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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 2.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1862.



VOLUME XX.

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, ST. URSULE STREET, QUEBEC.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XX.—SESS. 1862.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Accounts, Montreal Turnpike Trust, (No. 6.)	Lake Erie, - - - - - (No. 36.)
Accounts, Public, - - - - - (No. 4.)	Licenses, - - - - - (No. 30.)
Accounts, Trinity Houses, - - - (No. 5.)	Malbaie Gaol, - - - - - (No. 35.)
Agriculture, - - - - - (No. 32.)	Metapedia Road, - - - - - (No. 36.)
Arms, - - - - - (No. 17.)	Military Defence, - - - - - (No. 17.)
Assurance Companies, - - - - - (No. 9.)	Militia, - - - - - (No. 17.)
Banks, - - - - - (No. 9.)	Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., (No. 1.)
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, (No. 8.)	Montreal Turnpike Trust, - - - (No. 6.)
Bonds and Securities, - - - - - (No. 12.)	Municipal Returns, - - - - - (No. 20.)
Boudreau, E., - - - - - (No. 38.)	Ottawa College, - - - - - (No. 14.)
Bridges, - - - - - (No. 31.)	Postmaster General, - - - - - (No. 1.)
Circuit Court, Drummond - - - - (No. 28.)	Postmasters, - - - - - (No. 1.)
Clerk, Crown Chancery, - - - - - (No. 24.)	Prisons, - - - - - (No. 19.)
Colonial Defence, - - - - - (No. 17.)	Public Accounts, - - - - - (No. 4.)
Crown Lands, - - - - - (No. 11.)	Public Offices, - - - - - (No. 37.)
Education, - - - - - (No. 34.)	Public Works, - - - - - (No. 3.)
Emigrant Agents, - - - - - (No. 21.)	Railways, - - - - - (No. 16.)
Estimates, - - - - - (No. 4.)	Reciprocity Treaty, - - - - - (No. 23.)
Fee Fund, - - - - - (No. 13.)	Registrars, - - - - - (No. 7.)
Fisheries, - - - - - (No. 11.)	Richelieu Company, - - - - - (No. 16.)
Fishery Bounties - - - - - (No. 11.)	Rideau Canal, - - - - - (No. 31.)
Foreign Insurance Companies, (No. 27.)	Rigaud Seigniores, - - - - - (No. 33.)
Fortin, Pierre, - - - - - (No. 11.)	River des Prairies, - - - - - (No. 25.)
Gaols, - - - - - (No. 35.)	Seigniorial Commission, - - - - (No. 33.)
Gibbard, W., - - - - - (No. 11.)	Statutes, Consolidated, - - - - - (No. 18.)
Governor General's Instructions, (No. 29.)	Statutes, Provincial, - - - - - (No. 10.)
Grand Trunk Railway, - - - - - (No. 16.)	Stratford and Millbank, - - - - (No. 1.)
Hamilton Debentures, - - - - - (No. 22.)	Tassé, Didacc, - - - - - (No. 30.)
Heirs Holland, - - - - - (No. 26.)	Tavern Licenses, - - - - - (No. 30.)
Hendry, Charles, - - - - - (No. 1.)	Trade and Navigation Tables, - (No. 2.)
Hospitals, - - - - - (No. 19.)	Trinity Houses, - - - - - (No. 5.)
Jesuits' Estates, - - - - - (No. 15.)	Universities, - - - - - (No. 14.)
Kinkora Post Office, - - - - - (No. 1.)	Volunteers, - - - - - (No. 17.)
Lachine Canal, - - - - - (No. 31.)	Votes polled last Election, - - - (No. 24.)

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY, AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 1.

- No. 1 - - POSTMASTER GENERAL:—Report of, for 1861.
 STRATFORD and MILLBANK :—Return, relative to the establishment of a Daily Mail.
 HENDRY, CHARLES :—Return, relative to his resignation as Postmaster of Conestogo, in Waterloo.
 KINKORA :—Return, relative to removal of the Post Office.
 MONTREAL OCEAN LINE of STEAMSHIPS :—Return, with correspondence on the subject of.
 POSTMASTERS :—Return of List of Postmasters dismissed since last General Election.
- No. 2 - - TRADE and NAVIGATION, CANADA :—Tables of, for 1861.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 2.

