before he left; but the duties should be in the hands of the collector, whose deputy has not yet given security. No steps yet taken to erect mills or to lay out roads as authorized. Proposes a road from Sydney

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1797.

- to the Mines, round the head of the North-west Arm of Spanish River, with off-sets to Little Bras d'Or and the Big Pond ; another to cross the river Miray, with several branches ; another from Sydney to St. Andrew's Bay and an extension of the branch road to French village, across Bolardrie (Boularderie) to the Great Bras d'Or. The most important is from Sydney to the settlement of St. Peter's, thence to Plaister of Paris Cove, or Ship Harbour, in the Gut of Canso, which would give a communication between Sydney and Halifax ; has no doubt the Assembly of Halifax would assist for this last. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 627
- February 1,  
Coal Mines. Miller to King. Sends copy of letter he wrote to Mathews, to show how much Mathews desires to embarrass him. The attempt to promote an ordinance for the due observance of the Lord's day and the revival of the tax on the retailers of spirits. The irregularities in passing, promulgating and preserving the ordinances. Hopes that a full civil establishment will be sent with the Governor, as the practice of the deputies seems to be to make hay while the sun shines. 631
- Enclosed.* Answer, dated 8th December, 1796, to remarks of Mathews on the form of Miller's accounts and vouchers. 635
- February 4,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account and vouchers furnished by Miller, who has obtained another advance. Remarks on the unsatisfactory manner in which Miller conducts the works. Estimate for a contract by a competent workman. 111
- Enclosed.* Estimate. 119
- Vouchers. 123 to 159
- March 4,  
Sydney. McKinnon to Mathews. Hopes that conversations reported were dealt out with base additions. Calls attention to irregularities in the license to George Hall to occupy lands at Cow Bay, revoking license to Payne ; other cases he has heard of. As Secretary of the province he ought to be made aware of these grants, &c., so as to enable him to detect frauds. 815
- March 12,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits account with vouchers from Miller, who refuses to correct the errors pointed out. 173
- Errors in the accounts noted. 177
- Account current. 179
- Vouchers. 181 to 215
- March 21,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of correspondence with Duncan, commissioner of the dock yard at Halifax, respecting repairs to the "Hope", shall in the meantime fit her out as well as possible from the old sails, &c., preserved from the "Lady Apsley." 161
- Enclosed.* Correspondence in which Duncan says he has no power to repair the "Hope", without orders from the Admiralty. 165, 169
- March 21,  
Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of vessels, entered and cleared for the half year ended 5th January. 223
- March 29,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Sends account and vouchers from Miller ; further remarks on the method of his keeping accounts. 227
- Enclosed.* Miller's account. 231
- Vouchers. 233 to 243
- March 31,  
Sydney. McKinnon to Mathews. Has had no answer to his letters ; complains of his (Mathews') conduct towards him. 823
- April 2,  
Sydney. Miller to King. End of a long and severe winter ; has about 3,000 chaldron of coal on the bank ; would have had more but for a disorder which attacked the men. The work at the level dormant from the ice ; it will now proceed with vigour ; miners, however, are not to be had. How materials were obtained during the winter ; no horses could be got. The opposition given by President Mathews to all operations ; the character of the correspondence ; other means taken to hinder the work. A presentment of the Grand Jury that two of the magistrates are unfit to be justices has incensed Mathews, who proposed to make one of them an assistant judge.

1797. His dislike to the acting Chief Justice (Ball), who presumes to act on his own opinion. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 639
- Enclosed.* Correspondence with Mathews. 643 to 650  
Account current of the coal mines. 651
- April 24, Sydney. Ball to King. Sends correspondence with Mathews on their disputes. Encloses also letter from Macarmick, one to Cossit and one from John Wilson, foreman of the Grand Jury, all bearing on the same subject. The improper conduct of Mathews in attending an entertainment given by Moore, whilst the latter was under an indictment. 669  
*Enclosed.* Correspondence. 677 to 717
- April 24, Sydney. Ball to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of his last charge to the Grand Jury; has sent correspondence to King. 731  
*Enclosed.* Charge, 1st March. 719  
Duplicates. Wilson's, at p. 711, is at p. 735; Baker's, p. 715, is at p. 739; Cossit's p. 695, is at p. 743; to Cossit, p. 691, at p. 747; charge, p. 719, at p. 751.  
Ball and Miller, members of Council to Mathews, 18th May. 763  
(Duplicate at p. 831.)
- April 26, Whitehall. Duplicate, transferred on the date in the margin, of a memorial from Augustine Prevost—the original presented in 1790, but a paragraph added in 1797. Prevost is described as late Captain in the 60th regiment and Deputy Inspector General of the British American forces in North America. It prays for relief, the fortune left by his father-in-law, Croghan, of the Indian service, having been confiscated after the American revolutionary war. 583
- May 12, Coal Mines. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of part of the correspondence with Mathews, showing his attempt to embarrass the work at the coal mines. 767  
*Enclosed.* Copy of letter to Mathews of 12th May. 771
- May 12, Sydney. Mathews to Miller. His letter of this date received; had given him the exact words of the instructions sent by the Secretary of State. If he does not comply, shall represent the matter to His Grace and not advance a shilling until His Grace's orders are obeyed. 887
- May 13, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends vouchers received from Miller. The last advance was made before His Grace's dispatch of 13th December arrived, or he would have made Miller report as ordered; copy of instructions have been sent him. Copy of Miller's answer enclosed. 249
- May 18, Sydney. Minutes of Council. 827
- May 23, Sydney. Ball to McKinnon, Mathews stated that he had taken on himself the auditing of the accounts and that, although the vouchers were not produced, the accounts were sworn to by Tremain & Stout. 839
- May 29, Sydney. McKinnon to King. The dissensions that have existed in Cape Breton since its first establishment as a government. Complains of ill treatment by the President of the Council at the meetings and of his attempts to stifle discussion. The irregular manner in which the accounts were audited; the improper charges inserted in the accounts, which he was prevented from discussing in Council. The letter (which is long) is a general critique of the proceedings in Council. 775  
*Enclosed.* Correspondence, duplicates of letters in vol. 71, pp. 435 to 437.
- May 31. Report by Mathews and Miller on memorial from Tremain & Stout. Duplicate enclosed in Ogilvie's of 30th October, 1798; original sent in the following letter.
- June 1, Sydney. Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends report on the subject of Tremain & Stout's memorial; Miller and he agree in opinion with regard

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1797.	to the losses sustained by the firm and of their qualifications for carrying on the contract.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 253
	The report, dated 31st May.	257
June 10, Coal Mines.	Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). His objections to the report on Tremain & Stout's memorial for compensation for losses in working the coal mine.	851
	(Duplicate at p. 883.)	
June 10, London.	Ingouville to Macarmick. Complains of the injury done him by possession being taken of his saw-mill, etc. Enclosed in his letter to the Secretary of State, 2nd May, 1799, which see.	
June 13 Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Mathews. Miller has been ordered to prepare a report of all the work done at the coal mines.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 245
	(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 118, where the day of the month is given.)	
June 21, London.	Ingouville. Memorial for the settlement of his claims.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 655
June 21, Sydney.	Mathews to Miller. Long letter respecting Miller's proceedings at the coal mines on Spanish River.	977
	(Duplicate at p. 1057.)	
June 22, Coal Mines.	Miller to King. Respecting the conduct of Mathews and his unfounded charges against members of the Council, as unprincipled, &c.	843
	(Duplicate, dated 10th June, is at p. 879.)	
June 26, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the salary of the private secretary.	261
	Receipt.	297
June 26, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of correspondence with McKinnon, respecting the performance of his duty as clerk of the Council. Plant appointed to act as deputy. The turbulent behaviour of four or five men has not affected the general tranquillity.	265
	Correspondence.	269 to 295
June 26, Sydney.	Ball to King. Sends copy of certificate given by Mathews for his (Ball's) services as judge. The cruel stretch of power in placing another judge over him; there were no complaints while he was acting as Chief Justice.	891
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of certificate.	895
	(Duplicates are at pp. 913 to 917; another copy, dated 10th July, is at p. 955, with certificate at p. 959.)	
June 27, Sydney.	Memorial for a Governor to be sent out, so that the dissensions in Cape Breton may be put a stop to.	897
	(Duplicate is at p. 923, preceded by a covering letter to King, dated 29th June, p. 219, transmitting the memorial; see also p. 905; duplicate p. 931, dated 29th, and copy at p. 999, undated.)	
July 1, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends minutes of Council for the last half year.	299
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes 18th and 31st May and 16th and 29th June.	303
July 6, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of vessels entered and cleared for the half year ended 5th July.	313
July 6, Sydney.	Same to the same. Sends account current, vouchers, &c., for the coal mines.	317
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Account current.	321
	Coal shipped at Spanish River in December, 1796.	323
	The same from 1st January to 30th June, 1797.	327
	Vouchers.	331 to 347
July 9, Coal Mines.	Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends report of how the money advanced was laid out on the mines, agreeably to instructions.	939

1797.      *Enclosed.* The order, dated 11th May, from Mathews, to report in accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 943  
Abstract of accounts. 949
- July 12,      Memorial of Ball, representing that another judge has been placed over  
Sydney.      his head and asking for redress. 961  
*Enclosed.* Certificate, which is a duplicate, see 26th June; another copy of memorial and certificate follows.
- July 12,      Miller to King. Mathews has summed up the accusation against him  
Coal Mines. (Miller) in one folio volume; sends his defence to be laid before the Secretary of State. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 855  
*Enclosed.* Reports, 7th January, on the operations at the coal mines for 1796. 859
- July 20,      Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Objects to his reports being  
Coal Mines. sent through President Mathews, as the contents are at once stated to Stout, one of the contractors. 869  
*Enclosed.* Report in continuation of that dated 7th January. 873  
Supplement, being the account current. 877
- July —,      Secretary of State (Portland) to George Leonard. Having been appointed  
Whitehall. to the office of superintendent of the trade and fisheries of the North American Colonies, he is, by his instructions, to communicate to the Governors, &c., of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the islands of St. John and Cape Breton, every three months, or oftener, the arrival and departure of all vessels; the same to be sent to the Secretary of State and duplicate to Lords of Trade. Steps shall be taken for the appointment of deputies. 659
- August 1,      Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits report and other  
Sydney. papers from Miller. These it is stated, are not correct and he (Mathews) enters into a long detail of the unfinished state of the works, &c. 349  
*Enclosed.* Report by Miller of the state of the colliery, since the beginning of the year. 353  
Abstract of account. 357  
Vouchers. 365 to 409  
Account current. 413
- August 2,      Memorial of Leonard for an addition to the salary of his appointment, to  
London. enable him to carry out instructions. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 209  
*Enclosed.* Estimate of the annual expense of the establishment of the superintendent of trade in Nova Scotia. 213
- August 2,      Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has had all the arms repaired  
Sydney. and distributed to the militia, in consequence of the alarms of French privateers being on the coast and a French fleet at Newfoundland; how he has charged the expense. Has not been disappointed in the turn out of the militia. Four guns sent from Halifax by Prince Edward to be mounted on the blockhouse for the defence of Sydney harbour. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 457  
*Enclosed.* Account for the expense of defence. 461  
Vouchers. 465 to 475
- August 2,      Mathews to King. Fox, appointed schoolmaster, has returned to Nova  
Sydney. Scotia. Hogan is employed; recommends that he be paid the salary till Fox shall accept or decline the situation. 477  
Extract from the minutes of 29th June. 481
- August 2,      Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for unforeseen  
Sydney. contingencies; sends vouchers, &c.; they have been somewhat reduced, even with the salary of a schoolmaster, but owing to the increased cost of every thing, the reduction has not been so great as expected. The assistance to the Indians is a heavy and solid burden to his private property, as they consider his house their home when they come to Sydney. 419  
*Enclosed.* Account for contingencies. 423

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1797.	Vouchers.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 427 to 453
	Pay list of the "Hope."	455
August 10, Sydney.	Ball to Cossit. In consequence of Mathews having, without the advice and consent of Council, appointed Moore to be a judge, desires to know his moral character.	1015
	(Duplicate is at p. 1023.)	
	Answer of same date, with extracts from the parish registers.	1027
	(Other copies are at pp. 1043, 1047.)	
August 12, Coal Mines,	Miller to Mathews. Answer to the charges in letter of 21st June.	991
	(Duplicate is at p. 1071.)	
August 12, Coal Mines,	Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Asks that his answer to the charges made by Mathews may be read.	973
August 16, Sydney.	Ball to King. Complains that besides the judge placed over him another has been appointed, who is now under an indictment, a true bill against him having been found by the Grand Jury.	1019
August 16, Sydney.	Same to Secretary of State (Portland). A similar letter to that sent to King.	
	(Duplicate, dated 13th September, is at p. 1039.)	
August 22, Sydney.	Mathews to King. Transmits letter from Tremain & Stout respecting bills unpaid since 1794 and bills protested by Spiller.	485
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Tremain & Stout, 22nd August, respecting unpaid bills.	489
	Memorial from Mathews for payment of his pension and allowance, unpaid since 1794.	493
August 28, London.	Nares to King (?). Applies for the situation of Provost marshal in Cape Breton, for a relation.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 259
August 31, Coal Mines.	Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Details of differences between him and Mathews, in respect to carrying on the works at the mines.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 1031
September 15, Coal Mines.	Same to King. Is preparing a report for the Secretary of State; work stopped by the President. The hardship to him (Miller) of having to advance money out of his pocket. An addition to the letter gives an "Idea of the state of our Courts in this miserable Island."	1051
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Duplicate of letter from Mathews of 21st June, see at that date.	
September 20, Coal Mines.	Report by Miller of the work done at the coal mines.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 29
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from previous reports, namely, 10th February and 2nd April, 1795; 20th September, 1796; 7th January, 1797 (two); see at these dates.	
	Estimate for water level.	36
	List of materials provided.	37
	Explanation of the drawings.	39
	Three plans.	41, 43, 45
September 20, Coal Mines.	Miller to Secretary of State. Information respecting the coal mines.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 71, p. 443
October 4, Coal Mines.	Same to the same. Has furnished Mathews with report of the work carried on; since then he had stopped operations. Remarks on what should be done; caution to be observed in respect to the objects of Tremain & Stout, the present contractors; asks for definite instructions.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 1079
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from the immediately preceding letter.	
	(Duplicates are at pp. 1083 and 1085; see also pp. 261 and 263 of vol. 75, series Col. Cor., C.B.)	
October 17, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits Miller's aggregate of expenditure at the mines, with vouchers; his delay in carrying on the work.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 495

1797. *Enclosed.* Miller's account. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 499  
Vouchers. 501 to 527
- October 19, Spiller to King. Asks for directions as to the payment of bills drawn  
London. by Mathews. 1035
- October 20, King to Spiller. To pay contingent account drawn for by Mathews,  
Whitehall. amounting to £177 17s. 0d. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 120
- October 27, Macarmick to King. For vouchers asked for by the Treasury for expen-  
Woolwich. ditures in Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 73, p. 255
- November 1, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends Miller's report on the  
Sydney. old and new levels (of the coal mines), estimate and plans. The letter is an  
unfavourable criticism of Miller's course, the misleading nature of his  
report, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 9
- November 8, Miller to the same. Sends copy of report of 4th October—to part of  
Sydney. which Mathews objected, he having determined to let the work by contract.  
Remonstrates against the sale of the tools, etc., as proposed by Mathews ;  
by next summer proper workmen could be obtained. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 165
- Enclosed.* Report on the coal works in Cape Breton. 169  
Estimate of a water level proposed to be driven in. 175  
Extracts from letters of 10th February and 2nd April, 1795, 20th Sep-  
tember, 1796, and 7th January, 1797. The letters are in full at their dates.  
Explanation of the drawings. 179  
Three drawings, showing the profile, levels, etc. 181, 183, 185
- November 20, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Death of Murray, Provost-  
Sydney. marshal, leaving a widow unprovided for ; has appointed his son, Tryon  
Mathews to succeed, so that he may assist the widow, who is his sister.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 1
- November 23, Miller to Mathews. Respecting his demand for list of tools, etc., and  
Sydney. proposal to let the work at the mines by contract. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 193  
(Copy enclosed to Secretary of State, 7th December (postscript 6th Janu-  
ary), see 7th December ; a duplicate is at p. 258 of the same volume—75.)
- December 7, Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Calls attention to the design of  
Sydney. Mathews to sell the tools to the family of the agent of the mines, to whom  
he intends to let the work of the mines by contract, without waiting for  
His Grace's approbation. Is afraid the proposed contractors may outwit  
Mathews. A postscript of the 6th January, 1798, reports that Mathews  
will not read or even open letters sent him, Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 195
- Enclosed.* Copies of letters from Miller to Mathews, dated 23rd Novem-  
ber, 1797, and 3rd January, 1798. 199, 203  
(Duplicate of letter to Portland at p. 257 of same volume.)
- December 7, Miller to King. Calls attention to the case of Bursey, charged with  
Sydney. stealing a letter, and, as he (Miller) believes, unjustly found guilty.  
Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 149
- December 8, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account current of  
Sydney. the revenue of the coal mines, with vouchers, etc. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 47
- Vouchers. 51  
Account current. 59  
Account of coal shipped from 1st July to 30th November, 1797. 63
- December 12, Secretary of State (Portland) to Ogilvie. He is placed at the head of  
Whitehall. the Council of Cape Breton to put an end to the disputes among His  
Majesty's servants there and to take steps for the security of the island.  
McKinnon is to be restored to his seat in the Council till an investigation  
can be made. The charges against him as clerk of the Council are also to  
be investigated. The proceedings and expenditure at the coal mines to be  
examined ; to ascertain how Tremain & Stout can be compensated for their



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1797.
- losses, should their statement prove correct. The settlement of other disputes to be left to his discretion. The steps to be taken for the security of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 529  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 123.)
- December 21, Isted to King. Spiller informs him that Ball is only entitled to half the salary as Judge. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 1095  
Northampton.
- December 24, Same to the same. Asks for directions as to payment of a bill drawn by Ball for his salary. 1087  
Northampton.
- December 26, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the salary of his private secretary. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 5  
Sydney. Receipt. 7  
(Duplicates at pp. 69, 73.)
- December 26, Macarmick to King. Applies for half of the amount received by Mathews for seizures. A. & W. I., vol. 530  
Woolwich.
- December 28, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has been informed of the appointment of Leonard to be superintendent of trade and fisheries and that a table of fees is to be established; has not heard from Leonard. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 75  
Sydney.
- December 29, Hurd to King. Asks for payment of his arrears of salary as surveyor general of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 72, p. 1091  
London.
- 1798.
- January 1, King to Isted. Spiller can answer questions as to the amount due to Ball, &c. Desires him to appoint a responsible person in town to transact the business of agent for Cape Breton. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 122  
Whitehall.
- January 3, Miller to Mathews. Letters sent him (Mathews) had not been delivered; sends the present by messenger and asks for an answer. Enclosed to Secretary of State, see 7th December, 1797. Duplicate at p. 270 of the same volume.  
Sydney.
- January 5, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends minutes of Council for last half year. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 79  
Sydney. Minutes. 83
- January 6, King to Isted. He is to retain the sum of £44 6s. 6½d. a moiety of the proceeds of seizures not reported by Mathews. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 127  
Whitehall.
- January 6, Same to the same. He is to pay Hurd half his salary as it becomes due until further orders. 128  
Whitehall.
- January 18, Same to Spiller. To pay Hurd such arrears of half salary as may be in his (Spiller's) hands. 128  
Whitehall.
- February 10, Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Abstract of coals shipped at the mines in 1797, and report of the proceedings of the year. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 253  
Sydney.
- February 12, W. Smith to King. Thanks for his kindness. The Provost marshal being dead, or dying, that would be a suitable situation for Ball. 137  
Blackheath.
- February —, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for expenses of the "Hope"; sent her in the beginning of November to the west coast to examine into reports of the stealing of coal and to protect the fishery. The very stormy weather had prevented her return till late in December, which had increased the expense. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 87  
Sydney. Vouchers. 91 to 95  
Pay list. 97
- February —, Application of W. Cox for the secretaryship of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 141  
Whitehall.
- March 1, Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of vessels entered and cleared at Cape Breton for the half year ended 5th January. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 125  
Sydney.
- March 1, Same to the same. Complains of the conduct of a faction, headed by McKinnon, Miller and Cossit. 99  
Sydney.

1798. March 6, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Ogilvie. Dr. Smith to be appointed jointly with Ball, to execute the office of Chief Justice in Cape Breton. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 129	
March 10, Whitehall.	D. Thomas to Secretary of State (Portland). Requests that the salary of McKinnon be retained by the agent for Cape Breton, until the money advanced by him (Thomas) to McKinnon be repaid. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 145	
March 10, Halifax.	Memorial of W. Stafford, surgeon, for an appointment in Cape Breton.	157
March —	Memorial of John Smith for the situation of Provost marshal. (Undated; for the conjectural date see second petition, dated 16th May. The date of his arrival in London, stated to be 29th February, is an error, 1798 not being a leap year).	161
April 10, London.	Morice to King. For payment of Cossit's salary as clergyman at Cape Breton.	153
April 10, Halifax.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received order to place himself at the head of the Council of Cape Breton, to which he shall proceed. A detachment of 150 to go with him. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 105	
April 10, Whitehall.	King to Isted. To pay Rev. Mr. Cossit's bill for £24, although not accompanied by the Governor's certificate. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 129	
April 23, Halifax.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Communication with Sydney not yet open; shall proceed there as soon as practicable. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 109	
May 10, Halifax.	Same to the same. Has been informed by Mathews of the ruinous state of Government House and that there is no barrack. Asks that a new house be built, or the old one rebuilt. Prince Edward has ordered materials for the repair of the barracks.	113
May 16, London.	Second memorial from John Smith, for the office of Provost marshal in Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 187	
	Address (the original) presented to him on leaving Cape Breton. Copy of the address is prefixed.	193
June 8, Whitehall.	King to Ogilvie. Transmits, for consideration and report, memorial of Thomas Lewington. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 130	
June 25, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for half year's salary of his private secretary; the receipt is attached. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 129	
July 1, Whitehall.	Secretary of State (Portland) to Ogilvie. Not having sufficient information on the subject, leaves to his (Ogilvie's) discretion the extent of repairs, &c., to Government House at Sydney, or whether it would be more economical to rebuild. In view of the small regular force, means should be taken by which the militia could be readily called out. (Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 130).	117
July 1, Sydney.	Mathews to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends account current for coal mines, with vouchers. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 211	
	Vouchers.	215 to 231
July 10, Sydney.	Ball to King. Shall act faithfully as joint Chief Justice with Smith. If not included in the final judicial arrangement prays to be appointed Provost marshal. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 205	
July 15, Sydney.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends list of vessels entered and cleared to 5th instant. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 133	
July 30, Sydney.	Mathews to the same. Has drawn for expenses of the "Hope" and for repairs to Government House. Vouchers for "Hope". Pay list. Account and vouchers for repairs.	137 141 to 149 151 153 to 165

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1798.  
August 5,  
Sydney. Ogilvie to King. Has, as instructed, appointed Smith to act as Chief Justice, jointly with Ball; shall appoint him to the Council when a vacancy occurs. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 167
- August 6,  
Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). The delay in sailing; H.M.S. "Rover" wrecked on the voyage to Sydney; he and the crew narrowly escaped. The Councillors sworn in on 29th June; Janvin absent; Dodd resigned; copy of correspondence sent; Dr. Smith appointed to one of the vacancies. Slow progress of the investigation into McKinnon's case. Has, by instructions, allowed Tremain & Stout to raise the price of coal. 233  
*Enclosed.* A. C. Dodd to Ogilvie, 3rd July, resigning his seat at the Council. 237
- August 6,  
Sydney. Ogilvie of same date, accepting the resignation. 241  
Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received orders respecting Spanish dollars. Dr. Smith and Ball sworn in as joint Chief Justice. 243
- August 7,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has received orders to send printed collection of the ordinances of Cape Breton; there being no printing press shall have them copied. Suggests the convenience of having a printing press established. 247
- August 7,  
Sydney. Same to the same. Has been informed that a bill is prepared to prevent the export of base coin to the Colonies; directions received to issue a proclamation that gold and silver coin should be weighed. 251
- August 10,  
Sydney. Mathews to the same. Has drawn for unforeseen contingent expenses. 171  
Vouchers. 175 to 201
- September 1,  
Sydney. Abstract of coal shipped from Spanish River to 2nd June; with report by Miller of proceedings at the mines. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 265
- September 4,  
Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends, as directed, state of the Council of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 255  
*Enclosed.* State of the Council, 30th June. 259  
The same, 1st August. 263  
The same, 1st September. 267
- September 24,  
Halifax. W. Smith to ———. Represents the miserable state of Cape Breton and the necessity for immediate relief. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 217  
*Enclosed.* Memorandum respecting the export of coal and the propriety of leasing the mines. 221  
Proposed ordinance for the benefit of persons confined in gaol for debt. 225
- Reports (two) dated 22nd August and 1st September, on the case of McKinnon, investigated by the Council. 229, 237  
Opinions of Smith and Ball, joint Chief Justice, on the method of having McKinnon, now in gaol for debt, brought before the Council. 241
- September 27,  
Halifax. Smith to ———. Transmits his medical opinion that, for the sake of his health, Prince Edward must leave Nova Scotia and go to Bath. The precarious state of Sir John Wentworth's health. 245
- October 1,  
Woolwich. Macarmick to King. Applies for a command to raise a regiment for service in Cape Breton, so that the part of the garrison sent there may be returned to Halifax. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 121
- October 2,  
Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends a collection of ordinances to the latest dates. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 23  
*Enclosed.* Ordinances passed in Cape Breton previous to 1st October, 1798. 27
- October 10,  
Sydney. Miller to King. Has finished the year's work, which has been unpleasant owing to the opposition of the President (Mathews). Hopes for the return of the old Governor, or the appointment of a new one, as nothing has been done under the presidency of Mathews. 249
- October 10,  
Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends state of the Council for October. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 275

1798.  
 October 16, Whitehall. *Enclosed.* State of the Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 279  
 Secretary of State (Portland) to Macarmick. Under present circumstances the Duke of York cannot avail himself of the offer to raise a regiment for the defence of Cape Breton. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 132
- October 19, Woolwich. Macarmick to Secretary of State (Portland). Offered to raise a regiment in Cape Breton, believing that the fleet from Brest might have it in view to anchor in the harbours of that island, and meditate an attack on Halifax, or Quebec. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 203
- October 24, Sydney. Ogilvie to the same. Sends report of investigations in the case of McKinnon (1) on the causes of his suspension from the Council (2) on his suspension as clerk of the Council and on the charge of his having made a mutilated return of a warrant of survey, with remarks on the cause of the delay and the length of the proceedings. 283  
*Enclosed.* Proceedings of the Council on the prosecution of the first investigation. 291  
 Appendix to report containing correspondence, &c. 355  
 Proceedings on the second investigation. 397  
 Appendix. 417  
 Proceedings of the Council on the case for the defence. 483  
 Appendix, containing addresses, opinions of the members, &c. 543
- October 30, Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits memorial of Tremain & Stout, previous memorial of 1797, report of Mathews and Miller and estimate of losses. Allowed them in consequence to increase the price of coal by two shillings a chaldron, which has not diminished the demand, that being greater than on any previous year. Did not feel justified in allowing them the additional two shillings on sales from 1797, but in consequence of losses recommends compensation. Asks for instructions as to renewal of lease. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 75, p. 1  
*Enclosed.* Memorial, 20th July, 1798. 5  
 (The other enclosures are duplicates for which see 15th May, 1792; 23rd September, 1796; and 31st May, 1797.)
- November 5, Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends state of the Council on 1st November. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 1  
*Enclosed.* List of members. 5
- November 12, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). The returns show the extent to which the coal trade might grow. The neglect of the contractors to establish a coal yard or yards in Halifax. How these might be established in Nova Scotia and the principal towns of the United States, to the great extension of the trade. 707  
*Enclosed.* Abstract of return of coal shipped, for the quarter ending on the last day of September. 711
- November 16, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Brigadier General Murray. He is appointed President of the Council of Cape Breton; Ogilvie will transfer to him all the papers; he is to follow the instructions in them. It is high time an end should be put to the disgraceful personal quarrels. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 207  
 (Colonel John Murray was given local rank in Nova Scotia, as a brigadier general, on the 18th January, 1798.)  
 (Copy of letter in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 132.)
- November 20, Sydney. Miller to King. Complains of the delay in the investigation of charges against him, the nature of which has been concealed from him. Defends his conduct and states that he has derived no profit from the employment nor obtained any fees or perquisites whatever. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 715
- December 3, Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends state of the Council on 1st December. 17  
*Enclosed.* List of members. 21

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

1798.  
December 12, Woolwich. Macarmick to King. Applies for payment of a moiety of seizures. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 74, p. 271
- December 19, Whitehall. King to Isted. The contingent account exceeds the amount voted and is not accompanied by vouchers. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 136
- December 29, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends abstract of coal exports ; the increase in the quantity of coal raised. Plant is not attending to the measurement ; does not know if this leads to any deficiency. Ground opened for a new pit, which will eat out all the coal on the present level. The unfortunate effect of the stoppage by the President of the water level. Arrival of a good miner from Ireland, who could complete the work in time, were the President to allow it. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 25
- Enclosed.* Return of coal from Spanish River, between 1st July and 30th September, 1798. 29
1799.  
January 3, Whitehall. King to Murray. Sends estimate for 1799-1800. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 137
- January 10, Sydney. Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Did not think it necessary to repair Government House ; fitted up quarters for himself at a small expense and turned the upper part of Government House into a gaol for debtors and felons. The want of lawyers has caused distress ; Cossit and Miller in gaol for small debts, apparently on account of old dissensions ; suggests the appointment, with a small salary, of a Solicitor General, unconnected with the disputes. The business of the island is impeded by the improper site of the town of Sydney, which is nine miles from its staple, and the situation not suited for carrying on any trade to advantage ; points out a good site within the harbour, two miles from the mines and three from Bras d'Or. Sends returns of militia ; those in the vicinity could be easily assembled. The defences in ruins, except a block house ; four twelve pounders sent from Halifax, which he will have mounted to protect the harbour against vessels of small force. Is auditing Miller's accounts ; has authorized him to work on the level, but discontinued it, finding little could be done ; has no reason to think he has acted fraudulently, but a large sum had been spent with little result, Miller working under disadvantages ; a civil engineer of greater activity, accustomed to mining, is required. Suggests how the work could be carried on and the conditions to be inserted in a new lease. The confusion that will probably arise from the system of granting licenses for lands. Transmits memorial from Tryon Mathews, appointed Provost marshal by his father. The bad effects of so many offices being held by deputies and substitutes. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 39
- Enclosed.* Return of militia in the districts of Sydney and Arichat. The total number was : 1 colonel ; 2 lieutenant-colonels ; 11 captains ; 24 lieutenants ; 13 clerks ; 28 sergeants ; 526 rank and file. 51
- January 14, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Murray. The sum voted for the school-master (£40) being considered sufficient, he does not intend to apply to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to continue the stipend. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 137
- January 21, Whitehall. Same to the same. Agrees with Ogilvie that McKinnon was suspended from the Council without sufficient cause, but his conduct was not free from censure. To investigate the practice of giving permits to occupy Crown lands, that being contrary to instructions ; although the occupants, out of His Majesty's kindness, may not be dispossessed, yet they have no title to the lands. There is no good reason for granting the lessees of the coal mines the arrears of the two shillings from 1797. Before renewing the lease to Tremain & Stout, an inquiry should be made into the conditions on which the mines should be worked in future. The lessees, on the expiration of the lease, can only occupy the mines as tenants at will, subject to supervision. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 9

	1799.	(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 138.)	
February 5, Sydney.	Miller to King.	Renews his complaint of the delay in the investigation of the charges against him, and that in the meantime his accounts remain unpaid.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 727
February 18, Halifax.	Murray to Secretary of State (Portland).	Has received warrant of appointment to be President of the Council of Cape Breton; the difficulties he anticipates; hopes for His Grace's support.	31
February 23, Halifax.	Same to the same.	The difficulties he anticipates in Cape Breton; instances of the violence of party spirit there.	35
March 24, Sydney.	Memorial of Ball to Ogilvie	to take his case into consideration. Enclosed in Ball's letter of 24th July to King, which see.	
March 25, Sydney.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland).	Sends account of coal shipped for the half year ended 31st December, also duplicates of minutes of Council.	Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 71
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Account of coal shipped.	75
		Vouchers.	81, 83
		Council minutes, July to December, 1798.	85
		Report and evidence on the state of the gaol.	95
		Council minutes, 1st February, 1799.	99
March 25, Sydney.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland).	Sends account of duty on coal, with expenditure and vouchers. Has heard from Murray that he is to replace him (Ogilvie) as President of the Council. Is preparing to leave, but cannot do so before the middle of May.	55
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Account and vouchers.	59
March 25, Sydney.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland).	Sends state of the Council on 1st February and 1st March.	105
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	List of members, 1st February.	109
		Same 1st March.	113
March 29, Sydney.	Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland).	Sends documents relating to judicial proceedings.	117
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Argument of Justice Smith on an application for the discharge of bail, refused by Justice Ball.	121
		Report of Mathews on the proceedings in the case.	129
		Report by Ball of his action in the case.	137
		Memorial by Ball to Ogilvie.	141
		Motion of David Mathews, junior, in the case of Ball.	145
March 29, Sydney.	Memorial of the inhabitants of Sydney	complaining of the administration of the law.	759
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Deposition of James Harris that a writ against Evong on a suit by him (Harris) was issued without his knowledge.	763
April 10, Halifax.	Murray to Secretary of State (Portland).	Understands that his order to go to Cape Breton had been changed to one for residence in Halifax. If he is to command Nova Scotia and dependencies, Cape Breton will be included and he will lose no time in proceeding there, residing alternately in each of the two provinces. Should the 7th regiment be removed another must be sent for the defence of Halifax and to enable a detachment to be sent to form a corps at Cape Breton. The maroons refuse to work and are becoming a charge on government, so that Wentworth has refused them rations; has sent a Captain with thirty men to their settlement, who has left a detachment and reports the maroons quiet, but is afraid that will not last long when men are hungry. Is afraid of mischief from the thirty stand of arms given them to shoot game. Wentworth is satisfied that they will return to work in a week, but he (Murray) will strengthen the post against insult.	147
April 14, Halifax.	Ogilvie to the same.	Sends state of the Council on 1st April.	151
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	State of the Council.	155

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.  
April —. Memorial (undated) from Ball for the office of Commissary-general at Halifax. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 723
- May 2, Ingouville to Secretary of State (Portland). Solicits a decision in his case. 729  
London.
- May 3, *Enclosed.* Ingouville to Macarmick, 10th June, 1797, complaining of his treatment in respect to his saw-mill, from which he was driven. 731  
Sydney.
- May 3, Memorial (undated) to the Secretary of State on the same subject. 735  
Sydney.
- May 3, Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends state of Council on 1st May. 167  
Sydney.
- May 3, *Enclosed.* State of the Council. 171  
Sydney.
- May 3, Memorial of the clergyman, church wardens and vestry of Sydney. The small attendance at church owing to its unfinished state; pray for a grant to complete it. 767  
Sydney.
- May 4, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received estimate for 1800. 159  
Halifax.
- May 4, Same to the same. Has received dispatches respecting the circulation of silver and gold, the allowance of £40 a year to the schoolmaster at Cape Breton and instructions regarding the case of McKinnon. Shall obey instructions in respect to permits to occupy Crown lands. The unfortunate position of Mathews, who is at variance with almost everybody on the island; shall try a policy of conciliation. Is glad he is to report on the coal mines before the lease is renewed; a large revenue could be raised by allowing American bottoms to carry coal to their own ports. 175  
Halifax.
- May 22, Hames to King. He is proceeding to Cape Breton to his office of Provost-marshal; his disappointment at not being confirmed in the post of naval officer. Should McKinnon be dismissed, would accept of his office. 739  
London.
- May 22, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Has sent a vessel to Cape Breton for Ogilvie; shall go there immediately on Ogilvie's arrival at Halifax. Mercantile people from the United States agree in his opinion that a large trade in coal could be opened with the great towns of the continent. If this and the raising a military corps were approved of, is convinced that in three years Cape Breton would become a populous and productive colony. The necessity of having there a Solicitor General and a Chief Justice. 179  
Halifax.
- May 24, Ogilvie to the same. Has drawn on the Treasury for cost of repairs to Government House to fit it for a gaol and court-house; vouchers sent. 183  
Sydney.
- May 25, *Enclosed.* Account and vouchers. 187 to 203  
Sydney.
- May 25, Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for expenses of the "Hope." 205  
Sydney.
- May 25, *Enclosed.* Account and vouchers. 209, 213  
Sydney.
- May 25, Pay list for the "Hope" (two copies). 217, 219  
Sydney.
- May 25, Ogilvie to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends letter from Stout and Wilson, with memorial from Day, gaoler, and extract from letter by Grenville of 30th April, 1791. Will sail for Halifax in a day or two, a vessel having been sent for him. 221  
Sydney.
- Enclosed.* Tremain & Stout and John Wilson. The difficulties in which Day is involved, in consequence of the want of payment of five years' salary as gaoler. 225
- Extract. Grenville to Macarmick, 30th April, 1791, on the appointment of Day as gaoler. 229
- Memorial of Day. 231
- May 26, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Had arranged for the "Earl of Moira" to carry him to Cape Breton, but on the representation that she was wanted to carry to New York Berclay (Barclay), Consul General to the United States, he had given her up for that purpose. 163  
Halifax.
- June 12, King to Murray. Sends report of the law officers that William Evang could not be lawfully held to special bail. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 142  
Whitehall.

1799.  
June 12, Sydney. Ball to King. Applies for the office of clerk of the Crown for his eldest son. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 743
- June 18, Sydney. Miller to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends return of coal shipped in 1798. The miner's proposal to Ogilvie to carry on the level by contract is approved by him (Miller). 771  
*Enclosed.* Return; the quantities are given in three terms of four months each. 775
- June 22, Sydney. Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Has arrived and taken office as President of Council; has formed the Council according to instructions, except that John Janvrin is not included, he being in Jersey, nor Ball and McKinnon, both being in gaol; shall report on these cases when better informed. Apparent reconciliation of the members of Council, who have all promised to dine with him the first time [they have met socially] for years. Debilitated state of Miller's health from his sufferings in prison; he cannot therefore, assist in respect to the mines; the importance of a modification of the navigation act, so as to permit the exportation of coal in American bottoms. The propriety of giving power to grant land to deserving people. 235
- July 6, Sydney. Same to the same. Has laid His Grace's letter before Council: McKinnon and Mathews sensible of the justice of the observations in it. There is every appearance of unanimity, the only thing wanting to the prosperity of Cape Breton. Had revoked licenses of occupation granted by Mathews, but thinks there should be a power to grant land to deserving settlers. Cannot report favourably on the administration of justice; if not changed, Cape Breton must remain a dead charge on government. Tremain & Stout are willing to become tenants at will after the expiry of the lease. The loss to government by letting the mines; the ease of extracting the coal from its great abundance and the formation of the land. Suggests building pier heads with flood gates to admit of vessels to load. 239
- July 6, Sydney. Same to the same. The disputes which have shamefully subsisted in Cape Breton proceed principally from vexatious suits at law. The state of the courts described in detail, showing the necessity for a Chief Justice and Solicitor General. Calls attention to a mistake in his commission, in which he is called "Thomas" instead of "John." 243
- July 23, Sydney. Same to the same. Sends exhibits and proofs against Ball. Has had the work of finishing the level of the coal mine completed; the contractors intended to dig out all the coal without sinking a new pit; had, therefore, advertised for offers for a lease of seven years, but had advised that the mines should be worked by Government. There is no habitation for the Governor; the inconvenience in the situation of the one he occupies. 251  
*Enclosed.* Charges against Ball, assistant judge, for perjury and swindling. 255  
Fifteen exhibits, preceded by abstract of their contents. 259 to 294
- July 23, London. John A. Graham to Secretary of State (Portland). Asks for a decision in respect to his appointment to be Attorney General in Cape Breton. 747
- July 24, Sydney. Ball to King. Sends copy of memorial he had addressed to Ogilvie. 751  
*Enclosed.* Memorial dated 24th March. 755
- August 13, Sydney. Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Desire of Smith, Ball and Mathews for an investigation into the conduct of Ball; there will be no peace without it. The violent party spirit of Mathews. 309
- August 13, Sydney. Same to King. The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the case of Evong; has already released him. The good effect of the opinion that the laws of England extended to the Colony, contrary to that held by Mathews, which had greatly alarmed the loyalist settlers. Has established a son of Cossit as schoolmaster; a brewery and regular market also established. Has opened a road from Sydney to the Miré and one to the North



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.

West Arm, for the convenience of farmers bringing their produce to market; the roads were finished in a month, without expense to Government. Sends letter from Mathews; shall send Ball's answer to charges against him when it is received. Steps should be taken to stop the folly and ambition of some characters, or Cape Breton can never prosper. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 313

*Enclosed.* Letter from Mathews in answer to charge by Smith against him. 317

(A duplicate of enclosure, dated August — is at p. 379.)

August 20,  
Sydney.

McKinnon to Murray. Hogan, as ordered, had discontinued teaching. His (McKinnon's) reasons for employing Hogan to teach his children. 799

August 26,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Ball has handed in answers to exhibits furnished by Smith; recommends an investigation as requested. Attempts have been made to draw him into the quarrel, which he has avoided by desiring all complaints to be made in writing to be forwarded to His Grace. Serious illness of Miller; in case of his death, shall appoint Lieut. Bourke of the 7th to act until His Majesty's pleasure be known. Has just learned that McKinnon, Dodd and some others are setting up an Irish Roman Catholic schoolmaster in opposition to the one appointed with the unanimous consent of Council. 329

*Enclosed.* Letters to Ball, exonerating him from charges and his answers to the exhibits of Smith. 333 to 371

September 3,  
Sydney.

Mathews to King. Accuses Smith of an intrigue to ruin the character of Ball and injure the reputation of two of his (Mathews') sons. Sends copy of letter on the subject, addressed to Murray to be laid before Portland. 375

(Duplicate of letter to Murray, enclosed in his letter to King of 13th August, where it is dated 9th August. The duplicate is dated August only.)

September 29,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Murray. On the lease of the coal mine. Enclosed in Tremain & Stout's of 10th July, which see.

October 9,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). His endeavour to promote cordiality among the inhabitants of Cape Breton; the factious conduct of Mathews and McKinnon, the latter of whom he was obliged to suspend from his office of clerk of the Council. The frequent change of Governors is, he thinks, responsible to a large extent for the bad state of affairs; he will be responsible for the good government of Cape Breton if continued in office. The letter gives details of the quarrels. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 387

*Enclosed.* Address to Murray by the clergyman, church wardens and inhabitants of Cape Breton, in open vestry, expressing their gratitude for exertions to promote the interest of the settlement, &c. 399

(Duplicate at p. 535.)

Minutes of Council, 22nd June (two), 27th June, 6th July, 13th, 17th and 26th September and 5th, 7th and 17th October. 403 to 465

October 11,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Murray. The necessity of putting an end to disorders and re-establishing the due administration of justice in Cape Breton; Smith to be Chief Justice; Ball dismissed; the appointment of Mathews, Attorney General, to be revoked; a successor will be appointed. Is persuaded that he (Murray) will prevent the contractors from removing all the coal to the injury of the mines. If a proper person can be found to enter into a lease an agreement may be made, subject to approval; in the mean time the mines may be worked by government and such portion as may be necessary to be taken from the £1,600 duty money to be used for the purchase of implements. In case an increase of the force should render it necessary for him (Murray) to give up the guardhouse, a house may be built for his occupation, the cost not to exceed £1,000, to be defrayed from the revenues of the coal mines. 295

(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 143.)

1799.  
October 11,  
Sydney.

Dodd to King. Sends copies of letters on the question of the effect of the misnomer in Murray's commission, regarding which he could not invalidate His Majesty's sign manual. His interests are bound up in the prosperity of the province which has been retarded by dissensions. These were in process of removal by Ogilvie, but had been renewed on the arrival of Murray. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 823

*Enclosed.* McKinnon to Dodd. The egregious blunders made by Cossit in the rough minutes. Murray has carried off the original opinions of the members on the question of the effect of the name "Thomas" being in the mandamus of the Lieut.-Governor. Murray's course in suspending him (McKinnon) from office. 827

Copy of question is in the minutes, see pp. 475 and 811 of this volume. (76)

Opinion of Dodd that General "John" Murray cannot, without risk, exercise the powers conferred on "Thomas" Murray. 833

October 12,  
Sydney.

Mathews to King. His desire to have all animosities buried. The mandamus of the President is in name of Thomas Murray, the name of the Brigadier being John, so that he (Mathews) holds all proceedings by Murray as President to be illegal. Charges the President and assistant clerk with altering the minutes, &c. 467

*Enclosed.* Mathews to Murray. Believes that the Council has no power to pass ordinances, being illegally constituted. 471

Extract from the minutes, to have in writing an answer to the question: "Whether or no the misnomer "Thomas," observed upon by the Honourable David Mathews, His Majesty's Attorney General, in his written opinion entered on the minutes of Council ought to, or do, affect the powers intended to be conveyed to him by His Majesty's mandamus, bearing date the 15th Nov., 1798." Remarks follow, which do not appear to form part of the question, although no distinction is made in the extract. 475

Remarks by Mathews on the question; points out that he did not, in his written opinion use the word misnomer. It would be a dangerous doctrine to maintain that the Council could decide that a person not named in the mandamus could act as President of the Council. 479

October 18,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Murray. Sends additional instruction, revoking that of 15th November, 1798, and appointing a new Council. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 148

*Enclosed.* Additional instruction, dated 17th October. 149

October 19,  
Halifax.

Hames to King. Has arrived at Halifax and will proceed to Cape Breton. Reports vacancies in several offices, and asks to be appointed to one of them. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 777

A letter dated 20th is to the same effect, but with fuller details. 835

October 19,  
Sydney.

McKinnon to King. Sends copy of correspondence with Murray, which will explain why he was suspended from his office without a hearing. His refusal to insert in the journals of Council anything that did not take place. 787

*Enclosed.* McKinnon to Cossit, junior, 10th October. Dismisses him (Cossit) from being deputy clerk of Council. 791

Same date, notifies Murray of the dismissal. 793

Same date. Murray to McKinnon; suspends him from office as clerk of the Council; Cossit, junior, regularly appointed deputy. 795

Same date. McKinnon to Murray. Had already dismissed Cossit, junior. 797

McKinnon to Murray, 20th August; see at that date.

Murray to McKinnon, 11th October. He (McKinnon) had been notified of his suspension before he dismissed Cossit. Owing to his conduct he (McKinnon) is also suspended from his office of Councillor. 803  
(Duplicate at p. 901.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.

McKinnon to Murray, 7th October. In consequence of the name "Thomas" for "John" in the commission, is of opinion that no ordinances can be passed in the meantime; see also enclosure, 12th October, from Mathews to King. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 807

(Duplicate at p. 897.)

Copy of the question. Duplicate; see enclosure in letter of 12th October, from Mathews to King.

McKinnon to Murray, 12th October. Will submit to suspension, but it is illegal and contrary to instructions. The step taken to forward his (Murray's) private views. He (McKinnon) refused to insert in the journals what did not take place. Cossit not legally qualified to certify any acts of the Council, &c. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 815

(Duplicate at p. 905.)

October 25,  
Sydney.

Miss Miller to King. Death of her brother, leaving her without provision. Offers by his expected successor (if appointed) and by a contractor tendering for the work, to provide for her; asks for his (King's) good offices. 839

October 25,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Death of Miller on the 5th; has called on Tremain & Stout to enter into a formal agreement as tenants at will of the coal mine, which they had informally accepted; sends copy of correspondence. Bourke, whom he had intended to place in charge of the mines, not being allowed to leave his military duties, he must himself take charge and would in the meantime employ Campbell, a half-pay officer. The forlorn situation of Miller's sister, a woman of uncommon abilities, who acted as her brother's clerk. Has arranged with Campbell to divide the salary (£200) with Miss Miller. Has at last driven Tremain & Stout to an agreement. Campbell appointed to act as Solicitor General till the King's pleasure is known, the salary to be provided by his appointment to be Superintendent of the Mines. Understands that Despard is to relieve him; if he is also to act in a civil capacity the change will be productive of mischief. Has received from Tremain & Stout £1,950 6s. 11½d. of coal duties. His endeavours in various places to save money to the Crown have brought on him the vengeance of contractors, but his purity of motive supports him. 483

*Enclosed.* Correspondence with Tremain & Stout on the tenancy of the coal mines, and agreement to sink a new pit. 487 to 517

Minute of Council, 22nd October, on the death of Miller; correspondence with Tremain & Stout laid before the Council. 521

Affidavit of Alexander McCowen of the necessity, if a supply of coal is to be continued, of at once opening a new pit. 525

October 25,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends proposal for the lease of the coal mine at Spanish River, showing the advantage to be derived from the mines. Does not think the offer equal to the advantages these mines are capable of producing to the Crown. 527

*Enclosed.* Offer from James Kavanagh to lease the mine for ten years, paying seven shillings sterling for every chaldron raised, and allowing Miss Miller £75 a year during the continuance of the lease. 531

Address by the clergyman, etc. Duplicate, see enclosure in Murray's letter of 9th October; another copy with all the signatures is at p. 547.

Address of the Grand Jury to Murray (undated). 539

Agreement with Tremain & Stout for the working of the coal mine on Spanish River. 543

October 26,  
Sydney.

Correspondence between Murray and Tremain & Stout of 1st, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 26th October, respecting the coal mine, enclosed in Murray's letter of 10th July, 1800, which see.

October 29,  
Sydney.