- No. 3 - - PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Commissioner, for 1861.
- No. 4 - - PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of CANADA, for 1861.
 ESTIMATES and SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, of CANADA, for 1862.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 3.

- No. 5 - - TRINITY HOUSES, QUEBEC and MONTREAL:—Accounts of, for 1861.
- No. 6 - - MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS :—Accounts of Trustees, for 1861.
- No. 7 - - REGISTRARS, UPPER CANADA :—Return of Fees, for 1861.
- No. 8 - - BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS :—Return of, for 1861.—
(Not printed.)
- No. 9 - - BANKS :
 SAVINGS BANKS :
 ASSURANCE COMPANIES : } Returns and Statements from.—[See
 List in Sessional Papers.]
- No. 10 - - STATUTES, PROVINCIAL :—Return, distribution of, 1861.
- No. 11 - - CROWN LANDS :—Report of the Commissioner, for 1861.
 FISHERY BOUNTIES :—Return relative to.
 FORTIN PIERRE :—Magistrate, for the protection of the Gulf Fisheries,—Report of, for 1861.
 FISHERIES, LOWER CANADA :—Report of Superintendent, for 1861.
 FISHERIES :—Report of W. Gibbard, Esq., Overseer in charge of Lakes Huron and Superior.

- No. 11 - - FISHERIES, UPPER CANADA :—Report of Superintendent, for 1861.
- No. 12 - - BONDS and SECURITIES :—As recorded in Provincial Registrar's Office, to 20th March, 1862.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 13 - - FEE FUND :—Return of Fees received for Fee Fund, Upper Canada, and salaries paid to County Judges and Recorders, for 1861.
- No. 14 - - OTTAWA COLLEGE :—Annual Report of, for 1861.
UNIVERSITY and UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO :—
Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions, for 1861.
- No. 15 - - JESUITS' ESTATES :—Statement respecting, for 1861.
- No. 16 - - RAILWAY COMPANIES :—Returns and Statements from.—[See List
in Sessional Papers.]
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY :—Return, Statement of affairs of.
REPORT of BOARD of RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS for 1859 and
1860.

—————

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 4.

- No. 17 - - MILITIA :—Report of Commissioners on re-organizing.
COLONIAL DEFENCES :—Report of Messrs. Godley, Hamilton and
Elliott, and Report of House of Commons' Committee of
1861.
VOLUNTEERS :—Return of Volunteer Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers,
and Artillery, in Canada, recognized by Government.
MILITARY DEFENCE of the PROVINCE :—Return, Correspondence
with Imperial Authorities relative to.
ARMS :—Return, Despatches relative to supply of, for the use of Volun-
teers and Militia.
ARMS :—Orders in Council relative to providing Arms for Defence of the
Province.
- No. 18 - - STATUTES, CONSOLIDATED :—Return of distribution.
- No. 19 - - KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, —Report of, for 1861.
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c. :—Annual Report for 1861.
- No. 20 - - MUNICIPAL RETURNS :—For Upper and Lower Canada, for 1861.
- No. 21 - - EMIGRANT AGENTS :—Instructions given to, and Reports received
from, Salaries, &c.
- No. 22 - - HAMILTON, CITY OF :—Return relative to the indebtedness of, &c.,
&c.
- No. 23 - - RECIPROCITY TREATY :—Report of the Minister of Finance on.
- No. 24 - - VOTES POLLED LAST ELECTION :—Return from Clerk of the
Crown in Chancery
- No. 25 - - RIVER DES PRAIRIES :—Report of Arbitrators on claims of proprie-
tors of Bridges across said river.