Memorial of Hames. Prays to obtain a more lucrative office than that of Provost-marshal of Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 781

1799. *Enclosed.* Circular calling for subscriptions for defraying the expense of the war, dated St. Lucia, 11th March, 1798—subscriptions payable to Hames, naval officer there, or to Stapleton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 785 (The circular was sent by Hames, as an evidence of his services.)
- November 8, Hames to King. Reports the death of Miller, and applies for his  
Sydney. situation. 937
- November 8, Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Applies for the office of Super-  
Sydney. intendent of mines, in succession to Miller, deceased. 843
- November 11, Ball to the same. Complains of the conspiracy by Judge Smith and  
Sydney. others to effect his ruin, in which Baker was made a tool and had charged him (Ball), under oath, with perjury, on which ground alone, without trial, Murray had suspended him (Ball) from the Council. 847
- The letter to Murray with answer to exhibits is a duplicate of enclosure in Murray's of 26th August, beginning at p. 361 of vol. 76.
- Memorial of Ball to Ogilvie; duplicate, see enclosure in Ogilvie's of 29th March. Other documents are duplicates of those sent by Murray on 26th August, which see.
- November 16, Hames to King States his services and applies for a better situation than  
Sydney. the one he holds. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 877
- November 19, Same to the same. Sends account of the fees of the Provost-marshal and  
Sydney. of the naval officer respectively, to show what he had lost. 881
- Enclosed.* Certificates of the respective fees. 885, 891
- November 20, Hames to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports the suspension of  
Sydney. McKinnon, and asks for the appointment, as he (McKinnon) is not likely to be restored. 949
- Enclosed.* Certificate that Hames had taken the oath as Secretary of  
the province. 951
- November 20, Hames to King. Suspension of McKinnon from the secretaryship; he  
Cape Breton. (Hames) is appointed to act; asks for confirmation, as McKinnon is not likely to be restored. 941
- November 20, Same to the same. The insecure and ruinous state of the gaol, which  
Cape Breton. must shortly tumble down. By using part of the old materials a suitable gaol could be built for £200 or £300. 945
- November 20, Dodd to the same. Minute account of the political state of Cape Breton;  
Sydney. the measures taken by Murray, in concert with the vestry, to retain his office; character of the new Council, etc. 963
- Enclosed.* Certificate by Plant, Clerk of the Crown, of the trial and conviction of Bursey for felony. 971
- The same by Day, crier. 973
- Certificate by the petty jurors of the fairness of Bursey's trial. 975
- The same by Ball, to the same effect. 977
- Murray to Dodd, 18th November, suspending him from office. 979
- Address of the Grand Jury to Dodd, congratulating him on his appointment to the Bench. 983
- Address to the Duke of Kent, 23rd September, 1799. 987
- (A note says: "Signed by all the mandamus members of His Majesty's Council who were present and all the inhabitants in Sydney of property and respect.")
- Affidavit, 10th November, by Plant of his dismissal from office and the threats of Murray that he would dismiss every official who supported Mathews and deprive of their licenses those who had signed his paper. 991
- Copy of Dodd's opinion on the suspension of Ball. 995
- The same on the suspension of Mathews. 997
- Information and complaint by Thomas Stevens Bursey, 18th November, against Dodd for corrupt conduct as Judge at his (Bursey's) trial. 999
- Copy—Thomas Hort to Dodd, 17th April, 1792—on the bad character of Bursey. 1003

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1799.  
November 20, Sydney. Hames to King. Transmits copies of letters between Murray and McKinnon. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 919  
*Enclosed.* Murray to McKinnon, 14th November, for McKinnon's attendance at Council. 923  
McKinnon to Murray, same date. From the state of his health he cannot attend. 925  
(See also p. 913.)  
McKinnon to Hames, 15th November. Learns that he (Hames) has been appointed clerk of the Council. Will personally deliver him the records, as he does not wish to transact business with Murray. 929
- November 21, Sydney. Same to King. Has been deprived of all his employment by Murray; if he had money, he would embark for Europe. Hames is sworn in as clerk of the Council. Hopes he (McKinnon) will have a fair trial. 893  
Part of the enclosures are duplicates in letter of 19th October. Additional enclosures follow, namely:—  
McKinnon to Murray, 14th November, acknowledging order to attend Council and declining to do so. 913  
Same date. Murray to McKinnon, suspending him from the office of Secretary, etc., of Cape Breton. 918
- November 22, Sydney. Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). This letter, enclosing minutes of Council and other papers, is not here—the date is endorsed on the enclosures; see also letter of 23rd.  
*Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, from 1st to 22nd November. 551 to 618  
Account and vouchers. 621  
Pay list of the "Hope" between June and October. 625  
Father Le Jamtel to Murray, 15th November, dated at Arichat, (in French). The regret felt at his being recalled. 627
- November 23, Sydney. Murray to King (?). Minutes sent the previous day; there being no printer, could only send one copy. Sends state of the Council; the minutes show the reason for the changes. The disgraceful political state of the province; hopes the faction is at an end never to rise again. 641  
*Enclosed.* State of the Council on 22nd November. 645
- November 26, Sydney. Memorial of Plant, stating his services and praying to be restored to his office of superintendent of the raising and shipping of coal and for compensation for the loss he sustained from being suspended by Murray. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 697  
*Enclosed.* Two certificates of his employment as conductor of stores, dated June and July, 1784. 703, 707
- November 26, Cape Breton. Hames to King. His earnest desire to establish peace, so far as an individual can do so. The disorder in the island caused by party politics; the unjustifiable trial of Ball by Judge Smith. Suspension of the Attorney General and of the old and respectable members of Council; the unpopular nature of the new appointments to the Council and magistracy. Had declined a seat in the Council or to carry the minutes to the Colonial Office. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 933
- November 27, Sydney. Murray to the same. Sends memorial from Cossit, clerk of the Crown. Has been directed to send printed copies of the minutes; there is no printer here, but James Hill, who has been regularly bred as a printer, was to have been made King's printer, if Government would send a press and allow a salary. The bad state and situation of Government house; had made an addition to the guard house at Sydney and lived in it for two months; the advantages of the measure. 647  
*Enclosed.* Memorial of Ranna Cossit, Junior. 651
- November 29, Sydney. Mathews to King. Had hoped to end his days in peace and that unanimity would be restored, but a storm has been raised by Justice Smith, which will cause the most melancholy results. 655

- 1799.
- Enclosed.* Order, 10th October, to Tryon Mathews to transfer the command of the "Hope" to Michael Neil. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 7, p. 663
- Another order, 19th October, to furnish a list of the Grand and Petty Juries he has summoned. 667
- Same date. Objections to certain of the people summoned as Grand Jurors. 671
- Order, 20th October, to summon all freeholders within twelve miles of Sydney, qualified to act as Grand Jurors. 675
- Order, 1st November, that not having summoned all the freeholders as ordered, he is to send list of those who have been summoned. 679
- Same date. If list is not furnished as ordered by next morning, another person shall be appointed. 683
- Order, 2nd November, dismissing Mathews from office. 687
- Memorial of Mathews, Attorney General, to the Secretary of State. 691
- Deposition of Plant relative to his dismissal from office. 697
- Deposition of Day, Assistant Provost marshal, of the arrest of Ball. 701
- November —, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends address of the Council  
Sydney. to the King. 631
- Minute of Council (undated) at which the address was agreed to. 635
- The address, dated 22nd November. 637
- (The address was transmitted on the 23rd.)
- December 7, Bursay to Mactier. Account of the proceedings of Mathews, President,  
Sydney. and Dodd, Councillor; suspension of members for opposing Mathews, who had filled all the offices to obtain complete control. 1027
- December 11, McKinnon to Secretary of State (Portland). Complains of the treat-  
Sydney. ment he has received from Murray, and encloses a memorial to the Treasury for the continuance of his half-pay. 1007
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 1019
- December 24, Ball to the same. His dismissal, which he receives with submission,  
Sydney. has left him destitute; applies for some provision for himself and family. 1031
- December 29, Judge Smith to King. Thanks for his appointment; necessity for a  
Sydney. circuit of the Supreme Court being held in three or four places in Cape Breton. 1035
1800.  
January 2, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Has, as directed, made out  
Sydney. Smith's commission as Chief Justice and dismissed Ball, assistant judge, and Mathews, Attorney General, to the joy of the inhabitants and with a favourable influence on the value of property. Still believes that the coal mines should be worked for the benefit of the Crown, and is quietly making arrangements to that end. Should the lessees refuse to dispose of the implements, can procure them in February. Remonstrates against the appointment by the Duke of Kent of Cox, a half-pay officer, to succeed Miller, as he is a partisan of Mathews, and was one of the promoters of an association whose real object was to oppose Macarnick, Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 1
- January 3, Miss Miller to King. Sends contingent account, found among the  
Sydney. papers of the late Mr. Miller. 689
- (The letter is dated 1799 through error; it is endorsed 1800. Miller died on 5th October, 1799.)
- Enclosed.* Contingent account. 693
- January 3, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Encloses affidavits to show  
Sydney. the danger of appointing Capt. Cox to any employment on the island. 5
- Enclosed.* Affidavit from John Maloney of the connection of Capt. Cox with and the objects of the association. 9
- The same from John Payne, that Cox had refused to pay him on the ground that he (Payne) had signed an address to Macarnick against the association. 13

## Department of Agriculture—Archives

800.

- Affidavit from Cossit on the connection of Cox with the association and its real objects. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 17
- January 30, Sydney. Murray to Tremain & Stout, respecting the lease of the coal mine. Enclosed in Tremain & Stout's of 10th July, which see.
- January 31, Sydney. Tremain & Stout to Murray, respecting lease of the coal mine and answer by Murray of same date. Enclosed in Tremain & Stout's of 10th July, which see.
- February 2, Sydney. Murray to Tremain & Stout. They are not to raise more coal than that already on the bank. Enclosed in Tremain & Stout's of 10th July, which see.
- February 4, Dublin. Maria Theresa Miller to King. By the death of her father in Cape Breton she is left destitute; sends memorial for relief. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 76, p. 955  
(The letter is undated; the date in the margin is that of the post mark.)  
*Enclosed.* Memorial. 959
- February 7, Yorkfield. Smith, Chief Justice, Campbell, acting Attorney General, and Cossit, Missionary, to Murray. The attention he (Murray) has paid to the due administration of justice. They have met to draw up a list of freeholders fit to be drawn for a jury Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 101
- February 15, Halifax. J. Willoughby Gordon to Murray. Order of the Duke of Kent not to employ the military in civil offices. Enclosed in Murray's to King, 22nd March, which see.
- March 2, Sydney. Murray to Gordon. Answer to letter of 15th February, ordering the dismissal of military officers from civil employments. Enclosed in Murray's to King, 22nd March, which see.
- March 15, Sydney. Chief Justice Smith to King. Recommends the appointment of Campbell to an office in Cape Breton. The unsuitableness of a military man for civil government; the propriety of a change of the seat of government from Sydney to the north-west side of the river. How the coal mines could be made profitable. The loss to the people from the want of a circuit. His claim, as Chief Justice, to precedence in Council. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- March 18, Sydney. Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Strongly recommends Campbell, acting Attorney General; suggests that a Crown office be given him to secure his remaining in Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol., 77, p. 711
- March 22, Sydney. Memorial (undated), accounts, &c., of John Barton for payment of his claim against Chief Justice Smith. 715 to 723  
(The date in the margin is that in the last affidavit.)
- March 22, Sydney. Memorial of Ball to be appointed superintendent of the coal mines. 73
- March 22, Sydney. Murray to King. Sends packet for the Duke of Portland. Will make Cape Breton as flourishing a colony as any if supported. Has taken the mines from the tenants at will; shows a profit of £304 8s. 7d. for one month as a consequence. Has paid Tremain & Stout for the implements and is building a Government House which he hopes to finish without drawing on the Treasury. If His Royal Highness can be restrained a little, he will do very well. Hames was nearly imposed upon by the Mathews party, but he (Murray) had prevented mischief. 33  
*Enclosed.* James Willoughby Gordon to Murray; 15th February. The Commander-in-chief thinks it right to caution him against employing military officers in a civil capacity; all military allowances to persons so employed are to cease. The names of the officers so employed are given. 37
- Murray to Gordon, 2nd March. He takes up the case of each of the military officers employed and defends the appointments as sanctioned by custom and approved of by various Secretaries of State. The impossibility of carrying on government efficiently if deprived of the services of these gentlemen. The faction reviving owing to the encouragement given by the

1800.

Commander-in-chief. The stoppage of military allowances will be the cause of suffering, as the offices held by the military have no emoluments attached to them. His own services, character of his opponents, &c.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 41

(The letter is voluminous, covering 24 closely written pages of foolscap.)

March 22,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Everything was going on smoothly and the people were satisfied, until the arrival of a letter from the Duke of Kent, which those opposed to Government had managed to obtain. Sends copy of the Duke of Kent's letter with answer; the reasons for the Duke's taking up their cause. Alleges it would not be a proper time to remove him (Murray) from his position, when he had begun a reform that would be the cause of uneasiness, as no successor could carry it out properly. Asks to be left in civil government when removed from the military command; the people desire this. Proposes to establish a company of civil artificers to make roads, &c.

21

*Enclosed.* List of actions, criminal and civil, in the March term, 1800.

25

Address of the Grand Jury to Murray on his energy in the work of reform.

27

March 26,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Kearney in openly supporting Ball, one of the faction headed by Mathews, on his conviction for wilful and corrupt perjury, as proof of the ill effects of the Duke of Kent's interference. Everything quiet, and can be so maintained if he is supported by Government.

65

*Enclosed.* Kearney to Murray, 25th March. Pernette, by the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty of the assault on Hill, J.P.; the provocation given that led to the assault.

69

April 1,  
Whitehall.

King to Murray. Sends estimate for 1800-1801.

Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 151

April 18,  
Sydney.

Hames to Secretary of State (Portland). Defends himself against the attacks of Capt. McKinnon. Letters on the subject from Ingram to Ball are attached.

A. &amp; W. I., vol. 530

April 29,  
Sydney.

Same to King. Sends copy of correspondence with Brigadier Murray, President of the Council, respecting the payment of fines. A. & W. I., vol. 530

April 30,  
Sydney.

Deposition of David Mathews, denying that he had ever made the statement with which he was charged, against Lieut.-Governor Macarmick and Ball.

Case for the opinion of counsel as to the division of salary, perquisites, etc., between the Governor, in his absence, and the Lieut.-Governor or President of the Council. The deposition and case are attached to Macarmick's of 27th June.

April 30,  
Sydney.

Dodd to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copies of letter and answer to show the arrogance of Murray.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 73

*Enclosed.* Murray to Dodd, 28th April. Dismissing him from the office of postmaster, in consequence of complaints of his irregularities.

77

Dodd to Murray, 29th April. The complaints he (Murray) speaks of never reached him. Any irregularities that may have occurred are due to the officers of Customs not having obeyed the law; he was not appointed by Peters, postmaster at Halifax. He shall send copy of correspondence to the Postmaster General.

81

April 30,  
Halifax.

Gordon to Murray. Enclosed in Murray to Secretary of State, 16th June, which see.

May 14.

Correspondence—from March—to date in the margin—between Murray and Kearney relative to the conduct of the latter in giving countenance to Lieut. Pernette, convicted of assault, and Ball, convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, also in regard to improper orders Kearney was charged with



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1800.

giving. At the end are two letters to King on the subject, one dated 10th and 13th, the other 14th May, forwarding copy of the correspondence, which consists chiefly of charges and counter charges.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, pp. 85 to 100

May 14,  
Cape Breton.

John Barton to Secretary of State (Portland). Complains that he cannot obtain payment from Chief Justice Smith of what is due, and cannot sue him on the island.

A. & W. I., vol. 598

Certificate of character is enclosed.

May 18,  
Sydney.

Hames to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports the treatment he had received from Murray, whose enmity he had incurred.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 729

*Enclosed.* Certificate of the efficiency of Hames in the discharge of his duties, signed by Dodd, dated 1st May. 733

Address (undated) by the inhabitants of Cape Breton to Hames and his answer. 737

May 20,  
Sydney.

Attested declaration of Hames respecting his conduct, etc., and his willingness to have an examination held. 739

May 21,  
Cape Breton.

Murray to King. Charges against Hames for reporting the proceedings of Council, for drawing up jury lists improperly and for not collecting the fine imposed on Pernette for assault and battery. Hames is not suited for any office in Cape Breton. 105

May 23,  
Cape Breton.

Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Has transferred accounts, etc., to Despard. Sent copies of the accounts of the coal mines, but Despard insists on getting the originals, which, being the only security he has for payment, he will not part with. Will charge the Duke of Kent with improper expenditure of money in Nova Scotia. 109

June 9,  
Sydney.

Same to Bowyer. Enclosed in Murray's to Secretary of State of 16th June, which see.

June 16,  
Cape Breton.

Same to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of letter from the Duke of Kent's secretary and answer. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 115

*Enclosed.* Gordon to Murray, 30th April. The Duke of Kent approves of Major Murray having at once resigned from Council. Cossit being a member of Council by the King's mandamus is to remain as such, but the Duke desires a copy of the document. The order respecting Stafford and Mooney is in full force and to be obeyed. The soldiers are not to work for private persons, but they may be employed in building for Government. Had the Duke known that the employment of the "Hope" had caused inconvenience to the service of Cape Breton, other arrangements would have been made. Any information respecting the assizes, etc., to be communicated to the General commanding the district. Two of the soldiers may be employed at the level for carrying off water from the mine. 121

Murray to General Bowyer, 9th June. Acknowledges, as directed, receipt of Gordon's letter. Cannot communicate through a military channel the civil proceedings without instructions from the Secretary of State. Calls attention to the close association of Lieut.-Col. Kearney, Capt. Cox and Assistant Surgeon Clarke with Mathews and others who had experienced the King's displeasure; had hoped for support from the Duke in his effort to maintain order. Respecting the assault committed by Pernette; on the arrival of Lieut. Rudolf, Pernette is to return to Halifax. 129

June 17,  
Sydney.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Arrival of Despard, to whom the military command has been transferred; thanks for continuing him (Murray) in the civil administration. Has made some progress in discovering the two men who came from Vermont pretending business with Mathews and to speculate in land. Shall send a detailed statement by next vessel. 133

June 18,  
Cape Breton.

Same to the same. Reports on two men stating they came from Vermont to speculate in land, one calling himself Stetson Holmes, the other

1800.

Elijah Luce, who were accompanied by one Spencer, living at Miré River, who was a commissary in the rebel army of America. Luce looks very different from a farmer, which he professes himself to be, and answers much better to the appearance of Major Lee; all of a sudden he disappeared. Holmes has taken the oath of allegiance, and has spread a report that a revolution is making rapid strides in Upper Canada. Mathews opposed an ordinance to prevent the introduction of improper persons. 20th June. Luce is still in Cape Breton and has had another interview with Mathews; he seems a deep man. 23rd June. Luce had another interview with Mathews this morning; fears that some ill design is on foot.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 137

June 18,  
Sydney.

Hames to King. Complains of the treatment he has met with from Murray. A. & W. I., vol. 598

June 27,  
Woolwich.

Macarmick to King. Sends deposition from Mathews, showing the groundlessness of the calumny against him (Macarmick) entered in the minutes of the Council of Cape Breton on 12th November, 1799. Calls attention to the amount of fees received by Major General Murray, of which a moiety belongs to him (Macarmick) by the 101st articles of instructions. A. & W. I., vol. 598

Deposition and case for opinion of counsel follow. .

July 8,  
Sydney.

Presentment of the Grand Jury against Lieut. Colonel Kearney for accusing the court and juries of partial and offensive conduct.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 801

July 10,  
Sydney.

Memorial of Tremain & Stout. Refer to their occupation of the coal mine; they pray for reimbursement for their heavy expense in repairing the buildings necessary for the work and for payment of the implements taken possession of for the use of the Crown. 747

*Enclosed.* List of buildings at the mines belonging to Tremain & Stout. 755

Certificate of the quantity of coal on the bank belonging to Tremain & Stout when the mine was taken possession of by Murray. 757

Extract from letter from the Secretary of State to Murray, 29th September, 1799, that the lessees of the coal mine are to be only tenants at will. 767

Correspondence with Murray respecting the lease, opening a new pit, &c., 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 26th October, 1799, 30th and 31st January and 2nd February, 1800. 769 to 795

(A duplicate of the memorial is at p. 759.)

July 16,  
London.

George Isted, agent for Cape Breton, to King. For instructions as to the payment of bills drawn from the island. A. & W. I., vol. 598

July 16,  
Sydney.

Address of the Grand Jury to Murray, expressing their gratitude for the blessings Cape Breton has enjoyed under his government.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 797

July —,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State to officer commanding at Cape Breton. A charge is entered on the minutes of Council against Macarmick, which should be expunged. 113

July —,  
Sydney.

Return of cases in the Supreme Court at the July term. 803

August 11,  
Cape Breton.

Murray to King. Recapitulates information in former letters respecting Tremain & Stout's working of the coal mine which he had taken out of their hands; owing to their raising all the coal in the old pit it had fallen in, causing an expense of £70 or £80 should it be cleared, but by the new pit all the coal wanted can be raised. By their exertions Tremain & Stout have raised so much coal, that if allowed to continue they would have diminished the value of the mine to any other offerer. Sends account of the coal raised since the work was taken over by Government; the usefulness of Campbell and Baker. Corrects misstatements in Tremain & Stout's

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1800.

account of the daily output and the average cost of shipping. Encloses account for the new Government House. Intends setting out to investigate disputes arising from conflicting licenses of occupation of land. Death of Mathews. His (Murray's) military allowances stopped by the Duke of Kent, and Despard refuses to certify his accounts for the Government House. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 141

*Enclosed.* Account for the colliery. 147  
 Vouchers. 149 to 215  
 Pay lists for colliery. 217, 219  
 Other accounts for Government House, colliery and miscellaneous. 221 to 293

August 23,  
 Sydney.

Smith to Despard, Enclosed in Despard's letter to Secretary of State, 26th August; a duplicate of Smith's letter is at p. 651 of Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77.

August 23,  
 Cape Breton.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Arrival of Despard (see also 17th June), to whom the military command has been transferred, but who demands also the transfer of the civil government, which he (Murray) cannot do without instructions; dispatches addressed to him have been handed to Despard and retained. The military changes. If he (Murray) is removed from his civil office before completing reforms begun, he shall think himself hardly used; all attempts to check abuses are certain to create enemies. In a postscript he explains that it was owing to the claim of Chief Justice Smith to be President of the Council that he did not lay the mandamus of 17th October, 1799, before Council, fearing that the discussion of Smith's claim might cause a rupture. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 299

*Enclosed.* Despard to Murray, 19th August. Gives as his authority for demanding the transfer to him of the civil command the terms of the mandamus of 17th October, 1799. Requests him (Murray) to deliver the King's instructions of that date and those of the Duke of Portland of the 18th, that steps may be taken to carry them into effect. 303

Murray to Despard, 20th August. Desires him to send the duplicate of mandamus he had received which belongs to him (Murray). Has received no orders to give up the civil government, and he is entrusted with the execution of important public works. If it is determined that the change is to be made, orders will soon be received and the short delay can cause no inconvenience; shall take the whole responsibility. Hopes his determination may cause no interruption to their friendly intercourse. 307

Despard to Murray, 20th August. Cannot understand how he (Murray) can resist the explicit terms in the mandamus; he must accept the consequences. 311

(The further correspondence on the same subject and to the same effect follows, dated 22nd, 24th and 26th August.)

August 26,  
 Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). On the dispute between him and Murray as to the presidency of the Council. 327

(The letters between him and Murray (enclosed) are duplicates of those sent in Murray's of the 23rd, including the letters of the 24th and 26th, the dispatch in which they were sent having evidently been delayed in transmission. The following are additional enclosures.)

Despard to Chief Justice Smith, 21st August. Did he see the mandamus of 17th October, 1799, and had the Council been called together to carry out the instructions? Desires his opinion whether he (Despard) should or should not take the rank of senior member of Council and administer the Government on his arrival as commander of the forces. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 355

Smith's opinion, 21st August, that the King's intention was that the civil should be attached to the military command in Cape Breton. 359

Despard to Smith, 22nd August. Desires to know "clearly, fully and explicitly" whether he (Despard) as the officer commanding the forces is

1800.

the only person legally authorized to administer the government of Cape Breton, and whether he (Smith) has or has not been qualified on the mandamus of 17th October, 1799, to occupy his position in the Council, etc.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 363

Smith to Despard, 23rd August. Answered certain of his questions. As that relating to the continuance of Murray in the civil government might be the subject of a suit before him on the Bench, it would be improper for him to give an opinion on it. The Attorney General is the proper legal officer. 367

(Duplicate at p. 651.)

Campbell, Attorney General, to Despard, 23rd August. Under the terms of the mandamus, he (Despard), as military commander, is entitled also to the civil command. 371

September 11, Affidavit by Murray, reciting the charges made by Hames against Chief Justice Smith. 827  
Sydney.

September 15, Affidavit of Chief Justice Smith of the number and names of the volumes he wrote and had published. 831  
Sydney.

September 17, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Is sending Chief Justice Yorkfields. Smith to explain the situation; Despard is taking the presidency by means of an armed force; expects to be sent to gaol, but will do his duty. 375

*Enclosed.* Minute, 16th September, of Council called by Murray for advice on the position of affairs, a body of militia having been collected without authority and Despard sworn in as president by two members of Council. The Council he called recommended that an account of the proceedings should be transmitted to be laid before the King. 379

September 19, Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends an account of his Sydney. being sworn into the civil administration; denies the statement of an armed force being collected, there being only one sentry from the militia at Government House; joy of the inhabitants at the change, there have been no depredations as charged, although a few windows were broken by boys. Refusal of Smith and Cossit to attend Council; sends copies of their letters. The coal mine is not so productive by the present plan as when it was worked by contract; the coal raised is short of the quantity required. Shall take steps to remedy the evils complained of. The defects in the new Government House and its unsuitable situation. The "Hope" bartered away for an American bottom, seized whilst engaged in illicit trade and not appropriate for the service required. 391

*Enclosed.* Despard to Murray, 16th September. Informs him that he (Despard) had been sworn in as President of the Council and desires him to transfer all records, etc., warning him of the consequences should he not comply. 399

Murray to Despard, 17th September. Not having received any official command to transfer the civil government, must decline to do so. 403

Despard to Murray, 18th September. Is sorry on his (Murray's) account that he refuses to obey the spirit and true meaning of the King's mandamus of the 17th October, 1799; his subterfuge will not exonerate him when called to account in England. Sends extracts to prove that he (Despard) has been appointed to the civil government. 407

Cossit to Despard, 16th September. According to his (Despard's) request, he went to the Council room twice; found no one there, but an armed party outside. From the tumult in the streets was afraid to leave his house to go again, his fear being confirmed by his windows being broken. Has read over the mandamus, etc., and believes Murray to be the legal civil Governor. 411

Despard to Cossit, 17th September. Will be guided by strict and impartial justice, notwithstanding his (Cossit's) opposition and that of a few others in concert with Murray. Sends extract from Portland's letter of

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1800

- 24th July and information of other directions he had received as president of the Council. There were no armed men at the Government gate, except one sentry belonging to the militia. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 415
- Smith to Despard, 16th September. Went to the Council chamber to advise as to the legality of his (Despard's) assumption of the civil government. Found no one there but armed men at the gate. A mandamus can only apply to the person named in it; in this case, therefore, it applies to Murray. When he sees a letter from the Secretary of State directing him (Despard) to take on him the civil government, he shall give every assistance in his power. Has this day read a letter from the Privy Council to Murray, dated 30th June. 419
- Despard to Smith, 17th September. A similar letter to that addressed to Cossit of same date. 423
- Address, 18th September, to the King, of the "officers of Government and principal inhabitants," which it was resolved at a meeting to transmit to His Majesty by Hames. It expresses gratitude for the removal of Murray and the appointment of Despard. 427
- September 20, Secretary of State (Portland) to Murray. Is surprised that he has not received the letter of 18th October, 1799, with instructions respecting the Council, the more so as it was sent by the same conveyance as the one by which the letter of 11th October was sent. A duplicate is now transmitted. He is to resign, into the hands of the officer appointed to succeed him and transfer to him, all the correspondence, &c. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 152
- September 20, Same to officer commanding the forces in Cape Breton. Sends copy of letter to Murray, showing that he (the officer) is appointed president of the Council and to administer during the absence of the Governor or Lieut. Governor. 153
- September 20, Despard to King. Introduces Hames, carrying dispatches, who can give any information required. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 489
- September 22, Judge Ball to King. (Written in gaol, in which he was confined for debt). A long statement of the persecution to which he had been exposed, his being arrested just before term, &c. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- September 23, Deposition of John Barton of a debt due him by Chief Justice Smith of Cape Breton; the false accusations against him (Barton). A. & W. I., vol. 598
- September 23, Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Charges of mismanagement against Murray, president; Smith, Chief Justice, and Cossit, missionary, and of misrepresenting the state of affairs. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 459
- September 23, Same to the same. Sends minutes of Council since he assumed the administration. As Murray retains the records, seal, instructions, &c., cannot be so accurate as he could wish in carrying out the instructions. 435
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, 15th to 18th September, under Despard. 439
- Murray's minutes. 467
- (Despard and Murray, each held Councils and forwarded minutes.)
- September 26, Memorial of George Brown, acting harbour master. For the permanent situation and salary. 805
- September 27, Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Has been informed that the Government schooner has sailed with Chief Justice Smith, who is gone to England with letters from Murray, without his permission or knowledge. Believing that Smith has left the island, has appointed three assistant judges. 463
- September —. Same to the same. Has received the order to examine into the entry in the minutes of Council of a charge against Macarmick; was unable to 93

1800.

do so fully, Murray having kept the minutes in his own possession. Was informed by Dodd that the entry was made in connection with charges by Murray against Mathews, the insertion of which in the minutes had been protested against by Dodd, for which, and his refusal to accord in other illegal schemes, he was dismissed the Council and not readmitted, although named in the last mandamus. Had, however, called him to the Council; his abilities; the gratification of having in the Council a member so useful and well informed as Dodd. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 431

October 26,  
Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland.) Has made an examination into the state of the coal mines; Murray obstinately refuses to give up the accounts, &c. No stores provided for carrying on the work; had, therefore, contracted with Stout, partner of the former contractors, by an agreement, copy of which is sent, with estimate of the necessary supplies for winter and minutes of Council on the subject. The sum of £3,000 would have been available for the Crown had the tenants at will been left in possession, but not more coal has been raised than will defray the winter's expenses. There has been either great impropriety in Murray's mode of carrying on the work, or abuse in the application of the revenues; at all events, working them for the Crown is unprofitable. How he proposes to work the mines and reduce expenses for superintendence, the allowance to Miss Miller, &c. 493

*Enclosed.* Campbell to Despard, 16th October. Reports the bad condition of the coal mine and the injudicious walling. He had been deprived of all control by Murray, who had assumed every office and would listen to no remonstrance. 499

Extract from the minutes of Council of 24th October, in relation to Campbell's report on the coal mines. 503

Agreement between Despard and Richard Stout for working the coal mines to extend to the following June. 507

Estimate of the cost of the necessary supplies. 511

October 26,  
Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Government House left unfinished by Murray and liable to injury from the weather: had ordered a survey and transmits report, with minute of Council thereon. The house will cost a great deal to finish and is in a very unsuitable situation. 515

*Enclosed.* Extract from minutes of Council of 24th October on the report respecting Government House, including the report and estimates. 519

Report and estimates (duplicates). 527 to 537

October 26,  
Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Return of the Government schooner, which had landed Chief Justice Smith at Newfoundland to take passage for England; has made the master deliver her up. The schooner, an American bottom, seized for illicit trade, is not nearly so valuable as the "Hope," for which she was exchanged, the copper on the "Hope's" bottom being worth more than the whole value of the other vessel; shall send her to be examined at the dockyard and transmit the result. Does not think she can be altered to perform the service needed for the island. 539

November 1,  
London.

Deposition by John Hames against Murray for having compelled him to pay £18 by threatening letters, signed by Murray as President of the Council. A. & W. I., vol. 598

Certificate of his character; letters from Murray and rules for the guidance of the Provost marshal follow.

November 4,  
Cape Breton.

Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Despard has seized the mines, new Government House and schooner and placed everything in the same faction's hands they were in before his (Murray's) arrival. Is, therefore, sending Baker, clerk of the mines, to give information, which cannot be done in a letter, Despard's proceedings being so various and extraordinary. He (Murray) has been proscribed by proclamation and beat of drum, so

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1800.

that people are afraid to have intercourse with him or even to sell him the necessaries of life. Will do his duty as if in a siege, which his state resembles. Asks that Smith and Baker may be examined on oath before the Privy Council, so that full information may be obtained. Had conducted all operations without drawing from the Treasury, but Despard having taken the profits of the mines, the source of payment, he (Murray) is obliged to draw the bills enumerated. The unfitness of the "Hope," which he had exchanged for a better vessel, to which had been transferred all the best stores from the "Hope" when the exchange was made.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 543

*Enclosed.* Agreement for the repair of the schooner "Polly." 551, 553  
 Acknowledgment of receiving the "Hope" for the "Polly" and for the repairs, &c., done to the latter. 557

November 10,  
Kensington  
Palace.

Gordon to King. Sends by order of the Duke of Kent extract from letter from Bowyer, commanding in Nova Scotia, relative to the extraordinary conduct of Murray in Cape Breton. A. & W. I., vol. 598

The extract is enclosed.

November 12,  
Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Reports that having received the books from Murray, he has examined them and finds that the entry was improperly made in the case of Macarmick, which formed part of the charges against Mathews, the entry being agreed to by all the Council except Dodd, who opposed it, stating his opinion. Sends extract from minute. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 571

*Enclosed.* Extract from minute of Council of 12th November, 1799. 575  
 State of the Council, 1st November, 1800. 579

November 12,  
Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received dispatches, two for Murray, which he had sent him; these inform him that His Grace had sent to him (Despard) copy of letter to him (Murray) of 20th September, ordering him to deliver up all papers relating to the government of Cape Breton. Murray sent that evening the seals of the island and of the Supreme Court and next day the Council and Register books and a number of letters. The trouble given by Murray was largely due to the confidence he placed in Smith and Cossit; Campbell is well qualified to be Attorney General. The distress caused to McKinnon and his family from his suspension by Murray and the refusal to grant certificates for his salary; asks for a decision on McKinnon's case; believes his suspension was made on groundless pretences. Sends petition from Ball, who, he thinks, has been hardly treated. 561

*Enclosed.* Petition from Ingram Ball. 567

November 15,  
London.

Hames to King. Applies to be appointed naval officer in Newfoundland, or superintendent of mines in Cape Breton, as it would be pleasant to return there, where Despard has made him his confidential friend. A. & W. I., vol. 598

Memorandum by Hames enclosed, respecting Despard's sentiments on the government of Cape Breton.

November 15,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Despard. Since instructions were sent on 20th September, his (Despard's) dispatches have been received. The improper conduct of Murray shall be represented to the Duke of York, so that notice of it may be taken in a military point of view. Authority given to suspend all members of Government who refuse to do their duty. Sends copy of memorial from Tremain & Stout. Murray to be called on to account for £2,131, 11s. 5d. paid by them into his hands. Sends copy of letter to Murray, written in consequence of his representations of the misconduct of Tremain & Stout, which authorized him to acquire from them the implements necessary for working the coal mine and also giving him authority to expend not more than £1,000 in building a Government House. Murray to be compelled to repay any sums in his hands unac-

1800. counted for. It is left to his discretion either to work the coal mines on account of Government, or to leave them with Tremain & Stout as tenants at will. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 479  
(Copy in Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 154, where the day of the month is supplied.)
- November 25, Jane Miller to King. The annuity she was promised on the death of her brother has not been paid her. A. & W. I., vol. 598  
Sydney. *Enclosed.* Account of expenses paid by Miller for the service of the colliery and still due.  
Letter from Despard's secretary, leaving the payment of the annuity to be decided by the Secretary of State.
- November 25, Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends accounts for the new Cape Breton. Government House; had he been permitted to proceed with military workmen, it would have been habitable long ago; it is not to be equalled in America for goodness of material and cheapness of workmanship. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 643  
538 to 639
- November 25, Accounts and vouchers.  
Cape Breton. Murray to Secretary of State (Portland). Has delivered up the seals, &c., to Despard, as ordered, with the correspondence. Waited on Despard at his house to give him information, but Despard refused to have any verbal communication with him. Has been plunged into a sea of trouble by His Grace's letter of 11th October, 1799. Although Despard has more than £2,000 in hand from the sale of coal and will have £3,000 before Christmas, yet he (Murray) has been taken into custody for the pay of the colliery workmen, so that he had to draw another bill, which he trusts may be honoured as he is in pledge for it. Believes that the letter of 18th October, following that of the 11th, must have been written as a result of misrepresentation, the effects of which he hopes may be removed by Chief Justice Smith. Hopes his not giving up the civil government to Despard may be considered an error of judgment and not intentional. Owing to the state of his health, he could not venture on a winter voyage to Europe; encloses medical certificate. Sends list of bills drawn. 647
- Enclosed.* Smith to Despard, 23rd August. Duplicate of enclosure in Despard's letter of 26th August.  
Account for supplies to the "Hope." 655  
Account, &c., for the coal mine. 659, 661  
Certificate of Stafford, garrison surgeon, of the bad state of Murray's health. 665
- December 18, Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). There are numerous applications for grants of land which cannot be complied with; in Nova Scotia grants continue to be made of escheated lands. Suggests the propriety of establishing a court of escheat in Cape Breton, as two-thirds of the lands granted are still uncultivated. The applicants for lands are respectable farmers from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. 669  
Sydney.
- December 18, Same to the same. Reported receiving the seals, &c., from Murray, who had, however, kept back all information, and was continuing his opposition, insinuating that he (Despard) was to be removed and himself restored to office. These attempts to disturb the peace of the island have not succeeded. 673  
Sydney.
- December 18, Same to the same. Represents the want of mills and roads. Proposes a small duty on rum and spirits; one shilling and three pence currency a gallon would raise a sufficient sum. 677  
Sydney.
- December 18, Same to the same. Had, as he advised, sent the Government schooner to Halifax to be examined; now transmits report. Murray has not supplied the accounts, nor can he find by the Council books that they were audited since the 10th of May. Is afraid he can do nothing with the hull of the vessel; the "Hope," given in exchange, sold in Halifax for £160; 677



## Department of Agriculture—Archives

- 1800.
- the present vessel is not worth a third of that. A vessel for the service of Cape Breton must be sheathed with copper, on account of the worms. Is informed that Americans carry off nearly all the fish caught by the inhabitants, paying for them in contraband goods. Col. Cor., vol. 77, p. 681
- Enclosed.* Report on the state of the Treasury schooner, dated Halifax, 4th December, that the cost of the necessary repairs would exceed her value and that she is too small for the service of Cape Breton. 685
- December 22, London. Memorandum by Hames to King on the violent conduct of McKinnon at Cape Breton, and enclosing documents in relation thereto. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- Enclosed.* Documents relating to McKinnon.
- December 23, London. Hames to King. For six months' leave of absence. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 77, p. 809
1801. Of same date, asking for a short interview with King. 811
- January 1, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits state of the Council. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 1
- Enclosed.* State of the Council. 5
- January 6, John Street. Sam. C. Cox to King. Transmits memorial from Ball, the statements in which he believes to be true. 331
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Ingram Ball. 335
- January 31, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn in favour of Tremain & Stout for the expenses of the "Hope," to 24th December last. 9
- Enclosed.* Vouchers. 13, 17
- Pay list of the "Hope." 19
- February 5, London. W. Baker to King. Has delivered dispatches to the Secretary of State and is ready to remove all misapprehension in regard to the state of affairs in Cape Breton. Asks for the settlement of a bill for £500, drawn in his favour on account of work done at the colliery. A. & W. I., vol. 598
- February 8, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends minutes of Council from 15th September, 1800, to 15th January, 1801. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 21
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council. 25
- February 8, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Refers to his letter of 26th October, respecting the agreement with Stout to continue working the coal mines; their ruinous condition leaving no alternative, the business having been completely neglected by Murray and his agent, Baker. Sends return of expenses and of coal raised; the people have been employed in finishing a new pit and other work; the pit is finished, and he has reason to believe 4,000 chaldrons will be ready to ship by 1st June. Owing to the rise in the price of provisions, recommends an advance in the price of coal, those who purchase for shipment at the present rate making excessive profits, so that an increase of two or three shillings would cause no diminution in the demand. This would largely make up for previous losses and justify a higher duty if the mines are let on contract. Has deferred advertising the mines till he can receive further instructions; a larger revenue, he believes, can be raised than has hitherto been the case. The amount exported since the mines were taken over by the Crown has been 2,008½ chaldrons, and the price, amounting to £1,606 13s. 4d., has been applied to the payment of wages, &c. 73
- Enclosed.* Account of articles furnished to the mines. 81
- Account of coal shipped. 85
- February 19, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Despard. The agreement with Stout about the coal mines is the best under the circumstances. Approves of his proposal to let them on lease, and to advertise this as generally as possible; it will be best to send out an overseer, and he has no doubt of procuring a suitable person. He is right in refusing to pay any charges incurred by

1801.

Murray on account of the coal mines till his accounts are finally settled. The Government House not being fit for that or any other purpose, the materials are to be removed to a proper site. Has no better hopes that Murray has acted with discretion about the Government vessel; the sum allowed is £600 per annum, for which he must hire a suitable vessel. Transmits warrant for the unexpired sentence on Ball to be remitted, and for him to be released; Smith cannot return to Cape Breton as Chief Justice; a suitable person shall be selected. Refers to letter to Murray on the irregularity of McKinnon's suspension; his full salary shall be paid on certificate of his acting; during the time another person acted, he is only entitled to half salary. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 158

February 28,  
London.

Hames to King. A friend going to Jamaica would take dispatches. Applies for a situation in an active office, for the stoppage from Murray's salary of the £18 forced from him (Hames), and for the expenses he incurred in bringing Despard's dispatches. A. & W. I., vol. 598

*Enclosed.* Memorial from Hames for payment of the expenses for bringing Despard's dispatches.

May 9,  
Whitehall.

Secretary of State (Portland) to Despard. Whilst the restraining instruction continues, he is not authorized to grant lands in permanency; he may grant allotments to proper persons as tenants at will, subject to the terms established for making future grants; approves of constituting courts of escheats. Is happy to learn that Murray's attempt to disturb the peace has been attended with so little success. Has referred to the Council his proposal for a duty on rum to raise a revenue for building mills and making roads. Refers to directions in letter of 18th February, respecting the hire of a vessel; that is to be done till an opportunity occurs to purchase, when he can draw for the amount above the money in his hands from the coal mines. Should Murray have money in his hands unaccounted for, or have drawn for unauthorized expenditures, he is to be compelled to refund. Facts relating to smuggling vessels should have been communicated to Leonard.

Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 163

May 22,  
Sydney.

Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Has received orders to lay an embargo on all vessels belonging to Russia, Denmark or Sweden.

Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 93

May 22,  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Has received instructions for settling the royal style and title. 89

May 22,  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Shall advertise the coal mines, as directed; expects that the lessee may obtain possession before the 1st October, but shall not conclude any agreement till it is approved by His Grace. Has given directions to release Ingram Ball from the remainder of his punishment, and has restored McKinnon to his office of Secretary, etc. Cannot hire a suitable vessel; has made some repairs to the vessel taken over by Murray. He may have an opportunity of purchasing a vessel this summer; wishes she could be approved and fitted up by the officers of the naval yard; her bottom must be coppered, owing to the river being infested with worms. Recommends Dodd to be Chief Justice, in room of Smith; his qualifications. 97

May 30,  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Has, as directed, called on Murray for an account of the expenditure of the revenue from the coal mines, and sends copy of answer to the second demand, showing no intention to comply; he afterwards sent a number of confused accounts and vouchers, which he had referred for audit, and enclosed report of the auditors. From the number of items disallowed, Murray is considerably indebted to the Crown, but as he has no property in Cape Breton no steps could be taken to enforce payment; has, therefore, permitted his return to England. 101

May 30,  
Sydney.

Same to the same. Reports the steps taken to encourage the culture of hemp, and encloses the report of the Council on the subject. The advanced

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1801.  
 season and want of seed prevent trials this year ; hopes to secure a supply, which he will distribute. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 105
- May 30, Sydney. *Enclosed.* Report of the Council on the culture of hemp. 109  
 Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Transmits memorial from Campbell, acting Attorney General, and recommends that he be confirmed in the office. 115  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Campbell. 119
- June 1, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends state of the Council. 123  
*Enclosed.* State of the Council. 127
- June 6, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Despard. Approves of such advance in the price of coal as shall not diminish the demand. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 167
- June 28, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Recommended Dodd to be Chief Justice, but learns that some one else has been appointed. His anxiety to secure an appointment for Dodd, whose good qualities he enumerates. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 131
- July 1, Sydney. Same to the same. Sends state of the Council. 135  
*Enclosed.* State of the Council. 139
- July 3, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). On the petition of the principal merchants, etc., he had obtained the passage by the Council of an ordinance to attach the property of persons leaving the island without discharging their just debts. 143  
*Enclosed.* Proceedings of Council on the proposed ordinance. 147  
 Ordinance to enable creditors to receive their just debts out of the effects of their absent or absconding debtors. 151
- July 8, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends naval officer's returns for the half year ending on the 5th instant, proceedings of Council and ordinances passed during the same half year. 159  
*Enclosed.* Returns of vessels entered and cleared to 5th July. 163, 165, 167, 169
- July 9, Sydney. Proceedings of Council. 171  
 Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for unforeseen contingencies to 24th June last, in favour of Tremain & Stout ; encloses accounts and vouchers. 189  
*Enclosed.* Accounts and vouchers. 193 to 209
- July 12, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Has drawn for the salary of his private secretary, and encloses receipts. 215  
*Enclosed.* Receipts for two half-years. 219, 221
- July 28, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Portland) to Despard. He will do right to send the vessel he intends to purchase to be approved of by the officers of the naval yard, and to be fitted out under their direction. It would give him pleasure to recommend Dodd to succeed Smith as Chief Justice had he not engaged to give the situation to Gambier. Campbell has been appointed Attorney General on his recommendation. Sends copy of his letter to the Treasury when transmitting Murray's accounts. Has transferred to the Council the letter respecting the cultivation of hemp ; the importance of its cultivation in British colonies. Col. Off., C.B., vol. 1, p. 168
- July 28, Whitehall. Committee of Council for Trade to King. Their Lordships approve of Despard's proposal to raise, by a duty on rum and other spirits, a revenue to build a mill and form roads in Cape Breton. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 343
- August 1, Sydney. Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Dispatches received. Murray left at the end of June ; the state of his accounts reported in letter of 22nd May. 223
- August 3, Warwick St. William Smith to Lord Pelham. Asks him to peruse the enclosed statement. Is anxious to exchange his appointment as Chief Justice in Cape

1301. Breton for that office in Newfoundland. If that is not made, he desires to return by the fleet to the duties of his office. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 347  
*Enclosed.* Statement of the case of William Smith. 351  
 Various certificates. 355 to 361
- August 13, Hames to Secretary of State (Hobart). Applies for leave of absence. 363  
 Store Street.
- August 15, Same to King. Has been pressed to go to Jamaica, but his business respecting Cape Breton is not yet settled; asks for a settlement. A. & W. I., vol. 598  
 London.
- August 25, Vansittart to Sullivan. Desires Lord Hobart's opinion whether a bill drawn by Murray on account of the coal mines should be paid. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 367  
 Treasury.
- August 25, Memorial of Macarmick, stating his services and praying for compensation for the deficiency in his emoluments. 371  
 Woolwich.
- August 28, Hames to Sullivan. Had been obliged to go to the country on account of his health. Transmits correspondence respecting the conduct of Murray, &c., at Cape Breton. 375  
 Romsey.
- Enclosed.* Despard to Hames, 28th June. 459  
 Address from the principal inhabitants of Cape Breton, thanking the King for removing Murray. 461  
 Memorial by Hames to Secretary of State (Hobart). 465  
 Fred. Maitland for Sir Ralph Abercromby to Hames, Martinique, 2nd March, 1797. In consequence of his (Hames's) handsome conduct at St. Lucia, he had been appointed naval officer. 379  
 General Cuyler to King, 13th February, 1801, recommending Hames to be superintendent of mines at Cape Breton. 383  
 Marquis of Titchfield to Hames, 23rd June, that he has written to Portland on his (Hames's) account. 387  
 Major Gordon to Hames, 14th February. The Duke of Kent will recommend him (Hames) to King, the first time he goes to town. 391  
 Proclamation by Despard, forbidding the officers of the Government at Cape Breton to assist Murray. 457
- September 3, Secretary of State (Hobart) to Despard. Dispatches received; on the report of the Committee of Council, he is authorized to impose a duty on rum to raise a revenue for erecting mills and repairing roads. 211  
 Downing St.
- September 8, Ball to Secretary of State (Portland). Sends copy of memorial to Despard for his release, as the pardon granted by His Majesty has not been carried into effect. 393  
 Sydney.
- Enclosed.* Petition to Despard. 397  
 (Duplicate at p. 429.)
- September 19, Despard to Secretary of State (Portland). Dispatches received and steps taken to carry the orders into effect. 227  
 Sydney.
- September 19, Same to the same. Herd (Hurd), the surveyor, has been absent for fourteen years; the want of a surveyor to lay out lands, which he (Despard) has been allowed to grant; recommends John Shey for the office. 231  
 Sydney.
- Enclosed.* Certificate by Charles Morris of the qualifications of Shey. 235
- September 23, Vansittart to Sullivan. To obtain the opinion of Hobart, whether two bills drawn by Despard for the salary of his secretary should be paid. 401  
 Treasury.
- September 26, Murray to Chapman. For vouchers to be sent to the auditors with his accounts. 405  
 Prince's St.
- October 6, Same to the same. Repeats his request of 26th September. 409  
 Prince's St.
- October 6, Despard to Secretary of State (Hobart). Has received dispatch that the department of the Colonies has been placed in his (Hobart's) hands. 243  
 Sydney.
- October 6, Same to the same. The appointment of Gambier to be Chief Justice will supersede that of the three assistant judges, who had executed the duties

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1801.	of the office. Another judge required, whose salary might be paid from the revenues of the coal mines ; recommends that Dodd be appointed.	
		Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 247
October 9, Warwick St.	Memorial of William Smith, late Chief Justice of Cape Breton, containing charges against Murray and praying for indemnification to himself.	413
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Charges against Murray.	417
October 10, Prince's St.	Murray to Secretary of State (Hobart). Having reported the excessive expenditure of the public money under the Duke of Kent, is he expected to move further in the matter, or to follow his own feelings and not be liable to any consequences hereafter ?	421
October 13, Downing St.	Secretary of State (Hobart) to Despard. In consequence of the establishment of peace, steps are to be taken to reduce all expenses.	251
October 15, Sydney.	Ball to Secretary of State (Hobart). Transmits copy of petition to Despard for his release.	425
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition, duplicate of that at p. 397.	
October 19, Woolwich.	Macarmick to Secretary of State (Hobart). The importance of settling Cape Breton as speedily as possible.	433
October 25, Sydney.	Despard to Secretary of State (Hobart). Had intended to send an account of the island, but from the difficulty of intercourse with the out-settlements, has been unable to complete it. The want of roads and mills retards the progress of the settlement ; had submitted to Portland the propriety of levying a duty on rum and other spirits to raise a revenue to supply these ; has given some small assistance towards building a mill near Sydney ; the amount may be paid from the revenues of the coal mines. Has, in accordance with directions, purchased a schooner for the service of the island.	255
October 28, Treasury.	Vansittart to Sullivan. Desires to have Hobart's opinion if bill drawn by Murray on account of the colliery in Cape Breton should be paid.	437
November 4, Downing St.	Secretary of State (Hobart) to Despard. Dispatches received ; shall transmit to the Treasury recommendation and certificate in favour of Shey, to be surveyor for Cape Breton.	239
November 16, Sydney.	Despard to Secretary of State (Hobart). Sends state of the Council.	259
	<i>Enclosed.</i> State of the Council.	263
November 18, Cape Breton.	Despard to Secretary of State (Hobart). Transmits accounts of the coal mines to June last. Since the termination of the agreement with Stout, the work has been carried on at less expense ; trusts soon to transmit a more favourable account of the produce of the mines, and that he may have enough to pay for the schooner, estimated at £1,000. Transmits terms of lease for seven years of the mines to William Campbell ; the economy he has observed in their management.	267
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Accounts of coal shipped.	271, 275, 279.
	Account of contingencies.	283
	Account of articles furnished.	287
	Account current.	291
	Campbell to Despard, 17th November. Transmit abstracts of the conditions of lease, on which he is willing to take the coal mines at Spanish River.	293
	Abstract, with temporary agreement.	297
November 18, Cape Breton.	Despard to Secretary of State (Hobart). There being no house for the person exercising the government, he received permission to remove the materials of the building to a suitable site, where a house might be built when the revenues of the coal mines could defray the expense. Believes a suitable house could not be built for less than £3,000 ; recommends, therefore, the purchase of the house in which he lives, which is in a suitable situation, and with certain additions, would cost less than to build a new house. Encloses proposal from Dodd for the sale of the	

1801.	house ; the purchase money and additions he hopes to be able to discharge from the revenue of the coal mines next season. Col. Cor., C.B., vol. 78, p. 305	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Offer by Dodd to sell the house in which the General now resides.	309
November 26, Sydney.	Memorial of William Plant. Complains of the injustice done him and prays to be restored to his office of superintendent of coal mines, and to compensation for the losses caused by his suspension.	449
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Boddington to Plant, dated 3rd June, 1784. The Board of Ordnance has ordered that he be paid to the date of his arrival in England, with a month's pay additional. When an opportunity offers, he shall be appointed to other employment.	453
	Certificate in favour of Plant, dated 8th July, 1784.	455
December 15, Sydney.	Ingouville to King. Sends representation of the state of Cape Breton.	441
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Representation by Ingouville.	445
December 18, Cape Breton.	Despard to Secretary of State (Hobart). In accordance with instructions, has passed an ordinance for laying a small duty on rum and other spirits for the benefit and improvement of the island ; sends duplicate copy.	313
December 18, Cape Breton.	Same to the same. Has received printed copies of the preliminary articles of peace and of the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, by sea and land, which he has made public. There are no hired armed vessels in Cape Breton.	317
December 25, Sydney.	Same to the same. Has drawn for the half yearly salary of his private secretary ; sends receipt.	321
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Receipt.	325

# Department of Agriculture—Archives.

## STATE PAPERS.—HUDSON'S BAY.

1673.  
October 7,  
Quebec. Frontenac to the Commander of the (French) king's troops at Hudson's Bay (in French); introduces and recommends Father Albnel to his good offices. B.T., H.B.Co., vol. 1
1675.  
November 1. List of the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and of their respective shares. vol. 1
1676.  
January 26,  
Whitehall. Memorial of Hudson's Bay Co., complaining of Albnel, a jesuit, attempting to seduce Groseiller and Radison from their service; and in the absence of their ships had pulled down His Majesty's ensigns, and had since been tampering with the Indians. vol. 1  
(Undated; read by Lords of Trade on the date in margin.)
- January 26,  
Whitehall. Order to supply the French ambassador with a copy of the complaint of the Hudson's Bay Co. of the "ill-practices" of Charles Albnel, jesuit, de Gresilier (*sic*), a Frenchman, and Radison, an Italian, to be forwarded to the King of France, that orders may be given to the persons complained of to hinder them from doing anything prejudicial to the trade of the company. Col. Entry Book, H.B.Co., vol. 96, p. 42
1677.  
May 20. Affidavit of William Bond of having sailed to Hudson's Bay in 1672, arriving at the factory in Rupert's River in October, where the vessel wintered, and next summer (1673) traded to Port Nelson, &c. B.T., H.B.Co., vol. 1
1681.  
December 20. Account of discoveries in Hudson's Bay, &c. vol. 1
1682.  
July 6. Hudson's Bay Co. complain of encroachments on their trade and ask that an order be given to prevent them. The request referred to the law officers. Col. Entry Book, H.B.Co., vol. 107, p. 39
- November 7. "The Kirke's Case." Endorsed: "The Kirke's Case, or the English Title to Canada, in return to the French pretences to the Lands and Territories about Hudson's Bay, set up in a memorial lately delivered here by the French Ambassador." S.P.Col., H.B.Co., vol. 66
- November 11. Labarre to ——— (in French). The posts of Manase and Orange, conquered in 1667 for the Duke of York, and still peopled by Dutch, are giving shelter to the Iroquois. (An extract; "Manase" is probably an error of the original copyist for "Manate" (Manhattan). New York was taken from the Dutch in 1664 and ceded by the treaty of Breda in 1667). A company established in England for the trade of the Hudson's Bay is making settlements on lands held by the King of France for twenty years; shall not trouble the company in their trade by sea, but if they advance into French lands he shall drive them out, but desires that His Britannic Majesty should know that he will do so only if forced to it. S.P.Col., H.B.Co., vol. 40
- November 30,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Answer of the Hudson's Bay Company, including an extract from the preceding letter from de la Barre.
- Official answer to de la Barre, by order of the King, concluding that His Majesty's subjects carrying on business on the rivers, islands and coasts of Hudson's Bay, which they have enjoyed so long, should not be interrupted by de la Barre.
- Queries concerning Hudson's Bay (undated).  
These three documents are in B.T., H.B.Co., vol. 1; a copy of the Hudson's Bay Company's answer follows de la Barre's letter of 11th November in S.P.Col., H.B.Co., vol. 40.