- No. 26 - - HEIRS HOLLAND :—Return, relative to claim of.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 27 - - FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES :—Return of those who obtained Licenses from Minister of Finance, &c., &c.
- No. 28 - - CIRCUIT COURT, DRUMMOND :—Return to non-holding of Circuit Court in Drummond.
- No. 29 - - ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
- No. 30 - - REVENUE INSPECTOR, IBERVILLE :—Return, divers Statements of.—(*Not printed.*)
 TAVERN LICENSES :—Return of those who have failed to transmit their fees to the Receiver General.
 SHOP and TAVERN LICENSES :—Return of the number of, in each Township, Village, &c., &c.
- No. 31 - - BRIDGES, LACHINE CANAL :—Return, relative to crection of.
 BRIDGES, RIDEAU CANAL :—Return, relative to petitions, &c., on the crection of.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 5.

- No. 32 - - AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Minister of, for 1861.
- No. 33 - - SEIGNIORAL COMMISSION :—Return, Statement of expenses.
 SEIGNIORY of RIGAUD :—Return, Statement of payments made by Commissioner, on account of.
- No. 34 - - EDUCATION :—Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for 1861.
 EDUCATION :—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, for 1861.
- No. 35 - - MALBAIE COURT HOUSE and GAOL :—Return of Papers relative to Construction of.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 36 - - METAPEDIA ROAD :—Return of Papers relating to.
 PIERS and HARBORS, LAKE ERIE :—Return, Statement, in detail, of expenditure of \$20,000.
- No. 37 - - PUBLIC OFFICES :—Return, statement of New Offices created, since 1861.
- No. 38 - - BOUDREAU, E. :—Return relative to Inquests held by him, as Coroner for Saguenay.—(*Not printed.*)

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861:

FURNISHED

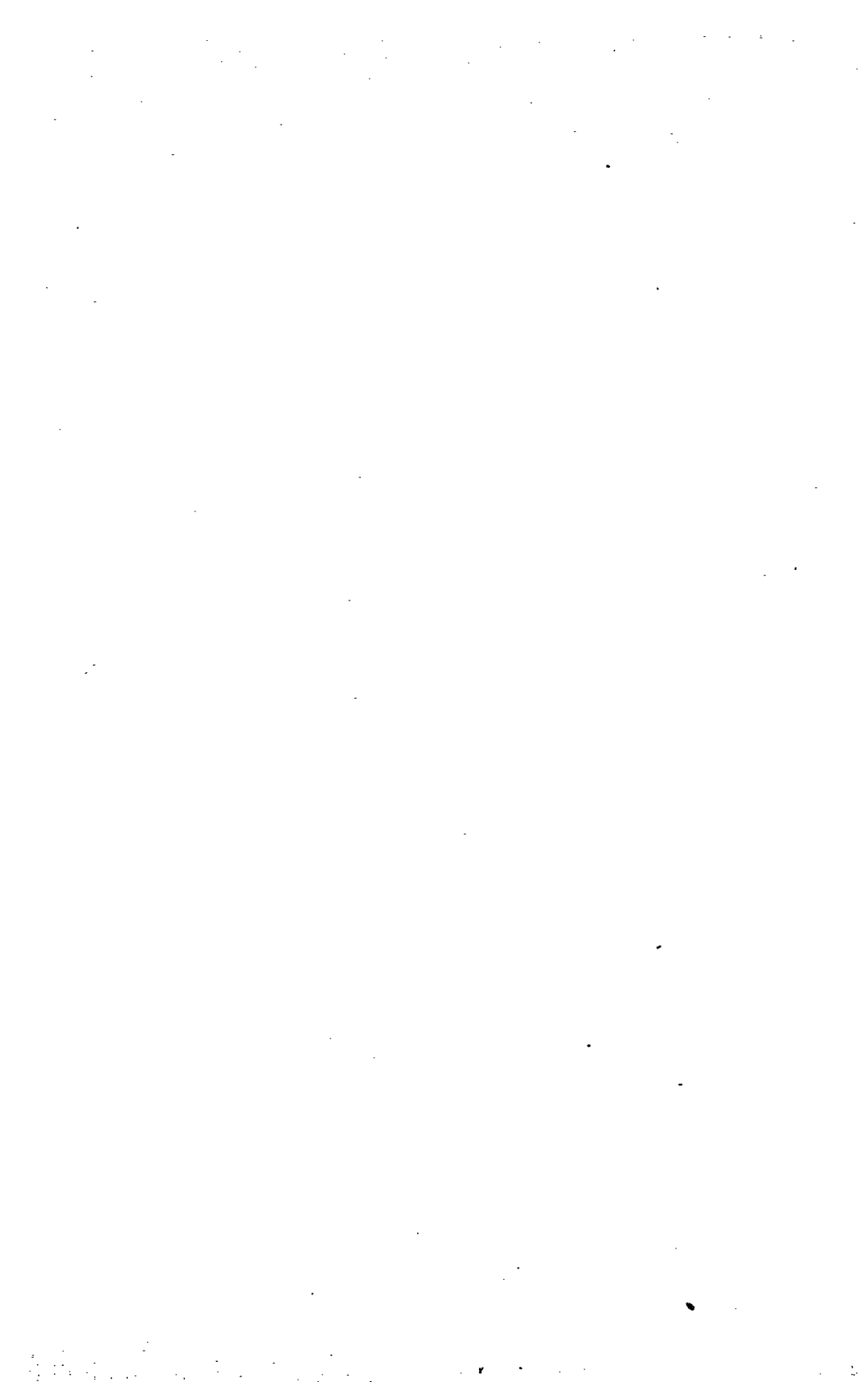
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PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, FOR THE CONTRACTORS, ST. URSULE STREET.
1862.