1682. Extracts from the "Transactions," published in full in report on Canadian Archives for 1883, although not arranged exactly as in the printed copy. The extracts come down to the end of the wrapper marked B. A. No. 19.
1683.  
March 2. Memorandum (in French) in answer to the complaint of de la Barre that the people of New York are furnishing the Iroquois with arms, etc., and also that the Hudson's Bay Company are encroaching on territories belonging to France. Col. Entry Book, H.B. Co., vol. 99, p. 197  
(The memorandum is undated; it follows an order of 2nd March, and precedes one of 7th April. The answer respecting New York, which contains information respecting the Indians in that quarter, covers six pages; that on Hudson's Bay covers four pages.)
- August 11. "A true Copy of that Clause in the Hudson Bay pattennt which my "Lord Keeper ordered me this 11th Day of August 1683 to transcribe & "leave in ye Earle of Sunderlands." An extract from the charter. Another extract follows endorsed: "An extract of what is granted to ye Hudson's "Bay Company by the King by his lers Pattennts." S.P. Col., vol. 40  
(The charter is among the Archives in series P, vol. 109.)
- August 12,  
Whitehall. Order to the Governors of New England to seize all vessels carrying on trade with Hudson's Bay in contravention of the charter. Col. Entry Book, vol. 99, p. 218
- October 25. Gillam to de la Barre (in French). Complains of the conduct of Radisson and Groseiller, who induced him to go to Hudson's Bay and deprived him of his ship and goods. S. P. Col., vol. 40
- November 14. Petition from the Governor and Company of Hudson's Bay, for redress for damage caused by the French to their property.
- November 14. Complaint and affidavit of an attack made by the French on posts in Hudson's Bay.  
A similar affidavit, with slight verbal changes.  
An undated affidavit by John Outlaw, that the French who destroyed the Hudson's Bay fort at Port Nelson, declared that they acted under the orders of the King of France and Governor of Canada.
- November 23. Affidavit by John Outlaw of the attack made on Guillam's party in Hudson's Bay by Radisson and Gooseberry (Groseiller).  
A similar affidavit was made by Outlaw on 4th December.
- December 27,  
Oxfordshire. James Hayes to Sir John Werden. Represented the attack on the Hudson's Bay posts by Radisson, who landed at Rochelle and went post haste to Paris, no doubt to inform the King of the great value of these territories. Urges that the ambassador be desired to press the French King to have Radisson punished. If the company are rescued from the French and left in peace next spring, they can be better prepared for resistance the following year.  
The preceding six paragraphs are in vol. 40.  
Journals by Radisson, 1682-3 and 1684. Hudson's Bay House.
1684.  
January 26,  
Paris. Preston. Memorandum (in French) to the King of France respecting the attack on Port Nelson, for the punishment of Radisson and for a remedy for the injury done. S.P. Col., vol. 40  
What appears to be an undated duplicate, addressed to the ambassador to France to be laid before the King of France, is in the same volume.
- January 26. Hayes to Jenkins. The course of Radisson and Groseiller when they left Canada, in consequence of ill usage at the hands of the Governor, and offered to make expeditions in search of the beaver for the benefit of New England, and were subsequently paid servants of the Hudson's Bay Co. The discoveries in that territory by the company were made and possession taken previous to any occupation by the French. S.P. Col., H.B., vol. 40
1686.  
February 10  
and 13. Affidavits respecting the capture by the French of the ship "Perpetuana Merchant" in Hudson's Bay. B. T., H.B., vol. 1



## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1687.  
February —. Memorial of the Hudson's Bay Company respecting the attacks made on their posts by the French and praying for protection. B. T., H.B., vol. 1  
*Enclosed.* Deposition of Richard Smithsend, mate of the ship "Perpetuana Merchant," of the seizure of the ship by the French, when he and others were taken to Quebec and kept prisoners there for about eleven months. vol. 1  
Other letters on the same subject enclosed in a wrapper marked BA, No. 7.
- May 13,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Hudson's Bay Company renew their memorial for reparation for the damage done to their business, forts, &c., by the French, which the King had promised in February last, should be demanded.  
The case of the company in reference to the French.  
True state of the case, with a column of proofs of the statements.  
An extract from the "Transactions" (already published).  
B. T., H.B., vol. 1
- June 14. Affidavit that Fort Nelson was formally taken possession of in 1670, and that one of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships, commanded by Gilham was at the bottom of the bay the same year. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
- October 28,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Report of the hostile expedition made by the French, in June, 1680, against the Hudson's Bay trading posts.  
Proposal (undated) to let loose the New England population upon the French, or to issue letters of marque and reprisal to the company.  
Both in B. T., H.B., vol. 1  
"His Majesty Right to Hudson's Bay." An extract from the "Transactions" between England and France relating to Hudson's Bay, published in full in report on Archives for 1883; for the extract see p. 177 of that report. Volume 25 of State Papers Colonial contains the "Transactions" referred to.
- No date. Lord Preston to Lords of Trade. Denies that the French ever applied for satisfaction for damage done to them at Fort Bourbon, or that, consequently, he had ever returned the answer they allege. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
1688.  
May 30,  
Whitehall. Commission to Captain George Geyer to be commander of the northerly part of Hudson's Bay.  
Commission of same date to be deputy governor of the lands, &c., at the bottom of Hudson's Straits.  
Of same date. Marsh to be Governor. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
1689.  
January 6,  
Boston. Randolph to Sir James Hayes. Respecting the attacks of the French on the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, &c. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
- April 25,  
Whitehall. Order in Council referring to the Lords of Trade for consideration and report the petition of the Hudson's Bay Company.  
The petition is attached to the reference. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
- May 13,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Memorial for the renewal of the commissions granted by the late King James for the security of their factories, &c., at this juncture. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
- May 29,  
Whitehall. Petition of Hudson's Bay Company for protection against the French referred. The question whether letters of marque may be issued notwithstanding the treaty of neutrality. Col. Entry book, vol. 109, p. 220
- No date. Commission by William and Mary; warrant to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the French. B. T., H.B., vol. 1
1690.  
March 26,  
Whitehall. Minute of the Lords of Trade respecting petition of the Hudson's Bay Company for a convoy for ships to take supplies to their forts in Hudson's Bay. Col. Entry Book, vol. 109, p. 320
1692.  
April 13. Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company for protection for the crews of ships bound for Hudson's Bay, 40 to go immediately out of 150, the residue to go about a month later. (Undated; read on the date in the margin).  
B. T., Trade Papers, vol. 4

1692.  
April 18,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to President of the Council. Recommended the protection asked for. B. T. Trade Papers, vol. 12, p. 165
1693.  
March 16,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade recommend that protection be granted to 20 men to fit out two ships for the Hudson's Bay Company, and to the remainder, to man them in April. 244
1694.  
October 14,  
Cap de François. Agreement (in French) between Iberville and Walsh for the surrender of Fort York to the French. B. T., H.B., vol. 2  
(A translation is in vol. 3, p. 11.)
- October 25. Petition from Hudson's Bay Company for protection to the crews going to Hudson's Bay. The threatened attack by the French on their factories, &c. F. 30, B. T. Trade Papers, vol. 5
1695.  
July 25. Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade. They intend to send out four ships navigated by 150 seamen for whom they ask protection; 60 to be sent out on 1st March, the residue by 1st May. H. 18, B. T. Trade Papers, vol. 6
- July 29,  
Whitehall. Minute of the Lords of Trade on the foregoing representation. B. T. Journals, vol. 8, p. 83
- No date. "An Impartial Account of the present state of the Hudson's Bay Company, as they stand incorporated in a charter granted them by King "Charles the Second." An attack on the powers of the company; it is undated but, was most probably written in 1695. A. & W. I., vol. 539
1696.  
August 28. Correspondence between de la Forest and Allen, respecting the surrender of York Fort.
- August 30. Articles of composition between Allen and de la Forest. Sailing orders to Allen. For these three papers see Tucker's letter of 5th December.
- August 31,  
Fort York or Bourbon. "Articles de Capitulation entre le Sieur Guillaume Allen, commandant "en chef dans la Rivière Hays, ou Ste. Thérèse, et le Sir G. de la Forest "commandant du Fort D'Yorke, ou Bourbon le 31 D'Aout, 1696." B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 133
- November 30,  
Whitehall. Minute of Lords of Trade. Nelson had been informed that the Hudson's Bay Company had not kept their articles with the prisoners lately taken, but is referred to the Secretary of State. B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 256
- December 5,  
Whitehall. Tucker to Popple. De la Forest, late French Governor of York Fort, to be heard touching the breach of articles made with Allen. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 1
- (Duplicate in vol. 3, p. 1.)
- Memorial from de la Forest for restitution of chests, arms, &c., and that he and the garrison be sent back to France. 5
- Agreement and correspondence between de la Forest and Allen for the surrender of York Fort, three papers, dated 28th and 30th August. 9, 11, 13
- Schedule of beaver and other skins shipped on board the "Bonaventure." 15
- (Duplicate in B.T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 8.)
- Another schedule with value, &c. 57
- Articles of composition between Allen and de la Forest. 17
- Sailing orders to Allen (undated.) 21
- "Articles arrêtés entre Monsieur D'Iberville, commandant les deux vaisseaux du Roy le 'Poly' et la 'Salamande,' et Monsieur Walsh, Gouverneur de Fort York," &c., 14th October, 1694. 25
- Affidavits of Isaac Wood, William Arnold, James Hubbard, John Russell and James Griffin, and, in one affidavit, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Jacobs, Henry Piggot and William Clark; all the affidavits were made in December, 1696, respecting the surrender of Fort York to Iberville and

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1696.
- their treatment after capitulation. The first complain of their treatment, the whole, except the Governor, (Walsh) and four others being turned out of the fort, contrary to agreement, and subjected to harsh usage, that of Walsh, &c., that the terms were properly complied with.  
B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 29 to 49
- Statement by Walsh and Jacobs that the French did not infringe the articles made on the capitulation of Fort York. 53
- December 5, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Summon de la Forest and the Hudson's Bay Company to attend the Board. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 1
- December 7, Whitehall. Summary minute of the proceedings in the case of de la Forest and the Hudson's Bay Company. B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 264
- December 14, Whitehall. Summary minute of the request for delay by the Hudson's Bay Company. 280
- December 21, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute of proceedings in the case of de la Forest and the Hudson's Bay Company. 9  
(Duplicate at p. 294.)  
Included is a translation of the articles agreed on with Iberville on 14th October, 1694; the original is in B.T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 25; also of depositions of Wood, &c., which are in vol. 2; and examination of Walsh, &c.  
Depositions and evidence taken to be continued as a part of the minutes.
- December 23, Whitehall. Continuation of proceedings in the case of de la Forest and the Hudson's Bay Company. B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 300
- December 24, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Secretary of State (Trumbull). Transmit, to be laid before the King, articles of agreement between Allen and the French Governor of York Fort, disavowed by the Hudson's Bay Company; affidavits, &c. Ask for instructions whether the French Governor is to be sent away, or if the papers are to be submitted to him (Trumbull).  
B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 22  
(A minute respecting this letter is in B.T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 306.)
- December 26, London. Affidavit by Philip Parsons that the articles of capitulation had been violated by Iberville on the surrender of York Fort. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 63
- December 28, Whitehall. Minute of the Lords of Trade that the return of de la Forest is to be deferred till after the next hearing. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 23  
(This minute is also in B.T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 307.)
- December 31, Paris. Hebert to de la Forest (in French). Has sent the papers to de Lagny. They arrive opportunely, as there being no reply from the English commissaries to the demand for reparation for the non-execution of the articles of the capitulation of Fort Bourbon, he was ready to begin reprisals; is sending to-day all the papers to Versailles that he may receive orders. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 93
- Another case presented to Parliament.
1697.  
January 1, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute of attendance of Hudson's Bay Company's counsel, of de la Forest, etc., with summary of Cooper's argument for the Hudson's Bay Company. B. T. Journals, vol. 2, p. 94
- January 2, London. Affidavit by James Hubball, that he often heard Piggott and Clarke complain of their treatment by the French and of their breach of articles after their capitulation of York Fort. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 67
- Affidavit of the same date, by Mary Davis of the complaint made by Thomas Jacobs of the treatment met with from the French. 69
- Similar affidavit by Grimington respecting the complaints made by Jacobs. 73  
(See joint affidavit of Walsh and others enclosed in Tucker's letter of 5th December, 1696).
- Affidavit of W. Potter, secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the losses sustained by the Company from the attacks made by the French. 77

1697.  
January 4,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute that Hebert's letter to de la Forest had been communicated to their Secretary and that de Lagny had applied for reparation to be made to de la Forest for breach of articles.  
B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 328
- January 4,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute, with summary of the arguments for de la Forest and the Hudson's Bay Company. B.T., H.B., vol. 3, pp. 23 to 30  
(This minute is also in B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 322.)
- January 4,  
London. Statement by de la Forest of his claims against the Hudson's Bay Company in answer to their allegations respecting the treatment by Iberville, &c.  
B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 81
- January 4,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. "The case of the Hudson's Bay Co. of England in reference to the Canada Co. of France." The losses are stated for each year, namely:—1682, £2,500; 1684, £10,000; 1685, £5 000; 1686, £50,000; 1688, £15,000. The Company complain also of the violation by Iberville of the articles of capitulation in 1694. 89
- January 4,  
Exon. Parsons to Messrs. Duport. The affidavit from Welch (Walsh) and Jacobs could have been made by himself had he made no more application than Welch did. Has given the other side. He had been refused a passage to England by Gateing, the commissary at St. Malo, for no other reason than that he did not "grease his fist." Had he and the rest been sent at once from Rochelle, he would not have complained, but to be handed to a couple of villains who took them to Dinant, kept some of the men in prison and treated them like other prisoners, but for their (Duports') brother, had led him to make this complaint. If Iberville gave proper orders, then the commissary must be blamed. 107
- January 5,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Company. Is the article in their case relating to the year 1688 to be made use of in their report for their (H. B. Co's) defence and as a motive for the reprisals they insist upon? A summary follows of the article stating the violation of the treaty.  
B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 30
- January 8,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute that the commissioners for the sick and wounded have sent an extract from a letter by de Lagny, dated in Paris this January, demanding satisfaction for the breach of articles with de la Forest. 32  
(Also in B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 335.)
- January 8,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Potter to Popple. Has sent by order of the Hudson's Bay Company a state of their case, which he hopes will give satisfaction as it contains only the truth. The company have been great sufferers by the attacks of the French.  
B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 99  
103
- January 11,  
Whitehall. The case. Lords of Trade. Minute that Duport has communicated a letter from Parsons dated in Exeter, 4th January. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 33  
Copy of the letter follows; it will be found at its date.
- January 11,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute that they had agreed on a representation on the differences between the Hudson's Bay Company and de la Forest. 36
- January 13,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. The Hudson's Bay Company point out, in a paper read by Popple, omissions in the proposed report of the Lords of Trade of certain material things proved by the Company in respect to the dispute with the French and the case of the French most favourably recited. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 111
- January 14,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Order to the secretary to write to the Hudson's Bay Company to inquire what places the French had taken from them before or since the war. B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 348
- January 15,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute that the report on the differences between the Hudson's Bay Company and de la Forest has been agreed to and ordered to be sent to the Secretary of State. 350
- January 15,  
Whitehall. Report from the Lords of Trade. "Copy of a representation of the "Commissioners for Trade and Plantations upon the complaints of Mon-

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1697.

- “ sieur de la Forest, French Governor of York Fort in Hudson’s Bay, relating to the Breach of Articles between him and Capt. Allen, upon the surrender of that fort to the English in 1696.” A. & W. I., vol. 539
- January 15, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Tucker. Send copy of the report they have agreed on. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 36
- Report to the King of same date, containing summary of statements on both sides. 37
- January 16, Hudson’s Bay House. Clarke, deputy governor, to Popple. Sends account of what took place between the English and French in America. The events relate to 1682, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1693, 1694 and 1696, the taking and retaking of forts being very briefly given. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 119
- January 18, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute, that the Hudson’s Bay Company report they have all the territory in their possession, except a small fort called Nemikie. B. T. Journals, vol. 9, p. 353
- January 21, Whitehall. Same. Minute, that a letter was written to the commissioners for the sick and wounded, that having sent their report there is no longer any reason for the detention of de la Forest. 357
- January 25, Hudson’s Bay House. Clarke to Popple. Respecting the place called Nemickie, the French built a fort there to intercept the trade to the factories and by this means they, in 1686, took three of the factories at the bottom of the bay. In any treaty of peace with France, the French should not be allowed to travel or drive any trade beyond the midway betwixt Canada and Albany Fort. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 115
- January —, Delagny to the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners (in French). Complains that by the capitulation, de la Forest was to retain two cannon, receive the usual marks of honour, he and his garrison to retain their clothing and effects and be taken to Plaisance, but that the cannon had been retained, the clothes and effects pillaged and de la Forest and his garrison taken to England. 95
- February 25, St. James’s. Report of the Privy Council on the dispute between the Hudson’s Bay Company and the French. A summary of the evidence on both sides is given, concluding: “upon the whole matter there seems (*sic*) to arise these questions: “1st. Whether Capt. Allen had authority to Treat on the Two main articles insisted upon? And if Mons. La Forest can expect any benefit of the said articles if he had not? especially when Capt. Allen by one of his Letters to him says, that what he did therein was contrary to his Orders. “2. And whether the Articles of 1694 were so broken, as that Reprisals might be made by Your Majesty on this occasion out of the Goods now taken.” 141
- (Duplicate, dated 12th May, 1698, B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 55.)
- April 17, Hudson’s Bay House. Hudson’s Bay Company to Lords of Trade (Popple). Respecting places taken from them by the French. B. T. Journals, vol. 20, p. 153
- June 1, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Clarke, deputy governor of Hudson’s Bay Company. Letter of 16th January transmitted to Secretary Trumbull respecting places taken by y<sup>e</sup> French previous to the present war; they desire particulars of other damages. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 44
- July 9. “Memorial of the Hudson’s Bay Company about Invasion of their Rights by French and about the alterations of Possessions of Places, &c., in Hudson’s Bay.” A. & W. I., vol. 539
- (See also B. T. Journals, vol. 20, p. 226.)
- October 27, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute, letter to Hudson’s Bay Company for proclaiming peace. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 45
- (See B. T., Plantations General, vol. 2, A. 190.)
- December 24, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute on the restoration of St. Christopher, the Hudson’s Bay Company referred to. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 45
- (See B. T., Leeward Islands, vol. 5, A. 135.)

1697.  
December 30,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute to ascertain what the Hudson's Bay Company have to demand of the French in pursuance of the treaty of peace. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 45
- No date. Copy of a memorial from the Hudson's Bay Company in answer to the French memorial respecting the capitulation of Fort Bourbon in 1696. The Articles of Capitulation. A. & W. I., vol. 539  
(See enclosures in Tucker's letter of 5th December.)
1698.  
April 22. "Memoire touchant la capitulation du Fort Bourbon en 1696, mentionnée au 8e article du Traitté de Paix." B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 129
- April 29. Extract from letter from Vernon, dated 25th April. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 45  
(See B. T., Miscellanies, vol. 1, A. 57 and 58.)
- April 29,  
Cockpit. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Company. Transmit extract of what has been signified to them of His Majesty's pleasure (see Vernon of 25th April). Ask for further information to answer His Majesty. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 46
- May 10,  
Cockpit. Same. Minute that the Hudson's Bay Company have not returned an answer about the restitution of goods taken at York Fort in 1696. They are to do so at once. B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 56  
Answer. 59  
(See B. T., H.B., vol 2, A. 50.)
- May 11,  
Cockpit. Report by Lords of Trade on the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company, that the French have not restored the posts that were to be surrendered nor appointed commissioners to settle claims in accordance with the treaty of Ryswick and that such commissioners ought to be appointed. The "Reasons humbly offered by the Hudson's Bay Company" should apparently accompany the report. The "Case of the Hudson's Bay" refers to all appearances to the same date. Two petitions from the Hudson's Bay Company are evidently of 1699. A. & W. I., vol. 539
- May 11. Translation of the French Ambassador's answer to the memorial of His Majesty's commissioners of 7th of March, 1698. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 74
- May 12,  
Cockpit. Lords of Trade to the King. Representations relating to the infraction of the articles of capitulation in 1696 on the surrender of York Fort, recommending the appointment of commissioners. 47
- May 12,  
Hudson's Bay House. Representation by the Hudson's Bay Company, in answer to the French memorial respecting the capitulation of Fort York (called Fort Bourbon). 50
- May 12,  
Cockpit. Lords of Trade. Minute that representation on the Hudson's Bay Company's memorial be signed and sent to Vernon. B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 60  
(See B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 47.)
- May 19,  
Whitehall. Vernon to Popple. In support of ther application for a man of war to convoy their ships to the Bay, the Hudson's Bay Company have been directed to lay their reasons before the Lords of Council and Lords of Trade. The Lords of Council have been requested to meet at his (Popple's) office on the 21st. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 153  
The petition for convoy (undated). 157  
Reasons for granting a convoy (undated). 161  
(Duplicates are in vol. 3.)
- May 20,  
Cockpit. Lords of Trade. Minute that a letter was received from Vernon (see B.T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 64), to call an extraordinary meeting respecting convoy; the Hudson's Bay Company to attend. B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 68
- May 21,  
Cockpit. Lords of Trade to Secretary of State (Vernon). The convoy asked for by the Hudson's Bay Company is in their opinion necessary. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 69

1698.  
May 21. Lords of Trade. Minute that the Hudson's Bay Company had attended.  
B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 70  
Petition. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 65
- June 2, Vernon to Lords of Trade. The Hudson's Bay Company have applied  
Whitehall. for a commission for the Governor they are sending out, similar to the  
one granted by the late King; refer the application for consideration  
whether it should be granted, and, if so, what alterations should be made.  
B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 165  
(Duplicate in vol. 3, p. 70.)  
Commission by James the Second to Geyer, 30th May, 1688; see at  
that date.
- June 6, Lords of Trade. Minute that Perry and Moor attended about the commis-  
Cockpit. sion for the Governor for Hudson's Bay and suggested certain alterations in  
consequence of the changes made by the treaty of peace.  
B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 89
- June 7, Lords of Trade to Secretary of State (Vernon). Send proposed alter-  
Cockpit. ations in the commission to be granted to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay  
Company from that previously given. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 71  
Proposed commission. 72
- October 4. Lords of Trade. Letter from Nelson respecting the boundary between  
France and New England. B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 241  
(See B. T., Plantations General, vol. 2, A. 2, 95, 305.)
- November 16. Lords of Trade. Minute respecting the French King's proclamation  
about trade in the French colonies. B. T. Journals, vol. 11, p. 285  
(See B. T., Plantations General, vol. 2, A. 380.)
1699.  
May 11. Lords of Trade. Minute; translation of French claim to Hudson's Bay  
read. B. T. Journals, vol. 12, p. 39  
(See B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 74.)
- November 30. Memorial (undated) from the Hudson's Bay Company, presented on the  
date in margin, stating their case and praying that the rights of the  
company may be restored, the limits settled and precautions taken for the  
preservation of the trade to the nation. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 175  
(See also vol. 3, p. 81. B. T., Journals, vol. 12, p. 268, and B. T., H.B.,  
vol. 2, A. 81.)  
Transactions between England and France relating to Hudson's Bay,  
1698-9 and 1699. A. & W. I., vol. 536  
(These are supplementary to the transactions of 1687.)
1700.  
April 29, Secretary of State (Vernon) to Lords of Trade. Sends alternative from  
Whitehall. the French ambassador for consideration. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 87  
"Alternatives proposées pour servir de limites dans l'Amerique entre  
la France et l'Angleterre." 87  
Observations upon the foregoing alternatives. 89  
A minute of same date states that the French ambassador had handed  
in alternative proposals respecting the limits. B. T. Journals, vol. 13, p. 19
- May 28, Lords of Trade to Clarke. Order received to prepare commissions for  
Whitehall. the trial of pirates. Does the Hudson's Bay Company desire any such  
commission? B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 91
- May 30, Potter to Lords of Trade. Owing to their losses, &c., they are not in a  
Hudson's Bay capacity to send any ships to Hudson's Bay this year. 92  
House. (Duplicate in vol. 2, p. 181.)
- June 12, Lords of Trade. Minute that the Hudson's Bay Company attended to  
Whitehall. state their claims, when they handed in two papers stating their exclusive  
right to Hudson's Bay and the propositions respecting the limits.  
B. T. Journals, vol. 13, p. 71
- July 10, "The Limitts which the Hudson Bay Company Conceive to be necessary  
Hudson's Bay as Boundaries between the French and them in Hudson's Bay (in case of an  
House. Exchange of Places) and that the Company cannot obtain ye whole

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1700. Straights & Bay which of Right belongs to them." The proposed boundaries follow. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 185  
(Duplicate in vol. 3, p. 93, read by Lords of Trade on 22nd January, 1701.)
1701. Lords of Trade. Minute that the Hudson's Bay Company attended the Board about the boundaries, according to paper produced on 10th July, 1700. B. T., Journals, vol. 13, p. 325  
(See also B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 93.)
- January 23. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Company. Whether, if the French will not consent to the boundaries proposed, the Company will not consent to a modification. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 96  
(See also B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 96 and journals, vol. 13, p. 327.)
- January 29, Hudson's Bay House. Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade, proposing certain modifications. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 97  
(See also B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 19; and for letter of 12th February, B. T., journals, vol. 13, p. 354, and B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 97.)
1702. January 9, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Company. Desire that the Company would lay before them whatever may be thought fit in relation to the trade and protection of Hudson's Bay. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 102
- January 19, Hudson's Bay House. Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade. Show the want of title in the French, the deplorable situation of the company, &c. 103  
(See also vol. 2, p. 195.)
- January 24, Whitehall. Representations upon the state of defence of Hudson's Bay. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 107  
(See also Plantations General.)
1709. May 10. Stephen Evans to Lords of Trade. The Hudson's Bay Company send the two books promised. They have distributed their "case" in London, and design to send copies into Holland. A. & W. I., vol. 601
- May 19, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Company. Desire to have an account of the encroachments of the French within the limits of the company's charter. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 108
- May 23. Memorial by the Hudson's Bay Company (undated) of the attack in time of peace by the French on their factories, &c.; pray that when a treaty is made with France, the King of France shall be obliged to renounce all rights and pretensions to Hudson's Bay and Straights, to surrender all the forts and settlements, not to sail any ships within the limits of the company's charter, and to make restitution of £108,514 19s. 8d. of which the French robbed the company in times of perfect amity between the two kingdoms. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 201  
Another copy. 211  
A minute of this date that the above was presented by Evans to the Lords of Trade. B. T. Journals, vol. 21, p. 108  
Copies of accounts 1687 and 1699 were presented the same day. B. T., H.B., vol. 3  
(See also bundle marked A. 47, in vol. 2.)
- May 27, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute that the Hudson's Bay Company are to give information who were the first discoverers of Hudson's Bay. B. T. Journals, vol. 21, p. 115
1711. December 21, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Minute that a letter was received from Dartmouth on the petition from the Hudson's Bay Company. B. T., H.B., vol. 3  
(See bundle A. 48 in B. T., H.B., vol. 2.)
- December 21. Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company for setting out the limits between the French and them and how the trade should be conducted, B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 110  
(A copy, dated 12th February, 1712, is in vol. 2, p. 221.)
- No date. "The Right of the Crown of Great Britain to Hudson's Bay, in North America, asserted," etc. There are two printed copies.



1712. A manuscript copy gives substantially the same historical statements, but differs in remarks from the printed copy. A. & W. I., vol. 539
- February 8, Hudson's Bay House. Memorial of Hudson's Bay Company for trade regulations, so as to a void disputes with the French. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 117
- A minute of this date by the Lords of Trade on the memorial. B. T. Journals, vol. 13, p. 81
- February 12, Hudson's Bay House. Memorial by the Hudson's Bay Company setting out the limits between the French and them, and how trade should be conducted. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 221
- February 19, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Secretary of State (Dartmouth). Report that the Hudson's Bay Company have "a good right and just title to the whole Bay and Streight of Hudson's," and their memorial for a settlement of their boundaries with the French should be referred to the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht with the whole question of boundaries. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 120 (See also B. T. Journals, vol. 13, p. 102, and A. & W. I., vol. 539.)
- May 27, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Dartmouth) to Lords of Trade. Transmits petition of the Hudson's Bay Company for consideration and report. The places and subjects therein named belong to British subjects, so that the Queen would not accept an Act of cession from the French King, but insisted on an order to deliver possession to such persons as should be authorized by Her Majesty to take it. The Company will, therefore, enter into immediate possession, their title being admitted. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 225
- The petition. 227
- (See B. T., H.B., vol. 3, pp. 121 and 122, and B. T. Journals, vol. 23, p. 359.)
1713. August 6, Marly. Order, signed "Louis," countersigned Phelypeaux, to Jeremie. Enclosed in Potter's letter of 14th August, 1719, which see.
1714. April 13, Whitehall. Secretary of State (Bolingbroke) to Lords of Trade. Transmits memorial of Hudson's Bay Company and other documents, to be considered in connection with the last treaty of peace (Utrecht). B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 233
- Memorial attached, thanking Her Majesty for the care taken of their interests, and they shall be ready with evidence as to the damage they have sustained from France. 237
- (See also vol. 3, pp. 124, 125.)
- May 13, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Secretary of State (Bolingbroke). After considering the memorial of the Hudson's Bay Company, recommend that the Queen should signify to the Court of France the necessity of appointing commissioners. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 126
- June 3. Pery to Popple. The Hudson's Bay Company are sending a gentleman to take possession of their country; he can give information respecting the damages. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 245
- (See also vol. 3, p. 128.)
- June 21. Pery to Popple. Is too ill to attend the Lords of Trade. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 249
- August 3, Hudson's Bay House. Abstract of the damages the Hudson's Bay Company have sustained from the French in times of peace. The total amount is £100,543 13s. 9d. 253
- Another copy followed by a complete detail of the claims. 273 to 291
- A memorial on the subject is in A. & W. I., vol. 539, dated 4th August.
- August 4, Hudson's Bay House. Memorial of Hudson's Bay Company that they have sent out a governor &c., and pray that steps may be taken to obtain reparation for the damages they have sustained, the amount of which is stated in abstracts already transmitted. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 257
- (Duplicate in vol. 3, p. 129.)

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1714.  
August 12,  
Whitehall. Secretary of State (Bolingbroke) to Lords of Trade. The Lords Justices desire an account of what has been done since the peace, relating to the Hudson's Bay, &c. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 261  
(Duplicate in vol. 3, p. 133.)
1719.  
July 21. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Co. To send account of the losses they have suffered from, or the demands they may have to make on, the French. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 137  
(For account of damages see B. T., H.B., vol. 2, A. 61.)
- August 11,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Hudson's Bay Company. The information asked for to be sent as soon as possible. 138
- August 13. Memorial (undated) of the Hudson's Bay Company for the settlement of the boundaries with the French, and praying that the losses they have sustained from attacks by the French may be made good. B. T. Journals, vol. 29, p. 42  
Abstract of the damage sustained from the French in time of peace. 46  
(See also B. T., H.B., vol. 3, and bundle A. 62 in vol. 2.)
- August 14,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Potter to Popple. Sends copy of the French King's order to Jeremie to deliver up Hudson's Bay, &c. The original was sent in June, 1714, by Capt. James Knight, when he went to take possession of the country. B. T. Journals, vol. 29, p. 95  
Order (a translation) 6th August, 1713. 96  
(Duplicates are in B. T., H.B., vol. 2, pp. 297-299.)
- August 26. Instructions for Daniel Pulteney and Martin Bladen, appointed to treat with the commissaries of the French King. The part relating to Hudson's Bay is from p. 134 to p. 137; the general clause of appointment begins at p. 133. B. T. Journals, vol. 29
- September —. Memorial (undated) that possession has been given of the Hudson's Bay territory, but the limits have not been defined nor reparation made for losses. B. T., H.B., vol. 2, p. 269  
(The date is derived from a note which says that Bladen took the original to France in the month given in the margin.)
- November 10,  
Paris. Bladen to Lords of Trade. From the indisposition of Abbé Dubois, they could not see him, but he (Bladen) and Lord Stair met D'Estrées. B. T. Journals, vol. 29, p. 164  
Memorandum (in French) of the limits demanded by the Hudson's Bay Company. 165  
(Duplicates, dated 11th, are in B. T., H.B., vol. 2, pp. 305, 307.)
1725.  
May 14,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Oxenford. For account of skins imported from Hudson's Bay in 1721, 1722 and 1723. B. T., H.B., vol. 3, p. 139
1741.  
May 28,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade. They are willing to render every assistance to H. M. S. "Furnace," sent to discover a North-west passage. A. & W. I., vol. 539
1755.  
February 19,  
Hudson's Bay  
House. Charles Hay to Sir Thomas Robinson. The Hudson's Bay Company handed in their claim in 1752; they are ready to give further information. A. & W. I., vol. 539
1759.  
December 19,  
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Pitt. Transmit memorial of the Hudson's Bay Company. The memorial is attached. A. & W. I. vol. 539

59 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 8B.)

A. 1896

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, 1895

---

---

CONFERENCE

ON THE

COPYRIGHT QUESTION

REPORTED IN SHORTHAND BY MR. A. C. CAMPBELL OF THE HANSARD  
STAFF OF REPORTERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1896

[No. 8b—1896] *Price 5 cents.*



## CONFERENCE ON THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1895.

The meeting was held in the office of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and was called to order at two o'clock, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, acting Minister of Agriculture, presiding. The other members of the Government present were Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

The CHAIRMAN.—I hope that the discussion to-day will result in benefit to all. We are ready to hear the representatives of every interest concerned. I understand that Mr. Hall Caine is not very well, and wishes to be free to retire, so we have agreed to hear him first.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Mr. Chairman, all I have to say may be confined to a very brief summary statement. I am happy to be able to tell you that during my visit to the Dominion we have had the satisfaction of coming to an agreement with the Canadian publishers and the Canadian Copyright Association on the matter that has been so long in dispute between them and the authors of England. This understanding we have ventured to embody in a draft bill, which, for the sake of clearness and precision, we have put into shape and now with all humility and respect submit to the consideration of the Government. I may say about it at the outset that it is of the nature of a compromise, and, like most other compromises, would probably not cover the views of either party entirely. But it is, on the whole, the best agreement we could arrive at under the circumstances, and I think we would all be well satisfied if some measure drafted on these lines could be carried into effect. Speaking for the body which I myself represent, I think I may say that, although the draft bill does not cover certain principles we hold to be sacred, a measure framed on lines like this would meet with very general satisfaction among English authors. I think, sir, you would hardly wish me to traverse the measure which we here offer you in detail, but you will allow me, perhaps, to indicate its general scope. By this agreement the time which the copyright holder can publish in Canada and so secure an absolute and untrammelled copyright is extended from thirty days as it stood in the Act of 1889, to sixty days, with the possibility of an extension of thirty days more at the discretion of the Minister. Also, by this agreement, the license to be granted for the production of a book which has not fulfilled the conditions of the Canadian copyright law is limited to one license and this single license is only to be issued with the author's knowledge or with his sanction. Further, the copyright holder, who has an independent chance to secure copyright within a period of sixty days is to have a second chance of securing it after it has been challenged and before it has been finally disposed of by license. And finally, the royalties to the author are to be secured to him by regulation of the Inland Revenue which requires the stamping of an edition on the issue of the license. As to other points concerning serial publications and so on, I may say that they are based upon the same general principles of securing copyright and granting license. This, sir, is the general meaning of the draft bill which the Copyright Association of Canada have agreed with me to recommend to the wisdom of your Ministers. As to these general

principles I have only to say, first: As to Canadian authors, it will not put them in a position of isolation amongst the authors of the world, and, next, as to authors of England and of America and of all the other countries that have a copyright treaty with the United Kingdom, it secures to them the control of their own property, that it puts them all on an equal footing and that, therefore, it will not, in our view, be inconsistent with the terms of the Berne convention or with the general agreement between the United States and England. In conclusion, sir, I only wish to say that the draft bill is recommended to the Ministers with all humility of intention, with every assurance and certainty that whatever is wise and good in it will be utilized by you, and with the assurance that if you suggest improvements for the benefit of either publisher or reader such improvements will be warmly welcomed by all who are concerned in this matter. As my last word I wish to tell you, sir, and this company, that since our arrival in the Dominion my distinguished colleague, Mr. Daldy, and myself have been very much struck and very agreeably—if you will pardon the word—surprised to find the spirit of conciliation and fair-dealing with which we have been met, both by the classes interested in securing copyright and by the Ministers of the Dominion.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—You have used the word “compromise”: do you refer, in respect of that compromise, to any other classes than the authors whom you represent and the publishers represented here by others; or have you had an opportunity of speaking, for instance, with readers in Canada?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—I referred to the Canadian authors and to all others.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I would like to ask another question, and I have not had time to look very carefully through the bill. I should like to ask how you have dealt with the question of magazines published in the United States and coming into Canada containing copyright serials? Under your proposal would there be any hindrance?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Only in the case of violation of an English author's copyright.

Mr. W. FOSTER BROWN.—I may say that the proof of this bill has been put in my hands only a quarter of an hour ago.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you represent the publishers' interest?

Mr. BROWN.—No; that is what I want to challenge. These gentlemen beside me represent the publishers' interests, but not the interests of the booksellers or the public. What I wish to know is whether, under this Act, we shall have the right to import “The Nineteenth Century,” “The Contemporary Review,” “Blackwood's Magazine,” and reprints from English magazines not copyrighted in the United States.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Certainly not.

Mr. BROWN.—What are we to do when the Canadian publisher pays the English author for the right?

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—That is not the case Mr. Hall Caine referred to.

Mr. BROWN.—But there is such a case. Is any provision made for it?

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—The same provision is made in this draft bill as in the former Act. Mr. Brown says that he has not read the draft. The question he put, as Mr. Hall Caine evidently understood it and as I understood it, referred to the case of reproducing an article from a magazine copyrighted in England and pirated in the United States, and he wishes to know if that would be excluded.

Mr. BROWN.—But suppose it is not pirated?

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—In that case, it would come in.

Mr. BROWN.—Would you kindly point out the section.

Mr. R. T. LANCEFIELD.—The point is covered by subsection 8 of section 9, in which you will find the words “unauthorized by the author.”

The CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps it would be better at this stage to ascertain if there is any other gentleman wishing to address us on behalf of the authors and taking the same general view as Mr. Hall Caine

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

Mr. JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON.—I am prepared to say a few words as regards the Canadian Copyright Association, but I have no desire to intrude at this stage.

Mr. F. R. DALDY.—I think it would be better that Mr. Robertson should proceed, and then I would ask to be allowed to make a few remarks.

Mr. JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON.—Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity of saying a few words on behalf of the Canadian Copyright Association. Our mission in the past has generally been to discuss the difficulties of the copyright situation, but on this occasion, fortunately, so far as our association is concerned, the conference we have had with Mr. Hall Caine has removed those difficulties. And the difficulties being removed there is nothing left to discuss, and any extended remarks I might make would only sound in your ears like an obituary on a dead difficulty.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—At any rate, it is important to confirm the statement made by Mr. Hall Caine, to the effect that this was a real compromise.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—The address of Mr. Caine has so thoroughly covered the principal features of the bill that if I were to cover the same ground I should be only repeating what Mr. Caine so admirably said. In the conclusions arrived at we have endeavoured, and we believe successfully, to deal fairly and honourably with all parties interested whether they be authors or publishers, and whether they be British, Canadian or foreign. So far as the Canadian author is concerned, we have not only not deprived him of any rights he has hitherto possessed, but we have materially increased his facilities of production.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I hope you do not object to interruptions.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Not at all.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Would you kindly explain that last remark more in detail.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Practically we are in the Berne Convention.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But as to the additional facilities for production?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Under the facilities afforded by this Act, the Canadian authors will have a larger number of publishers to select from and will be able to engage the services of a publisher in this country at a moderate price. Men who, before, never thought of publishing will take advantage of the provisions of this Act. As Mr. Caine has said there have been mutual concessions. I do not pretend that the Canadian Copyright Association have got all they asked for or all they were entitled to. I am sure the Canadian Copyright Association could not be called unreasonable, and in speaking thus I do not pretend that Mr. Caine did not do all he possibly could to meet our views without endangering the interests he represents. I admit that the draft submitted will not be satisfactory to extremists; but I think there is one proof of its fairness. We believe that if a new Act is passed drawn upon the lines laid down in this draft, it will not only solve the problem that has hampered the Canadian publishing and printing interest in the past, but will also encourage the production by our own presses of books from the pens of British, Canadian and foreign authors who, under the provisions now respectfully submitted to the members of the Government for consideration, will receive full remuneration for their work.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—One question, please, before you sit down. From a cursory glance over this draft bill, I gather that it is proposed to exclude, in case license is taken out, all editions of the work published in other places. For instance, the cheap colonial editions published in England, I take it, would be excluded.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Yes.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Then in cases where license was taken out, the Canadian reader would be restricted to the Canadian edition?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Of course he would be entitled to import two copies.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But not for sale?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Not for sale.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—So that the sale, to that extent, would be restricted?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Yes.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—The English edition comes in until thirty days after the license is issued.

Mr. A. F. RUTTER.—And the Canadian book is on the market.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—What is the difference, if any, in the arrangement regarding royalty between this draft and the suspended Act of 1889?

Mr. D. A. ROSE.—It is precisely the same.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Ten per cent?

Mr. ROSE.—Yes.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But is there not something additional?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Yes; the author keeps control of his works.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—And that reconciles the British author to the acceptance of the ten per cent?

Mr. ROSE.—He has the ten per cent royalty and is allowed the chance to copyright.

The CHAIRMAN.—I understood Mr. Hall Caine to say that the British author would have some control on the issue of the license?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Before the issue of the license. He has the choice given him either to take the license or to publish for himself.

Mr. S. E. DAWSON.—As I understand it there will be sixty days between publication in England and publication in Canada, and it may be ninety days. Of course, if the author agrees, publication may take place at once, but in case of their being no agreement, I take it, there will be an interval of sixty days which may be extended to ninety days.

Mr. ROSE.—The author is allowed sixty days in which to print, but the party asking a license is allowed only thirty days. We have cut our time thirty days shorter than it was under the old Act. Suppose a British author has failed to register here. I make application for license, which is granted in seven days. I must have the book on the market in thirty days thereafter.

Mr. DAWSON.—Have you taken enough time?

Mr. ROSE.—We have agreed to the condition.

Mr. DAWSON.—The Minister has power to extend the time?

Mr. ROSE.—Yes.

Mr. DAWSON.—And during that time how is the Canadian public to be supplied?

Mr. ROSE.—By the English edition of the work—the edition printed for circulation in England. They cannot send out special editions for Canada, but they can ship copies of the edition prepared for the English public.

Mr. DAWSON.—In the meantime the American reprints are excluded.

Mr. ROSE.—Yes.

Mr. DAWSON.—You retain the interim copyright.

Mr. ROSE.—Practically.

Mr. DAWSON.—And during the sixty, or, it may be, ninety, days no American editions whatever can come in?

Mr. ROSE.—None whatever.

Mr. DAWSON.—But how will it be in the case of an American edition arranged for by the author. Take, for instance, such a case as that of "Trilby." I found in Montreal three copyright editions of "Trilby" for sale side by side—the British, the American and the Canadian.

Mr. ROSE.—Until the Canadian edition appears the only edition that can be imported is the English edition. And, when the Canadian edition appears, the English edition cannot be imported for sale.

Mr. DAWSON.—Do you not think that there will be some difficulty in the case of those magazines which contain extracts from English magazines? Take, for instance, magazines of the class of "Little's Living Age," which are taken largely in Canada. Do you not think there will be difficulties regarding these?

Mr. ROSE.—In the Act of 1885 practically the same sense is conveyed. But the question has never been brought up. The word "unauthorized" would prohibit them if they were challenged.



## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

Mr. DAWSON.—So it struck me. In the Act of 1875 this was avoided.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—This is in the interest of the author.

Mr. DAWSON.—But I am not speaking in the interest of the author; I am trying to bring out the points of this draft bill as they will work out. I have no interest in the matter, as you know, but I would like to see how this is going to affect the public.

Mr. ROSE.—I may tell you that the wording of the clause is precisely the same as that of the American Act to-day. They only permit the importation from Canada of papers carrying stories or articles authorized by the author. If unauthorized they will be stopped.

Mr. DAWSON.—That is the point I wish to draw out. What is to be done meanwhile? The papers may be full of a work of interest and the people canvassing its merits and waiting for an opportunity to read it. How is the Canadian public to be supplied with the work?

Mr. ROSE.—They must import the English edition.

Mr. DAWSON.—The cheap colonial edition?

Mr. ROSE.—This clause covers it:—"the book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom and published for circulation and sale to the public therein."

Mr. DAWSON. The cheap colonial editions are not authorized for circulation in England, and the words are inserted to prevent the importation into Canada of these cheap editions which are authorized only for the colonies.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—The object is to prevent our market from being flooded with these editions.

Mr. ROSE.—Let me give you the reason why we are so particular on that point. Take a case where the author has sold me the Canadian right and has also sold the English publisher the colonial right. He has really sold to two men the right in one territory. The English publishers could make a shilling colonial edition and flood me out. The English law will not allow me to ship to England, because they claim they have bought that market. We go further than we are bound in justice to do. We say: We will allow your edition made for circulation in England to come in because certain Canadian readers will desire a better edition than we are printing. There was a case of a ruling in Montreal the other day. A certain book is copyrighted in Canada but no illustrated edition is issued here. A Canadian reader wishes the illustrated edition, but the book is stopped at the customs house in Montreal. This is regarded as a hardship. Under this draft bill, if a Canadian reader wishes the illustrated edition he has the right to import it.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPERT.—How would you meet the cry or argument that this is an arrangement between the English author and the Canadian publisher that will maintain the price of copyright books higher than they could be supplied for by means of the colonial editions?

Mr. ROSE.—Our claim is that even in the case of books published under exclusive arrangement, you will find that they will be cheaper in retail price than the American editions.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—On the principle of the National Policy?

Mr. ROSE.—Exactly. For instance take "Trilby" published exclusively by Harper in New York at \$1.50 and "Trilby," published in Canada under the control of Harper at 75 cents. If the price in Canada had been \$1.50, it would have been too high and the sale would not have been profitable. Mr. Foster Brown put the book on the market at a popular price and made a large sale. Our books will naturally, in all cases, run a shade lower in price than the English or American editions.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Have you looked into the question, and do you know as a matter of fact whether you can publish books in Canada to-day as cheaply as they are being published in England in the cheap colonial editions?

Mr. ROSE.—I know that we can.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—There is nothing extraordinary about their prices then?

Mr. ROSE.—No.

Mr. BROWN.—The printing of a book and putting of it on the market are two different things. In England you can print more cheaply than you can here, but this is a question of the selling price.

Mr. ROSE.—I have not finished what I was saying. You will notice that we have the right to bring in printing plates. That disposes of one large item of cost. While in London recently I took the trouble to inquire as to the price of type-setting, and I find that it is only fractionally lower than with us. But, as they run large editions, of course the percentage is lower with them.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I do not agree with Mr. Brown that they can print more cheaply in England than we can in Canada. That is not my experience. Within a very few months tenders were called for on a book, and the English price was thirty per cent higher than the price quoted from Canada. Under this Act, as Mr. Rose has just observed, we can import the plates; and not only that, but we can import the matrices by post and cast our own plates here.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—But, while you are protecting the paper maker, the pressman and the publisher, why should you not protect the printer as well?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—We will, if we can.

Mr. ROSE.—The type-setters have joined us in the clause which leaves the type-setting optional, because they appreciate the fact that many books will be published with short editions which would not be published if we had to set the type again.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—You mean the Typographical Union?

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—We follow Herbert Spencer, when he says that if you force type-setting in three or four countries, you increase the price of the book, and that if you allow the importation of plates you lessen the price in the country to which they are imported.

Mr. RUTTER.—In regard to type-setting, the element of machinery must now be considered.

Mr. BROWN.—The case of "Trilby" has been quoted. I issued "Trilby" at 75 cents, but I could not have done it at the price had I been compelled to set the type. Therefore I say that those gentlemen who contend that they can set the type and sell the book cheaper than in England, do not understand the conditions of the trade. They can print a colonial edition for 6½d., for which they charge 1s. 6d. My "Trilby" cost me 35 cents.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—It is true that the colonial editions cost only 6½d., but 11d. is all we get. I have sold a hundred thousand of them.

Mr. BROWN.—The question is not what it is going to cost the publisher, but what it is going to cost the public for this book.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—That was what I desired to cover, by my question. A colonial edition is very cheaply turned out now. Could it be done still more cheaply, and could it be cut so low as to cut under what we sell a book for here? If so, do you not shut the book out from the Canadian reading public under that plan? Mr. Rose answered that fairly. The result of the proposed arrangement, as he sees it, would be to give us, among other things, cheap literature and an industry that does not now exist.

Mr. BROWN.—I do not wish anybody to be misled. I am in favour of reprinting books in Canada. But take this very case of "Trilby." The Canadian edition sold for 75 cents. The colonial edition came in and sold for 65 cents. If we had had the right to get a license for publishing the book in Canada I would have gathered up all the copies I could of the colonial edition and would have sent them back to England to be sold in competition with their six shilling edition. The English publisher would not like that, and it would put an end at once to the colonial edition business. The best Act the publishers could get is the old Act with an amendment giving them the right to print under license in this country. You have that under the provision proposed by Sir John Thompson and there is no necessity to change it.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—No.

Mr. BROWN.—I beg your pardon. Here is the copyright commission of 1888, which was signed, with others, by Mr. Daldy himself. Every copy of a book lawfully printed in England can be sent back to England and sold. It is a fundamental

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

principle of British legislation that any article manufactured in Britain can be sent back there and sold. I could have sold every one of these colonial edition copies in England, but I did not want to throw any obstacle in the way of this bill.

Mr. ROSE.—Mr. Brown, there is nothing in our draft bill touching that.

Mr. BROWN.—Not directly; but you have a clause having the same effect.

Mr. ROSE.—It does not affect the colonial library question.

Mr. BROWN.—Under one of these clauses you are certainly prohibited from importing any colonial editions.

Mr. ROSE.—Only in case a book is copyrighted in Canada.

Mr. BROWN.—The colonial edition can be eliminated from the discussion. But what are you going to do in the case of good books?

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Do you advocate the exclusion of the colonial editions?

Mr. BROWN.—No; because as soon as we can get the Act in force they will be excluded by the natural course of trade. A man is not going to print in England a one and sixpenny book when he is in danger of having that sold under his nose in competition with his six shilling edition of the same book.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—Would they not stop them at the custom house?

Mr. BROWN.—No.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—I think that will be news to the gentlemen engaged in the business.

Mr. BROWN.—Mr. Daldy ought to know; let him speak on that point.

Mr. DALDY.—May I answer your questions as I go along, as I wish with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to say a few words on the general question? This subject is one that is not entirely new to me. I had the honour of discussing it in this room with Sir John Thompson some six years back. On that occasion I asked particularly, the Colonial Office sending a despatch to the same effect, that you should not legislate on this subject until we saw what was to be done in the United States. You kindly agreed to that, and during that delay we ascertained what was done in the United States. We found that the United States took a course which, undoubtedly, was detrimental to certain interests in this country. From that moment we withdrew our objections *quoad* the particular books which were being injured by it. At the same time we did not wish our copyright laws entirely *bouleversé*. We wished the remedy to be such as was required for the disease, and for that reason I have really great pleasure in consenting, on behalf of the large number of copyright owners—for I do not call them publishers; it is the property I am interested in—I say that on behalf of a great number of copyright owners in England I have great pleasure in consenting generally to this draft. I say “generally” being quite sure that you will pardon my hesitation in assenting fully, because this draft deals with a complicated subject which requires to be considered in detail. I hope that in this conference we shall be able to exhaust the points that may be matters of controversy and it may be suggested eventually that two or three of our number should be deputed to go through the draft more carefully with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper or his deputy. All that I ask for now is an opportunity to look at the controversial points. And here I must say that I substantially agree with the gentlemen who have spoken in every thing except two points. One of these points was the amount of royalty. I see that no provision has been made for a higher royalty than 10 per cent, nor has any provision been made for competitive license. Now I do not see why the competition should not be in royalty as well as in everything else, and therefore I ask that the clause be changed to read “not less than” ten per cent, leaving the market to settle itself. However, these gentlemen have so generously given way in many points that this is not one which I should contest *à l'outrance*. I should prefer it, and I think it more equitable to the author and I hold, therefore, that, in common fairness, we should give it to them, but, as I said before, it is not a point which I should press *à l'outrance*. There is another feature—the absolute exclusion from this part of Her Majesty's dominions of books printed in another part of Her Majesty's dominions—which I must protest against, so far as the editions which are printed for sale and general circulation in the country of origin

are concerned. I sympathize with these gentlemen as to the colonial edition. If an edition is kept from the British public I could only say: Take the right to exclude them if you wish to do so. That is within your purview, and I am sure that your Ministers will guard your interests. It is for you to consider whether such a step would be in the interest of Canadian readers. I merely draw your attention to the matter, but I do say that books circulated in Great Britain and all over the rest of the British dominions should have the *entrée* here. I think the cases that have been pointed out are cases of a very different kind. They are cases in which the author has agreed to allow certain editions to be printed on certain terms. Such a contract must be perfectly free and the person who makes it must abide by it. In such a case his books must be excluded, but they are excluded under contract and not under law. I think that is the only true kind of exclusion. That would be more agreeable—or I should not say “agreeable,” for the whole thing is disagreeable to those at home—but it would be the only kind of exclusion that I think the English people or the English Parliament would feel inclined to adopt in the matter.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Suppose an Australian publisher purchases the right to publish Mr. Caine's books, do you argue that he should have the right to sell those books in Canada without buying this market or paying for it?