CONTENTS.

	Page.
General Report.....	5
Statement in reference to Expenditure, &c., Nos. 1 to 7.....	8
INLAND NAVIGATION:—	
General Remarks.....	9
Welland Canal.....	11
Williamsburg Canal.....	15
Cornwall ".....	16
Beauharnois ".....	18
Lachine ".....	19
Chambly ".....	23
St. Ours Lock and Dam.....	24
St. Anne's Lock and Dam.....	25
Carillon and Grenville Canals.....	26
Rideau Canal.....	28
Burlington Bay Canal.....	30
Trent Works, (Newcastle District).....	31
Pictou Harbour.....	32
Napanees River.....	33
North River.....	33
TUG SERVICE, UPPER ST. LAWRENCE:—	
General Remarks.....	33
RIVER WORKS:—	
Ottawa—Connected with the Passing of Timber.....	35
St. Maurice Works.....	36
Saguenay Works.....	38
LAKE AND RIVER LIGHT HOUSES, BUOYS, &c.:—	
Above Lachine.....	39
Below Quebec.....	41
Bird Rocks.....	42
HARBOURS OF REFUGE:—	
Upper Lakes.....	44
ROADS:—	
Temiscouata Road.....	45
Matapedia Road.....	46
Matane and Cap Chat Road.....	47
Gaspé and St. Lawrence Road.....	48
Malbaie and Grande Baie.....	49
Escoumains Road.....	49
PROVINCIAL STEAMERS.....	50
PIERS (below Quebec).....	52
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.....	52
New Court Houses and Jails.....	53
Kamouraska Jail and Court House.....	53
Maggalen Court House and Jail.....	53
Sault St. Marie Court House and Jail.....	54
Quebec Jail.....	54
Governor General's Residence.....	54
Ottawa Buildings.....	55