Mr. DALDY.—No; is not that a colonial edition?

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—“That is another point. I understood you to object to a book published in one part of Her Majesty's dominions being excluded from another part of those dominions.” So if a book were published in Australia, should it be allowed to come into Canada?

Mr. DALDY.—I hope, Sir Mackenzie, you heard me say “those that were circulated in the country of origin.” That makes a very important difference. In publishing a book in Great Britain there may be an edition for Australia which circulates only in Australia and not in the country of origin. With my free trade views I should prefer to see all the editions circulated. But, in view of the arrangements made, we think that restriction might possibly be put upon colonial editions which the author does not think worth while to offer to his own public. But there are points involved which should be considered very carefully, and it is for that reason that I am inclined to ask you to allow us to meet to go into them more in detail. I have no further objections to raise that I think are worth discussing here, but I would ask if you would allow three or four of us to meet with some member or officer of the Government to discuss these details. I suppose Mr. Newcombe would be the man. Then there should be a representative of these gentlemen from Toronto—probably Mr. Lancefield their secretary, Mr. Lowe the Deputy Minister of this department, who is conversant with the question of registration, and myself. If any points of controversy do come up, they must be of a minor character, and I should be inclined to refer them to your decision. In that way we should secure a draft substantially representing all. It would then be for the Government to take the whole draft into consideration. It would be for the Government to decide how far they would go and what course they would take, but they would have the ripe fruit of our suggestions and remarks upon the subject.

Mr. BROWN.—I would like Mr. Dalby's opinion as to sending back to England these colonial editions.

Mr. DALDY.—At the present time, they can be sent back to England. But I have already discussed this subject in England and with the Government, and we propose that a measure should be brought forward excluding all editions originating outside the United Kingdom from the United Kingdom unless they be editions from the country of origin. If a Canadian author write a work here, undoubtedly he should have the right of sending it into England and into all the other colonies.

Mr. BROWN.—The question is asked me why I did not send these books back. That is a very pertinent question. Under the present law this colonial edition is the only cheap edition we can get. Take, for instance, “The men of the Moss Hags.” The minimum American edition is \$1.50. If we sent back the colonial

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

editions and stopped the exportation from Britain we should deprive ourselves of cheap books.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Does Mr. Daldy propose to exclude the colonial edition printed in England if sent back?

Mr. DALDY.—No; I do not legislate on that. I propose that while the copyright exists in England, no copies printed outside shall come in without the author's sanction.

Mr. BROWN.—That comes under the Foreign Reprints Act.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—If the colonial edition is shipped back, can it be sold?

Mr. DALDY.—Yes.

Mr. BROWN.—How would the English publisher like to have the cheap colonial edition offered in competition with his regular edition? He would soon find that it would not pay to send out there editions, so that question would settle itself.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—May I ask the opportunity of saying that we consider the colonial edition as in a very unsatisfactory state at present. We are not very sure that it comes properly within the law concerning books legally printed and published. We think that the class of books covered are those issued for general circulation. I and some other authors have made our contracts to exclude the colonial book altogether.

Mr. RUTTER.—I ask the opportunity of saying a word in reference to one remark of Mr. Daldy to the effect, as I understood him, that we should turn from the discussion of certain points and leave them to be settled by a committee. For my part I have come here ready to remain until the matter is as nearly settled as we can make it. Any points that could be settled should be settled here; all the points that Mr. Daldy has to bring out should be brought out here. There is certainly a better chance to settle matters here, where the men interested are all represented, than in a committee made up of three or four. Mr. Daldy gives his assent to the general provisions of the draft, as Mr. Caine does. Of course Mr. Daldy—I speak my own personal opinion—stands in the same relation to Mr. Hall Caine as we do as Canadian publishers. He stands in the position of an English publisher—at least so I gather from what he said. The question is one between the English author and the Canadian publisher. The concurrence of Mr. Daldy and those he represents is most essential in avoiding trouble. But if matters could be settled here, would it not be much better to settle them than to refer them to a committee?

Mr. DALDY.—I defined what matters I desired considered by the committee.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—In case there may be some misapprehension of the object of this meeting, I should like to say that Mr. Ouimet and I are merely sitting here so as to give you gentlemen, who are directly interested in the subject under consideration, an opportunity of letting us know how near you can come together. We are not in a position to tell you what the view of the government is, because, so far as any new legislation is concerned, the government will not draft a bill until they have had the great advantage of knowing from your discussion and your negotiations how far that bill might be acceptable. They are not decided, for instance, even on introducing any bill at all. It is obvious that no member of the government, under these circumstances, can give you much assistance. His own individual opinion may be of some value in working out the language to express your idea, but he could give you no guarantee that what you agreed upon would become the law of the land. To-day you will have simply the opportunity of explaining in public your ideas on this very interesting question. If you form a committee afterwards, of course we have nothing to say about it. But I gathered from Mr. Hall Caine's statement, which seemed to meet with universal approval, that you were agreed upon the general principles of the draft measure. The only alterations required would be such as were necessary to express in the best way possible the ideas you have agreed upon and also—and this is a matter I lay great stress upon—to make sure that the language is such as will not clash with the treaty of Berne.

Mr. RUTTER.—Let us have all the discussion possible here to-day.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I do not think that Mr. Daldy meant what you understood him to say. I did not understand him to mean that any other proposition should be included in the bill.

Mr. DALDY.—Quite so. The points to be considered would be merely small questions of drafting. We have practically agreed as to all the rest.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER. Has any gentleman present given attention to the point in connection with the Berne Convention. For instance, the exclusion of the colonial edition, supposing that edition to be one lawfully published in England. Might not the point be raised that this is inconsistent with the treaty of Berne as excluding a copyrighted book from one of the countries included in the convention?

Mr. ROSE.—I may say that in our discussion at Toronto with Mr. Hall Caine, we stated to him that we did not claim to be posted on constitutional or law questions. Mr. Hall Caine, I think, will agree that he has given us to understand that the bill as expressed here will not necessitate our retiring from the Berne Convention.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—That is my general view. At the same time I do not wish to express any legal opinion. It is for the law officers to speak on that point. While entirely feeling the justice and fairness of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's statement and sympathizing with it absolutely I want to say that whatever conclusions I have reached as to the Berne Convention have been based on the clear statement of it made at the end of the departmental report.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Suppose, for instance, that it is discovered upon consideration that the clause I refer to would be inconsistent with the Berne Convention and would bring us face to face with the difficulty we have met in England, are you sufficiently anxious to carry out the rest of the compromise that you would approve of the bill with such amendments as would allow the colonial editions to come in?

Mr. ROSE.—Speaking from my own point of view, I should say certainly not. On the importation clause hangs the whole value of the bill. In the discussion in Toronto this was a point that took up a great deal of time, and, if you wish, I would like to give, as shortly as possible, the reasons for arriving at the importation clause as it stands. Mr. Dalby, in his remarks, said he was willing to prevent the importation of the colonial edition if it were an arrangement between the author and the Canadian publisher.

Mr. DALDY.—And, allow me to add, if it was lawful.

Mr. ROSE.—We say that we consider that an unfair system. We claim that we purchase the Canadian market. The English publisher purchases the English. We pay our money for the Canadian market just as he pays his for the English market. Why should he be at liberty to sell books in the market which he has not bought but which we have bought and paid for? All we ask is fair play. But we allow a privilege that the English publisher does not allow. The English Act prohibits the importation of the colonial edition of a book. We say we will allow two copies of any book to be brought in by a reader, thus allowing the English as well as the Canadian edition.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I understand you to say that this matter is of such importance that should it be found impossible to include that in the bill your whole compromise falls to the ground?

Mr. ROSE.—The clause reads "from the date of the registration of any book and during the existence of the copyright of said book the importation of any copies of said book, or any edition or editions thereof, shall be and is hereby prohibited." That is to protect us against the English or American publisher. He may have in stock, probably thirty days ahead of publication, a whole edition to put on our market. Knowing that he will not register in Canada, he ships into this country say 5,000 copies specially printed for the Canadian market prior to the date of registration. And, when these books are offered for sale it becomes useless for the Canadian publisher to ask for a license. For instance, Mr. Irving buys 1,000 copies of "Marcella" and imports them into Canada. In the contract it is agreed that the English publisher shall not send the colonial edition into Canada. But I wire to John Smith, a dealer in London, to buy 1,000 copies of "Marcella" and send to me. He does so, the books come in and the 1,000 purchased by Mr. Irving are made unsaleable. As to Mr. Dalby's suggestion regarding private contracts, it will be seen

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

that it is impossible to make such a contract effectual unless every man, woman and child in Great Britain becomes a party to it. The importation clause is, after the license clause, the most important in the act.

Mr. DALDY.—May I say that of course, the English publisher, in the case supposed by my friend here, would not sell that colonial edition to come out here.

Mr. ROSE.—But he does not know where it is going.

Mr. DALDY.—But he would not sell it unless he knew where it was going and generally it would be sent to his own agent. I think the law of contract is not so weak in this Dominion that it cannot meet such a case as that. You cannot legally exclude these books except under private contract, and that is the position I have taken, I would rather not have them excluded by law.

Mr. ROSE.—I was going to say one word as to the cost of production. Take the colonial library with free plates and I will take a contract to reproduce any quantity at the price named here to-day, 6½d.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I threw out the question for the purpose of discussion. I desired to know what importance was attached by the parties to this provision, and I have been answered very frankly that it is so important from the Canadian point of view that they would not desire the bill without it.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—I may say that the colonial book is sure to cause agitation in our own country as well.

Mr. BROWN.—I wish to say a word as publisher and bookseller. Mr. Rose has said that the importation clause is the essence of this Act. Why should the people of Canada suffer because publishers and booksellers do not know their business? Why could not Mr. Irving send back these books to compete with the publisher's higher priced edition? And if he did not know that that could be done, why should the Canadian people suffer?

Mr. ROSE.—Why did you not do it in the case you spoke of?

Mr. BROWN.—Because it would injure my business to do it.

Mr. IRVING.—I had a guarantee against the colonial edition.

Mr. BROWN.—A bookseller should have knowledge—

Mr. ROSE.—Mr. Irving, the bookseller in this case, had sufficient knowledge to protect himself, so that he should be able to send back the books he ordered.

Mr. BROWN.—I call that a quibble. These books can be sent back to the country of origin. What is the object then of this clause?

Mr. ROSE.—We are going to keep the colonial libraries out, so that any one who might be tempted to take advantage in the English market such as I have spoken of may not be led into trouble.

Mr. BROWN.—You are very kind. There is a question that affects the public of Canada in this clause. I am not in favour of the way the Act has been drawn up. Three or four gentlemen meet with Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Daldy and prepare a bill and no one from Halifax to Vancouver knows anything about it.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But they will.

Mr. BROWN.—You are gathering light on the subject, and, of course, you will frame a bill according to the information you have.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But we must get light from other sources as well.

Mr. BROWN.—I hope you will gather from many other sources than the Publishers Association, which is composed of only a few Toronto publishers.

Mr. ROSE.—Question.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—This draft binds no one. The parties to the compromise, not unimportant parties, have reached an agreement in connection with this important question. But before this can go to Parliament, there is opportunity for hearing the views of all classes as to the best legislation.

Mr. BROWN.—You cannot make better legislation than that proposed by Sir John Thompson, with sixty days allowed instead of thirty.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—I have listened carefully to Mr. Foster Brown, but I confess I do not understand his position.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Mr. Brown has confessed that he has not read the draft.

Mr. BROWN.—The importation clause was drawn to my attention specially and that is what I wish to speak upon. Under this Act we shall have only sixty days to import books and during that time are confined to the dear edition. After the book is reprinted in Canada we are not allowed to import any edition.

Mr. RUTTER.—You are always at liberty to import two copies.

Mr. BROWN.—But not for sale. What, then, is to become of the bookselling business?

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Mr. Foster Brown does not seem to realize that this applies only after registration.

Mr. BROWN.—I understand that, but in a great many cases university libraries, public institutions and private people want to get a better edition than is printed in Canada. Take, for instance, the case of Ruskin's works. There is a Canadian copyright on "Sesame and Lilies." Under the present law, I am allowed to import from England, but under this Act I should not be.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—Assuredly you are until the Canadian publisher registers or has license to produce.

Mr. BROWN.—But he has his license to produce and has produced an edition of "Sesame and Lilies." I am prohibited from importing a set of Ruskin containing that work. That must be torn out and my set defaced.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But Mr. Caine has said that you are not prevented from importing until some one has taken out a license to publish in Canada.

Mr. BROWN.—But Mr. Gage already has it.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—For Ruskin's works?

Mr. BROWN.—For one portion of Ruskin. Here is my very good friend Mr. Samuel Dawson. Now he has copyrighted the book "Daniel Deronda," but he has never put it in force. I have the right now to import complete sets of George Eliot's works, including "Daniel Deronda." But let this Act come in force and my business in that respect will be interfered with. My sets of George Eliot must be defaced.

Mr. ROSE.—It is only the bookseller who is prohibited from importing, as only importation for the purpose of sale is prohibited.

Mr. BROWN.—You are wiping out at one stroke the whole bookselling business of the country. The only books that will be legally saleable under this Act will be those printed by the Canadian Copyright Association.

Mr. HALL CAINE.—I would suggest that Mr. Foster Brown be allowed a little time to read the draft bill.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—As I understand you, you want the Act of 1889 or nothing.

Mr. BROWN.—I want the Act of 1889; better cannot be made.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—That Act has been suspended a long time. Would you rather see it suspended than have this one?

Mr. BROWN.—I would, certainly.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Have you read this draft bill?

Mr. BROWN.—I have read the essential portions of it as indicated by Mr. Rose.

Mr. ROSE.—As to the case of Ruskin's works, which has been referred to, I may point out that Mr. Gage has allowed the book mentioned, "Sesame and Lillies," to run out of print and he is importing copies from the United States. Can you import copies from the United States?

Mr. BROWN.—Yes; lots of them.

Mr. ROSE.—Can you import them legally?

Mr. BROWN.—Yes.

Mr. ROSE.—I wish I had had your advice before.

Mr. BROWN.—I wish you had.

Mr. DAWSON.—Allow me to mention a case within my own experience. In the case of Tennyson's works, some parties in Toronto copyrighted two poems and by merely holding the copyright of these they prohibited every body from importing



## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

the complete American edition while importing them themselves. They got a corner which, being in the book trade at the time, affected me. So I copyrighted "In Memoriam," which is in the very middle of the book, and so I cut them out. This is a case exactly in point bearing upon what Mr. Brown has said. There is, of course, danger of grave abuses resulting. But it seems to me that this particular point has been pretty well threshed out. I am satisfied the Ministers see the exact difficulty and the way it affects the public.

Mr. ROSE.—Before you pass that point, would you mind expressing an opinion as to the effect of the copyright on the sales of Tennyson's works in this country. Are the people of Canada suffering for want of copies of Tennyson through this law?

Mr. DAWSON.—No, because they get the English cheap editions. So, in the case I referred to, the English editions came in; but I did not allow any one else to import the American editions.

Mr. ROSE.—Is it not the fact that the importation is mainly confined to the editions better than our Canadian editions?

Mr. DAWSON.—One of the last things I did before leaving business was to import a large number of copies.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—It was not copyrighted then, was it.

Mr. ROSE.—It was copyrighted within the last three years.

Mr. DAWSON.—One thing struck me as important with regard to the Berne Convention. If there is one thing clear in that convention, it is that registration in one country is registration in all. Have these gentlemen considered the fact that this bill contains a number of conditions of registration? I think that ought to be looked into.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—Before that is touched upon, there is one point I would like Mr. Brown to understand distinctly. He held up this "The Men of the Moss Hags" and said that if this law was in operation we should be deprived of the colonial edition and should be confined to the \$1.50 edition.

Mr. BROWN.—No.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—I think that is what you said.

Mr. BROWN.—I said that if the proposed Act is to be enforced, we could not have the cheap editions, but under the present Act we could.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—I am going to show that we could. Section 8 of this importation clause applies only to the author and provides that he has the exclusive rights in his own hands and can set the price. It does not touch the license clause at all. It is only when the author has registered for his own exclusive copyright. He can fix any price. The moment a book is registered, the colonial edition is shut out, but until the book is registered any edition published in England can come, whether the colonial or any other. We want that point emphatically understood, as it gives the people of Canada the chance to receive all the editions that come in up to date of registration. If the book is not registered, and application is put in for a license, the author still has the opportunity of getting the exclusive copyright and he can set his own price. If he refuses to avail himself of the opportunity, the license goes to the man making application. As Mr. Rose has told you to-day, if the author of "The Men of the Moss Hags" wished to have a copyright in Canada, he would have had two opportunities to secure it and also that the Canadian publisher can produce the book for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Canada as is done in England. It could then be sold for 50c. or 75c. a copy, and that is the price at which it is sold to-day. I do not speak from the point of view of the publisher, but as one of the great body of readers in this country. I am a reader and come in daily contact with readers, and I believe that if there is one point in this bill that should commend it to your approval more strongly than another it is that it will reduce the price of books to the people of Canada. That is why I have taken such an active part in this agitation. The draft bill gives us every opportunity, until the book is published in Great Britain or in the United States. But the moment it is published in Canada it stands to reason, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Canadian market, the people will have the book at a cheap price. We cannot publish a five dollar book,

we must publish a fifty cent book, for that is the natural price, especially if the book is a novel. The Canadian edition cannot be high in price.

Mr. BROWN.—I did not say it would.

Mr. DALDY.—Reference has been made to the Berne Convention. It fell to my lot to be an adviser as an expert when the convention was formed. It was put in its present shape for a purpose, the object being to make it as simple as possible. We sought to make it like the Postal Convention—so that it would work itself in the countries to which it applied. The second clause undoubtedly excludes the right of re-registration. But so little is that valued on the Continent of Europe that since the amending of that convention Germany has of her own accord abandoned registration in that country. There are circumstances in which registration may be necessary and desirable. But registration is attended with this weakness—that the more you hamper the title to copyright with forms the more you weaken the title. And in that connection it is desirable as far as possible to dispense with anything in the shape of unnecessary registration.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—As to the clause of the Berne Convention which has been referred to, does not this general declaration in the draft Act cover the case? "Every work of any author entitled to copyright under this Act," &c. It seems to me that this covers the case. In this connection I would like to refer to certain resolutions passed by several societies in the west antagonistic to the arrangement we have come to with Mr. Hall Caine. These societies are affiliated more or less with the publishing interest—such societies as the Canadian Society of Artists and the Canadian Institute—but they evidently have not informed themselves of the actual nature of the draft measure. They object on the ground that we propose to exclude them from the privileges of the Berne Convention. Of course their resolutions must fail of effect from the fact, as stated by Mr. Hall Caine, that we still remain in the Berne Convention.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Their protests, no doubt, are based upon the blue book, which contains our request to be allowed to withdraw.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I desired to point that out because I notice that some of the newspapers have been reproducing these paragraphs and, of course, we cannot send a contradiction to every newspaper. It might be well that these societies should know that the Canadian Copyright Association has not endeavoured to deprive any of these associations or interests of the rights they possess.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—The effort now being made is to keep within the Berne Convention?

Mr. ROSE.—Yes, sir.

Mr. DAWSON.—This is the clause to which I referred. "The enjoyment of these rights is subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by law in the country of origin of the work." Therefore there is no necessity for registration, except in the country of origin.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—There is no necessity under this draft.

Mr. DAWSON.—There are in this a number of conditions of registration and I merely asked the gentlemen how they reconciled this with the Berne Convention.

Mr. ROSE.—I would call Mr. Dawson's attention to this clause "every work of any author entitled to copyright under this Act, is to be considered as enjoying copyright in Canada without printing, publishing, or reproducing, or reprinting, republishing and reproducing the same in Canada, subject to the restrictions hereinafter set forth as to a book, provided every such work may be registered in the manner hereinafter provided," etc.

Mr. DAWSON.—And one of the "restrictions" is registration.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—There is a great deal to be said on both sides. Some such provision as is in this draft has been considered by very high authority to be quite within the Berne Convention.

Mr. DAWSON.—It was made a reproach to the Act of 1889 that under it registration was required.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But under the Act of 1889 a condition of copyright was manufacturing here. Under this draft that point is conceded.

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—I would like to refer to another remark made by Mr. Daldy. He contended that under the Berne Convention the author retained control of his work and this, and not registration, was the essence of the Berne Convention.

Mr. DALDY.—I willingly leave Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to decide that important question.

The CHAIRMAN.—You agree that it is your feeling and the feeling of the people to adhere to the Berne Convention.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Yes, if at all possible.

Mr. ROSE.—I may say that, while we are agreeable to be in the Berne Convention, I think that if we were out to-morrow we should not suffer much. The United States is not in the convention, yet does not appear to be isolated or to suffer. If we can stay in and retain our manufacturing clause, we desire to remain.

Mr. DAWSON.—But you would not retain your manufacturing clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—If the discussion on the general points is closed, I would like to refer to another paragraph in the draft which we submit for the consideration of the Government. We have been unable, though we have wired to Washington, to get a copy of the clause in the American Act.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Wired to Washington?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I understand from our secretary that the message was sent but no reply has been received.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—But could it not be got from the library here?

I trust Mr. Robertson will not reflect upon our library.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Nobody can think more than I do of the collection of books up on the Hill. But there should be some provision—and in this relation I am glad to see the Premier here, who, as an old typo, will appreciate the point I seek to make—some provision other than that already made to copyright separate articles in newspapers. A newspaper may have special articles written at considerable expense, in the use of which they desire to be protected. I have discussed the matter with the department here and I find that under our present law we are unable to copyright such articles, unless we send down a printed copy of the paper and pay the fee to have it all practically copyrighted. Under the United States law, as I understand—and it is only a few weeks since this was done, and I am not sure that it is in print—the newspaper publisher on filling out a form and inclosing either the gist of the article or the whole article and depositing it in the post office with the necessary fee secures the copyright. I think that it was only recently this change was made, and I was also told that it was not in the last publication but was only in the form of a slip—that it had not yet appeared in the book form and been distributed. That is the reason why we wired to learn what it was. I trust I am too good a Canadian to look to Washington for anything. I think the members of the Government will be struck with the fairness of making some such arrangement, as, except for interim copyright, we have nothing at all designed to cover such a case. We may employ a man to write up a special subject paying him a large sum for it, or we may want a cable despatch. Why should we not be enabled to copyright a cable despatch? These things involve us in considerable expense and why should we not be entitled, on payment of a fee, to copyright them.

Mr. ROSE.—Copyright, under this system in the United States, is limited.

Mr. L. W. SHANNON.—I desire to explain my presence here. I came not to discuss the points involved but to say that the executive committee of the Canadian Press Association, of which association I have the honour to be president, has authorized me to attend and to announce that our association is in hearty sympathy with the work of the Canadian Copyright Association. They concur in the arrangement between the Copyright Association and Mr. Hall Caine.

Mr. DAWSON.—Some provision should be made respecting school readers and books for educational purposes. A difficulty arose in Toronto out of this very case of "Sesame and Lilies." The Ontario Government introduced a quotation from Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," and the Toronto publisher who had secured the copyright on this work put an injunction on the whole edition. In the German copy-

right law this is provided against, it being enacted that all reading books for the schools are allowed to contain extracts from copyright works, this being on the ground that they are not for the purpose of sale but for the purpose of education.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—That is in the Berne Convention.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—We agree to that.

Mr. SIDNEY ASHDOWN.—I would like to call attention to one or two points in the bill which affect the music business. Hitherto, under the Canadian copyright law, music and books have been treated separately. Rules that would be applicable to a literary work would not suit in the case of a musical work. For instance, this bill makes it compulsory to print from type or plates. Music is very seldom printed from type, except when large editions are to be struck off, and I am sorry to say we do not issue any of these in Canada. The cheapest way to print music would be from a transfer from the original English plates. The transfer is made to a lithographic stone, from which the sheets are printed.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—You say the phrase "type or plates" is not broad enough?

Mr. ROSE.—He wants the expression extended so as to include lithographing.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—That is only a question of drafting, but it is a good thing to have Mr. Ashdown's suggestion in the report.

Mr. ASHDOWN.—I understand that under this bill, after a license is applied for and an edition printed here, nobody can import the English edition.

Mr. LANCEFIELD.—After the license is applied for and the book is printed here, that closes off the English edition.

Mr. ASHDOWN.—And everything printed under copyright is included under the term "book."

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Yes.

Mr. ASHDOWN.—You are probably aware that it is customary to publish songs in four or five different keys. I have been publishing music here for years, and I have found that it does not pay to publish a song in more than one key. But, under the present law, we have the right to import copies in the other keys. Suppose Mr. Robertson were to apply for license to reprint a song in E flat and that I am selling that song in four other keys. As soon as his edition appears, I would be debarred from importing the other keys, and, customers asking for it, I would have to tell them: You will have to send a dollar to New York to get the song in the key you wish. Of course to transpose a song from one key to another does not make it a different song. The bass singer wants it in the bass key, the soprano in the soprano key, and so on; but it is the same song.

Mr. ROSE.—I may say that we have not separated music from other publications. We have followed the English Act in that particular.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—These are matters that we will endeavour to provide for.

Mr. ASHDOWN.—Then again the sum to be forfeited is altogether out of proportion with the amount involved in publishing a piece of music. Publishing a book means an outlay of perhaps \$100, while publishing a piece of music involves an expenditure of only \$20. Yet the fees must be the same.

Mr. ROSE.—Do you not think that is all the more reason you should put up that deposit?

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.—Before you leave the other point, let me understand you. Suppose, in the case you mention, Mr. Robertson publishes the song in one key. Would you claim the right to import it in any other key?

Mr. ASHDOWN.—The present Act gives us that privilege. We print in one key and import the others.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—Some such clause as covers the case of translation, will probably be necessary.

Mr. DALDY.—What is to be done with reference to a further draft, the settlement of details as affecting this as part of the British Empire, &c.?