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

	Page
Appendix A.—Statement No. 1 to 7, in reference to expenditure.....	61
“ B.—Report Superintendent Welland Canal, with statement 4 to 6, inclusive	68
“ C.—Report of Superintending Engineer of Lachine and Beauharnois Canal, &c., with statements, 1 to 4, inclusive.....	85
“ D.—Report of the Superintendent of the Rideau Canal.....	94
“ E.—Report of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, with statement of detailed dimensions of works.....	96
“ F.—Report of the Superintendent of the River St. Maurice Works.....	104
“ G.—Report of the Hon. H. H. Killaly on Harbors of Refuge.....	106
“ H.—No. 1.—Statement of the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Quebec.....	111
2. do do at Quebec Montreal and Kingston.....	112
3. do do on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, Ottawa River and Chamby Canals.....	114
4. do do on the Rideau Canal.....	116
5. do do on the Rideau Canal at Ottawa, Jones' Falls, Brewers Mills, and Kingston.....	116
6. do do at Sault St. Marie	117
7. do do on the Hudson River and Lake Erie.....	118
“ I.—No. 1.—Statement of Water Levels at Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario	120
2. do do at Port Colborne, Lake Erie	120
3. do do at Port Maitland, do	122
4. do do at Rapide Plat, River St. Lawrence.....	122
5. do do at Farran's Point, do	124
6. do do at Lock No. 21, Cornwall Canal, River St. Lawrence... ..	124
7. do do at Lock No. 15, do do	126
8. do do at Lock No. 14, Beauharnois Canal, do	128
9. do do at Lock No. 6, do do	130
10. do do at Lock No. 5, Lachine Canal, do	132
11. do do at Lock No. 1, do do	134
12. do do at St. Anne's Lock, Ottawa River	134
13. do do at Outlet Lock, Rideau Canal, Ottawa River	136
“ K.—No. 1.—Statement of number of Vessels, and their aggregate tonnage, which have arrived at Quebec from sea, each year, from 1764 to 1861, inclusive.....	138
2.—List, number and tonnage of seagoing vessels, built at Quebec each year, from 1787 to 1861, inclusive.....	140
“ L.—No. 1.—Statement of the number of vessels and freight, which passed Lachine Canal, downwards	142
2.—Statement of the number of vessel and freight, which passed Lachine Canal upwards	143
3.—Statement of receipts of Western Produce at Port of Montreal.....	144
4.—Statement of the opening and closing of navigation, arrival, &c., of seagoing vessels at Montreal.....	145
5.—Statement of the number of Steamers and Sailing vessels in Montreal Harbor, and greatest number in port in one day.....	146
6.—Statement of the amount Flour manufactured, and Grain elevated at Côte St. Paul St. Gabriel Locks, and Basin No. 2.....	147
7.—Statement of the number of vessels passed through the Beauharnois Canal.....	147
8.— do do do do Cornwall Canal	148
9.— do do do do Chamby Canal	149
10.— do do do do St. Anne's Lock, Ottawa River	150
“ M.—No. 1.—Statement shewing name, position, and characteristics, &c., of Light Houses below Quebec.....	151
2.—Statement in reference to Light Houses between Quebec and Montreal.....	152
3.—Statement shewing names, position, and characteristics of Light Houses above Lachine	153
“ N.—Report of the Hon. H. H. Killaly on Pointe Pelée Light House	155

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck,
Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned Commissioner of Public Works has now the honor to lay before Your Excellency his Departmental Report for the the year 1861.

The first care of the undersigned, on assuming office, was to study carefully both the internal and external working of the Department entrusted to him by Your Excellency's predecessor. He found that very considerable pains had been already taken to systematize both the accounts and the records of the office. The result obtained is due to the intelligence, method and persevering industry of the Secretary of the Department, acting under the direction of my predecessor.

One of my officers is now engaged in collecting the titles to the lands and property belonging to the Department, and ascertaining their extent and position. But the Department feels the absolute necessity of a general plan, history and description of the several Public Works, and of such detailed explanations of the mode of their construction as will enable it to act with all possible facility, promptness and certainty, and to remedy any accident that may occur, without groping in the dark and in-

curing useless expense, when the assistance of the men who constructed the works, or presided over their construction, can no longer be obtained.

To the preparation of this plan a map of the country on a large scale is absolutely necessary, and such a map has been undertaken and is nearly completed. It was constructed at great expense by the Crown Lands Department between 1855 and 1857; and it is most important, as well with reference to the Public Works as to the defence of the country that it should be completed. The military authorities have already consulted it with advantage.

To make the Department what it ought to be, it is necessary:—

First.—That its records be complete, perfectly classified and perfectly indexed and referred to in books kept for that purpose;—this work is already done for the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and that portion of the year 1862 which has now elapsed.