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—In the event of fresh legislation, of course we must take the responsibility of the language used, to bring into effect this arrangement with regard to licensing.

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

Mr. DALDY.—May I once more repeat, because it is important to getting such a thing through the British legislature that it should be borne in mind that it is contrary to our laws as it at present stands, to prevent the importation of books, whether they are reprinted here or not, lawfully made in the British dominions. Such books may circulate throughout the British dominions. Therefore you would be under the necessity of repealing an Imperial Act of Parliament. I think it can be got over.

Mr. ROSE.—And yet you told us, a moment ago, that by private contract this could be wiped out.

Mr. DALDY.—Of course.

Mr. ROSE.—If it can be done by private contract, surely the Dominion has as much power as a private individual may have.

Mr. DALDY.—So private contract may over-ride the law in any case. It may be made a matter of private contract that a book shall not circulate in the Dominion.

Mr. IRVING.—It is a question between the author and the publisher.

Sir CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—We will rely upon Mr. Dalby, Mr. Hall Caine and those they represent, to assist us in getting over the difficulties presented by imperial legislation.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Will you allow me to say, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the executive of the Canadian Copyright Association—and I am sure I echo the sentiments of every gentleman present—that we are extremely obliged to the Government for the courtesy that has been shown us and for the opportunities afforded to hold this conference. I am sure it has been most satisfactory and has gone a long way to bring about a settlement of a question that has given rise to a great deal of discussion in Canada. We hope that the Government in their wisdom may see some way out for the Canadian publisher. We have the utmost confidence that the administration will protect us and that it will do what is fair not only by us but by all the other parties interested whether they be on this side of the Atlantic or on the other.

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, we thank you for the trouble you have taken in enlightening us on this difficult subject. You may rest assured that the valuable representations you have made to us will be laid before our colleagues when the subject comes up for consideration.

The meeting then adjourned.

## DRAFT BILL.

The following copy of a draft bill, by parties interested in a compromise arrangement was handed around in printed form to members of the conference, and formed a subject of discussion:

*An Act respecting Copyright.*

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

## SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Copyright Act*," 1896. 38 V., c. 88, s. 31.

## INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a.) The expression "the Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (b.) The expression "the Department" means the Department of Agriculture;
- (c.) The expression "legal representatives" includes heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, or other legal representatives;
- (d.) The expression "assigns" means and includes every person in whom the interests of an author in copyright shall be vested whether derived from such author before or after publication of a work, and whether acquired by gift, sale or bequest, or by operation of law or otherwise;
- (e.) The expression "author" includes any person who is the author of any book, or of any original painting, drawing, statue, sculpture or photograph, or who invents, designs, etches or engraves or causes to be engraved, etched or made from his own designs any print or engraving, or who is the author, inventor or designer of any other literary, scientific, musical or artistic work or composition, production, matter or thing in which copyright may subsist in the United Kingdom;
- (f.) The expression "book" means and includes every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately published;
- (g.) The expression "copyright" includes any and every sole and exclusive privilege which in the United Kingdom is known in law as copyright, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, the said expression includes the sole and exclusive liberty of printing or otherwise multiplying or producing, and *vending* copies of any such literary, scientific, musical or artistic work or composition, production, matter or thing as aforesaid, in whole or in part, and of allowing translations to be printed publicly and sold of any book from one language into another, and of representing or performing, or causing to be publicly represented or performed any dramatic piece or musical composition;
- (h.) The expression "work" means any such literary, scientific, musical or artistic work or composition, production, matter or thing as aforesaid.

## EXISTING COPYRIGHTS.

3. Nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect any copyright now subsisting in Canada.

## REGISTERS OF COPYRIGHTS.

4. The Minister of Agriculture shall cause to be kept, at the Department of Agriculture, books to be called the "*Registers of Copyrights*," in which proprietors of literary, scientific and artistic works or compositions, may have the same registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

### WORKS ENTITLED TO COPYRIGHT.

5. Every work, any right of copyright in which is subsisting in the United Kingdom, and copyright in which at the time this Act comes into force has not been secured and is not subsisting in Canada under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of the late province of Canada, or of the legislature of any of the provinces forming part of Canada, shall be entitled to the like right of copyright in Canada, subject, however, to the restrictions hereinafter set forth.

### GENERAL DECLARATION.

6. Every work of any author entitled to copyright under this Act, is to be considered as enjoying copyright in Canada without printing, publishing, or reproducing, or reprinting, republishing and reproducing the same in Canada, subject to the restrictions hereinafter set forth as to a book, provided every such work may be registered in the manner hereinafter provided, and such registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of Canadian copyright thereon and to the title of the person registered as owner of the copyright.

### SUBJECTS OF COPYRIGHT.

7. Any person domiciled in Canada, or in the United Kingdom, or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which grants copyright to British subjects, who is the author of any work hereafter published, and the legal representatives or assigns of such person, shall have copyright in such work in Canada upon complying with the conditions of this chapter, subject, however, to the restrictions hereinafter set forth.

2. And authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right at any time to dramatize or translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the provisions of this chapter; *provided* that copyright in any dramatization or translation shall expire on the same date as the copyright of the original work.

8. Copyright shall be granted for the term of forty-two years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

2. But in no case shall the said sole and exclusive right and liberty in Canada continue to exist after it has expired elsewhere.

3. No immoral, licentious, irreligious, or treasonable or seditious literary or immoral artistic work shall be the subject of such registration copyright.

### CONDITIONS OF COPYRIGHT.

9. That if a book is published in a foreign country simultaneously with its publication in the British dominions or *vice versa*, it shall be registered simultaneously with deposit of one copy of said book from the country of origin, for publication in Canada.

2. That if a book is published in the country of origin only, the owner of the copyright shall have the right to register at Ottawa for publication in Canada at any time until a license has been applied for, for publication in Canada as hereinafter set forth.

3. That if a work is to be or is first published in Canada, it shall be registered at the department on or before the day of publication.

4. This registration may be made at Ottawa at the department, or by payment by the owner of the additional fee to cover cost of cabling to Ottawa, at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada in London, which cable must be sent on the day of registration.

5. This registration shall involve the person making it in an undertaking to print in Canada from type or plates and publish an edition of the book in Canada,

within a period of 60 days from the date of registration, and such person at the time of registration shall deposit the sum of \$100, which will be forfeited if the undertaking is not carried out.

6. That such person shall, not later than the day of publication in Canada, cause to be delivered at the office of the Minister at Ottawa, three copies of such copyright book, so printed and published in Canada.

7. That such person shall, not later than the date of publication in Canada, cause to be delivered at the office of the Minister in Ottawa, three copies of such copyright photograph, or dramatic composition, printed or produced in Canada; or in the case of an original painting, drawing, statue, sculpture, print or engraving, made or produced in Canada, three copies or three photographs of the same.

8. Prior to the day of publication of any book in the country of origin, and until the day after such publication, the importation of any copies of any such book shall be and is hereby prohibited.

9. From the date of the registration of any book and during the existence of the copyright of said book the importation into Canada of any copies of said book, or any edition or editions thereof, shall be and is hereby prohibited, except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import, subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at one time, and except in the case of newspapers and magazines, not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the provisions of this Act, unauthorized by the author, and except in respect of the book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom and published for circulation and sale to the public therein, which book shall be allowed to enter Canada until the date of the publication of the copyright Canadian edition; after which both it and all other editions shall be prohibited, except as to the two copies aforesaid.

10. *Provided*, nevertheless, that in the case of books in foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translations of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted.

11. And *provided* further, that in the case of books printed in the French, German, or other foreign language, which are copyrighted in Canada, and translations of which in the English language are not copyrighted in Canada, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to copies of such books as may be printed in the French, German, or other foreign language, and the importation of translations of said books in the English language shall be permitted.

12. In every case of registration in the copyright register under this Act, the Minister shall cause notice of such registration to be inserted once in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* next following such registration.

#### NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT.

10. No person shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act unless notice is given of the copyright being secured by causing to be inserted in the several copies of every edition thereof published during the term secured, on the title page, or on the page immediately following, if it is a book—or if it is a map, chart, or dramatic composition, by causing to be printed or impressed on the face thereof,—or if it is a print, cut, engraving, or photograph, by printing or impressing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted—or if it is a volume of maps, charts, music, engravings, or photographs, upon the title page or frontispiece thereof, the words "Copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out thus, "Copyright, 18—, by A.B.,"; but as regards paintings, drawings, statuary, and sculptures, the signature of the artist shall be deemed a sufficient notice of such proprietorship: *Provided*, that on all books, the name and business address of the printer shall immediately follow the copyright notice.



## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

### COPYRIGHT UNDER LICENSE.

11. If a book has been published simultaneously in any part of the British dominions and in a foreign country, or *vice versa*, but not registered at the department or simultaneously published in Canada; or

2. If a book has been published in the country of origin, and published, or announced for publication, without copyright, in a foreign country; or

3. If a book having been registered for publication in Canada, has not been so published within the 60 days prescribed as aforesaid,

4. A license may be granted for its publication in Canada, subject to the following conditions :

### CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

12. Applications for a license shall be received by the department :

(a.) In the case of a registered book the license shall only be granted on the expiration of the 60 days prescribed by this Act.

(b.) In the case of a book not registered, it may be granted subject to the restrictions specified in this Act at any time after first publication thereof elsewhere.

2. Applications for a license shall state the retail price or prices at which it is proposed to publish said book, and applications shall involve the applicants in an undertaking to pay the author, or the legal representatives or the assigns of the author, a royalty of ten per centum upon the publisher's retail price of the several copies of every edition of the book which is to be, or which may be, published under license; *provided*, that in no case is such royalty to be less than two and one-half cents on each copy, and such royalty payment on 500 copies of the edition, shall be made to the Department of Inland Revenue, before any copy or copies of any edition of the book so printed under license shall be published or otherwise disposed of by the licensee.

3. On receiving an application or applications for a license, the Minister shall communicate on the same day by telegraph or cable with the publisher of the book (if any) in the country of origin of the book, informing him of the offers made together with the name or names of the person or persons making them.

(a.) The owner shall have seven days in which to consider said application or applications, within which period he shall notify the Minister of acceptance or otherwise.

(b.) If an application is accepted, the Minister shall forthwith issue a license under the conditions of this chapter to the person indicated in the acceptance.

(c.) Should the owner not desire to accept the offer, the said owner is at liberty to arrange to print and publish in Canada for himself during the ensuing period of sixty days from the date of the notice from the Minister; registration to be made by the owner at Ottawa or London, according to the provisions of this Act, and within the period of seven days from the date of the notice from the Minister.

(d.) Any person who has previously to registration or application for license, imported any copies of the book specified in the same, may dispose of such imported copies by sale or otherwise; but the burden of proof of establishing the extent and regularity of the transaction shall, in such case, be upon such person.

(e.) Should no answer be received within the aforesaid period of seven days, the Minister shall forthwith issue the license (only to be granted), but should more than one offer have been received, then the license shall be granted to the one offering the highest retail price.

13. Before the granting of the license the applicant shall agree to print and publish the book in Canada, within 30 days from the date of issue of the license, from the last authorized edition of the book, in full, without abbreviation or alteration, so far as the text is concerned, should the licensee desire to issue the text only; and without varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design of any prints, cuts, or engravings, maps, charts, musical compositions or photographs, should the book contain any such, and should the licensee desire to reproduce any or all of the same in the copies that he shall print and publish.

1. The person accepting a license shall deposit \$100, which sum shall be forfeited if the book is not published in the time specified in this Act.

2. The licensee shall deliver to the department at Ottawa, either before or upon the day of publication, three copies of each and every book so printed under license; and the Minister shall cause particulars of the same to be recorded forthwith in the manner adopted by him, or prescribed by the rules and regulations made, from time to time, as herein provided.

3. The license may be cancelled at any time by the Minister should it be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Minister, that any new authorized edition of the book contains material alteration or addition to the edition printed under said license; but the licensee shall have the privilege of selling or otherwise disposing of any copies of such book (but not exceeding one thousand copies) unsold at the date of receiving notice of cancellation of the license.

4. If an authorized revised edition of any book which has been printed under license is published, it will for the purposes of this Act be in the position of a new book; the licensee may sell any copies of the book in his possession, and may complete and sell any copies in process of being printed under his license (but not exceeding one thousand copies); but on the copyright owner registering the revised edition, and giving to the licensee a copy of it, the licensee shall not print any more copies of the old edition under his license, unless the licensing authority authorizes him so to do on the ground that the revision is not a substantial revision.

(a.) Should the author fail to register such new edition as provided for herein, the license to print the same shall be given to the original licensee for such book, but in the event of his not accepting the renewal, then to the person making the highest offer without further notice to the author.

5. On receipt of the first application for a license, under the provisions of this Act, the Minister, by notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, shall prohibit the importation, while the author's copyright or that of the assigns of the author is in force, subject to the provisions of this Act as to importation, of any copies of the book to which such license relates.

6. Every book printed under license, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall have notice thereof given by causing to be inserted in the several copies of every edition thereof, printed and published during the existence of the license, on the title page, or on the page immediately following, the words, "Canadian edition, printed under license No —," together with the year the license was issued, and the name of the licensee, thus, "Canadian edition, printed under license No.—, 18—, by A. B.,"; and the name and business address of the printer shall immediately follow such notice.

7. The royalty upon books published under license shall be collected by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department and paid without deduction under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council to the persons entitled thereto, and each copy of such book shall have printed upon its title page words indicating that it is issued under a license granted under this Act, and shall have impressed thereon a stamp showing the payment of the royalty.

#### SERIAL COPYRIGHT.

14. Any literary work intended to be published in pamphlet or book form, but which is first published in separate articles in a newspaper or periodical, may be temporarily registered under this Act while it is so preliminarily published, if the title of the article and a title and short analysis of the proposed book, together with the name and address of the copyright owner, and the name and address of the author, are registered at the department, and if every separate article so published is preceded by the words "Copyright, 1896," and such registration shall secure to the owner copyright in such literary work, but the book when published shall be subject to the other provisions of this Act.

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

### SERIAL COPYRIGHT UNDER LICENSE.

15. If the person entitled to the right of serial copyright as provided for herein, fails to take advantage thereof, any applicant, being the publisher of a newspaper or periodical printed and published in Canada may make application to the Minister for a license to print and publish the work serially in the newspaper or periodical of which the applicant is the publisher.

2. On receiving from a publisher such an application for a license the Minister shall on the same day communicate by telegraph or cable with the publisher of the newspaper or periodical in the country of origin publishing such work, offering the owner such application, and asking if the owner wish such application to be accepted.

3. The owner shall have seven days in which to consider such application, within which period he shall notify the Minister of its acceptance or otherwise.

4. If the application is accepted, the Minister shall issue a license to the publisher making the application.

5. Should the owner not desire to accept the application, the said owner is at liberty to arrange for serial publication of same in Canada within 60 days from the notice, registration to be made by the owner at Ottawa or London, according to the provisions of this Act, and within the period of seven days from the date of receiving the notice from the Minister, and at the time of registration deposit the sum of \$100, which sum shall be forfeited if he fails to commence publishing in the time specified.

6. Should no answer be received within seven days, the Minister may forthwith issue the license on payment of the fee as hereinafter provided.

7. Thereafter the Minister may at any time issue a license for the serial publication of the same work forthwith to any or all applicants on payment of the fee as hereinafter provided.

8. The said serial license shall convey the exclusive right to said licensee, his legal representatives and assigns, while the copyright of said work is in force, for the city, town or village in which such newspaper or periodical is published.

9. The said license shall be granted to the applicant who shall be the publisher of a newspaper or periodical printed and published in Canada, agreeing to print and publish the work serially in the said newspaper or periodical of which the said applicant is the publisher, in full, without abbreviation or alteration so far as the text is concerned, should the licensee desire to print the text only; and without varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design of any print, cuts or engravings, maps, charts, musical compositions, or photographs, that may be reproduced and printed and published in connection therewith; and,

10. On the applicant having satisfied the Minister that the applicant has paid to the Department of Inland Revenue the royalty payment, as follows:

(a.) \$25 if the newspaper is published in a city, town or village with a population of less than 100,000.

(b.) \$50 if the newspaper is published in a city with a population of 100,000 or over.

11. Every separate article so published under license shall be preceded by the words "Published under license," together with the year of issue of the license and the name of the licensee, thus, "Published under license, 18—, by A.B." and the business address of the printer shall immediately follow such notice.

12. Every work published as a serial copyright, whether so published by agreement with the author, or under license as above, shall, when published in book form, be subject also to the other requirements of this Act.

13. All licenses issued under this section preceding shall be entered in the temporary copyright register.

14. In every case of serial registration under this Act the Minister shall cause notice of such registration to be inserted once in the *Canada Gazette*. 38 V., c. 88, s. 10, part.

## DEPOSIT OF COPIES.

16. The Minister shall cause one copy of each and every book of which the copyright has been completed by the deposit of three copies of such book printed and published in Canada, as required by this Act—or that has been printed and published in Canada under license, as required by this Act—and also one copy of each and every other article of which the copyright has been completed by the deposit of three copies or three photographs of such article printed or produced in Canada, as required by this Act, to be deposited in the Library of Parliament, at Ottawa, and one copy in the Library of the British Museum at London, England.

2. It shall not be requisite to deliver any printed copy of the second or of any subsequent edition of any book unless the same contains very important alterations or additions. 38 V., c. 88, s. 26.

17. The right of an author of a literary, scientific or artistic work, to obtain a copyright, and the copyright when obtained shall be assignable in law, either as to the whole interest or any part thereof, by an instrument in writing, made in duplicate, and which shall be registered at the department on production of both duplicates and payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned:

2. One of the duplicates shall be retained at the department, and the other shall be returned, with a certificate of registration, to the person depositing it. 38 V., c. 88, s. 18.

18. Whenever the author of a literary, scientific or artistic work or composition which may be the subject of copyright, has executed the same for another person, or has sold the same to another person for due consideration, such author shall not be entitled to obtain or to retain the proprietorship of such copyright, which is, by the said transaction, virtually transferred to the purchaser—and such purchaser may avail himself of such privilege, unless a reserve of the privilege is specially made by the author or artist in a deed duly executed. 38 V., c. 88, s. 16.

## CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO COPYRIGHT.

19. In case of any person making application to register as his own the copyright of a literary, scientific or artistic work already registered in the name of another person, or in case of simultaneous conflicting applications, or of an application made by any person other than the person entered as proprietor of a registered copyright, to cancel the said copyright, the person so applying shall be notified by the Minister that the question is one for the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, and no further proceedings shall be had or taken by the Minister concerning the application until a judgment is produced maintaining, cancelling or otherwise deciding the matter:

2. Such registration, cancellation or adjustment of the said right shall then be made by the Minister in accordance with such decision. 38 V., c. 88, s. 19.

## INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

20. Every person who, without the consent of the author or lawful proprietor thereof first obtained, prints or publishes, or causes to be printed or published, any manuscript not previously printed in Canada or elsewhere, shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such publication, and the same shall be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction. 38 V., c. 88, s. 3.

21. If a book copyrighted in Canada becomes out of print, a complaint may be lodged by any person with the Minister, who on the fact being ascertained to his satisfaction, shall notify the Canadian publisher for the owner, of the complaint and of the fact; and if, within sixty days thereafter the book has not been reprinted and republished in Canada, the Minister shall grant a license to publish a new edition.

22. The license specified in the next preceding section shall be granted in conformity with the requirements of the provisions of this Act as to printing and publishing books under license.

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

### FEES.

23. The following fees shall be paid to the Minister before an application for any of the purposes herein mentioned is received, that is to say:—

On registering a copyright.....	\$1 00
On application for a license .....	5 00
On registering an interim copyright.....	0 50
On registering a serial copyright.....	0 50
On registering a license in serial copyright register.....	0 50
On registering an assignment.....	1 00
For a certified copy of registration. ....	0 50
On registering any decision of a court of justice, for every folio .....	0 50

For office copies of documents not above mentioned, the following charges shall be made:—

For every single or first folio, certified copy.....	\$0 50
For every subsequent hundred words (fractions under or not exceeding fifty, not being counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred).....	0 25

2. The said fees shall be in full of all services performed under this Act by the Minister or by any person employed by him under this Act:

3. All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada:

4. No person shall be exempt from the payment of any fee or charge payable in respect of any services performed under this Act for such person, and no fee paid shall be returned to the person who paid it. 38 V., c. 88, s. 28.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

23. If the person entitled to copyright in a book under this Act fails to take advantage of its provisions, the Minister shall grant a license to print and publish the book for which copyright (but for such neglect and failure) might have been obtained.

24. The application for a registration, and for the registration of a serial copyright and of the registration of a copyright, may be made in the name of the author or of his legal representatives, by any person purporting to be the agent of such author or legal representatives and any damage caused by a fraudulent or an erroneous assumption of such authority shall be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction.

25. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any person to represent any scene or object, notwithstanding that there may be copyright in some other representation of such scene or object. 38 V., c. 88, s. 14.

26. Clerical errors which occur in the framing or copyright of any instrument drawn by any officer or employee in or of the department shall not be construed as invalidating such instrument, but when discovered they may be corrected under the authority of the Minister. 38 V., c. 88, s. 20.

27. All copies or extracts certified, from the department, shall be received in evidence, without further proof and without production of the originals. 38 V., c. 88, s. 21.

28. The Minister may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make such rules and regulations, and prescribe such forms, as appear to him necessary and expedient for the purposes of this Act; and such regulations and forms, circulated in print for the use of the public, shall be deemed to be correct for the purposes of this Act; and all documents, executed and accepted by the Minister, shall be held valid, so far as relates to all official proceedings under this Act. 38 V., c. 88, s. 2.

## OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

29. Any person publicly performing or representing any dramatic composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the lawful owner thereof, or of the legal representatives of the lawful owner thereof, shall be liable for such damages therefor as to the court shall appear to be just. Such damage to be not less than fifty dollars for the first, and twenty-five dollars for each subsequent performance.

30. In all actions arising under the laws respecting copyrights, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

31. No action or prosecution for the recovery of any penalty under this Act, shall be commenced more than two years after the cause of action arises. 38 V., c. 88, s. 27.

32. Whenever in this Act any term is stated, as being the term within which any book is to be printed and published in Canada the Minister may grant an extension of time of thirty days in which to print and publish such book, should it be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Minister that such book has been arranged or is in process of being produced in Canada, but that its completion and publication is delayed, owing to fire, flood, or other unforeseen circumstances.

33. Every person who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in any book kept for the purpose of registration under this Act, or who wilfully produces or causes to be tendered in evidence, any paper which falsely purports to be a copy of an entry in any of the said books, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to years' imprisonment.

34. Every person who fraudulently assumes authority to act as agent of a copyright owner for registration, or for the registration of a serial copyright, or a copyright, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to years' imprisonment.

35. Every person who, after the registration of the title of any book under this Act, and while such registration remains in force, or after the registration of a copyright in any book, and while copyright therein subsists in Canada, prints or reprints or publishes, or republishes, or causes to be printed or reprinted, published or republished, any copy of such book or of a translation thereof, without the consent of the copyright owner, and without having a license so to do, or knowing the same to have been so printed, reprinted or published, sells, or exposes for sale, or causes to be published, sold or exposed for sale, any such copy, without such consent, and without having such license, shall forfeit every such copy of such book or translation to the owner of the copyright, and shall be liable to a penalty for every such copy which is found in his possession, either printed or being printed, or imported not exceeding one dollar and not less than ten cents, which forfeiture and penalty shall be enforceable and recoverable at the suit of such copyright owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

36. Every person who, after the registering under this Act, of any painting, drawing, statue or other work of art, and while copyright of such work subsists in Canada, reproduces in any manner or causes to be reproduced, made or sold, in whole or in part, any copy of any such work of art, without the consent of the proprietor, shall forfeit every such copy and the plate or plates on which such reproduction may have been made, and every sheet thereof so reproduced, to the owner of the copyright, and shall be liable for every such copy, and for every sheet of such reproduction published or exposed for sale, to a penalty not exceeding one dollar and not less than ten cents, which forfeiture and penalty shall be enforceable and recoverable at the suit of the copyright owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

37. Every person who, after the registering of any print, cut or engraving, or photograph, according to the provisions of this Act, and while copyright therein subsists in Canada, engraves, etches or works, sells or copies, or causes to be engraved, etched or worked, sold or copied, either as a whole or by varying, adding to or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or who prints or reprints or imports for sale, or causes to be so printed or reprinted or imported for sale, any such print, cut or engraving, or photograph, or any part thereof, without

## Department of Agriculture—Copyright Conference.

the consent of the proprietor of the copyright therein, or who, knowing the same to be so printed, reprinted or imported without such consent, publishes, sells or exposes for sale, or in any manner disposes of any such print, cut, or engraving, or photograph, without such consent and without such license, shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such print, cut, or engraving, or photograph has been copied, and also every sheet thereof, so copied or printed as aforesaid, to the owner of the copyright; and shall be liable for every sheet of such print, cut or engraving, found in his possession to a penalty not exceeding one dollar and not less than ten cents, which forfeiture and penalty shall be enforceable and recoverable at the suit of the copyright owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

38. Every person who, having a license under this Act to print any book, prints or publishes any copy of such book containing an intentional omission or addition, shall forfeit every such copy of such book to the owner of the copyright, and shall be liable to a penalty for every such copy which is found in his possession, either printed or being printed, not exceeding..... and not less than..... and the said forfeiture and penalty shall be enforceable and recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of such owner.

39. Every person who, having a license under this Act, without the consent of the owner of the copyright in the book which is the subject of such license, ships or consigns any copy of such book to be exported for sale to any country or place where such owner has copyright therein, shall forfeit to such owner every copy so shipped or consigned and shall be liable to a penalty for every such copy not exceeding..... and not less than..... and the said penalty shall be enforceable and recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of such owner.

40. Every person who, having a license under this Act, prints or publishes, or sells or exposes for sale, any copy of the book which is the subject of such license, not having printed on the title page thereof words indicating that it is issued under a license granted under this Act, or not having impressed thereon a stamp showing payment of the royalty thereon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding..... and not less than..... for every such copy of such book, and the said penalty shall be enforceable and recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of such owner.

41. Every person who inserts, or causes to be inserted in any copy of any work printed, produced, reproduced or imported, or impresses on any such copy any words purporting that copyright on such work has been secured in accordance with this Act, when the same has not been so secured, or when all the conditions of this Act as to copyright books have not been complied with, shall incur a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars:

42. Every person who has not lawfully acquired the copyright of a literary, scientific or artistic work, and who inserts in any copy thereof printed, produced, reproduced or imported, or who impresses on any such copy, that the same has been entered according to this Act, or words purporting to assert the existence of a Canadian copyright in relation thereto, shall incur a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars. Or when all the conditions of the Act as to the copyright books, have not been complied with.