Secondly.—That the system of accounts be such that the Commissioner can exercise an unremitting and every day control both over the expenditure and over the action of his subordinates.

Thirdly.—That the Public Works be classed according to their respective nature and character.

Fourthly.—That the officers and services connected with the Department be also classed according to their specialities and nature.

Fifthly.—That all plans of works, before being adopted, be carefully considered and submitted to the joint examination of men who have made such works their peculiar study.

All or nearly all the elements of such an organization exist already in the Department; it only remains to regulate and arrange them, and in this work the undersigned is now earnestly engaged. Up to the present time, the expenses connected with the administration of the Department have been divided into two classes; the one appearing in the Supply Bill, and directly voted by Parliament, while the other is taken out of the appropriations for Public Works. Until very lately there was no fixed rule for the division of that portion of the expenditure taken out of such appropriations, and such expenditure often fell heavily upon slender appropriations, while it was hardly felt by the larger ones, and in works of magnitude.

The undersigned therefore suggests:

1st. That the works be divided into classes, as—the class of canals—the class of booms and slides—the class of harbours and lighthouses—the class of roads and bridges—the class of public buildings, &c., &c., &c.

2nd. That the expenses of administration be divided in the proportion of the cost of each work respectively, as compared with the total cost of all the works. This plan would be most reasonable and satisfactory; but as it is impossible to state beforehand the precise sum to be expended on each work during the then current year, it will be necessary from time to time to make an approximate estimate of the general expenditure, and to keep *suspended* accounts for each work with the Auditor. This plan has been adopted under an arrangement with the Finance Minister and the Board of Audit.

The adoption of a perfect system for keeping the records of the Department will render its action at once more rapid and more certain, to the great advantage both of the public and the Government.

By dividing the Public Works into classes according to their respective nature and character, all the classes being subject to one head and under one central system of control, each class will be under the management of persons who have made it their special study, all risk of its not being entrusted to the proper men will be avoided, the work will be better done, and the responsibility of each officer will be more direct, more certain and more tangible.

By a careful consideration of all plans before they are adopted, and by submitting them to the examination of men specially qualified to report on them, the risk of such miscalculations as have more than once since the Union taken the Department and the Government by surprise, will be to a great extent avoided. Most of these mistakes have no doubt been rather the errors of the system than of individuals. I do not mean that if the system I suggest be adopted, no more errors will be committed;—to say this would be to overrate human ability and to ignore the history of the Public Works in countries like England and France, far more advanced than ours in all respects, and more rich in men who have professionally devoted themselves to particular subjects. What I mean to say is, that by proper order and a reasonable and responsible system, the main sources of error may be avoided.

In order to make the system of accounts more efficient, and thereby to obtain a sure and unremitting control over the expenditure even in its most minute details, as well as over those entrusted with the superintendence of the works, I have thought it right to adopt the following books of account:—

BOOK 1. This book will shew, on the credit side, the sums granted, and on the debit side the works for which they are appropriated.

BOOK 2. In this book will appear, on the credit side, the sum appropriated for each work, and on the debit side the orders in favor of the Engineers.

BOOK 3. This book will contain, on the credit side, the orders last mentioned, and on the debit side the certificates granted by the Engineers.

BOOK 4. This book will shew, in the order of works, on the credit side the certificates of Engineers, and on the debit side the sums paid.

BOOK 5. This book will shew, in the order of names, on the credit side, the certificates of the Engineers, and on the debit side the sums paid.

The two last mentioned books differ from each other only in the headings of the accounts. In the one the account is with works, in the other with persons; and it is understood that in the general balance only one of them will be taken into account. This plan has been adopted in order that the sums paid on each work and to each individual may be seen at a glance; for the same work may be divided among several distinct contractors, and the same individual may have several contracts with the Department for as many distinct works.

The new Board of Arbitration has been in operation since the beginning of the year, and has already decided upon a considerable number of claims; but the new order of things has not been long enough under trial, or the trial itself sufficiently complete, to allow any conclusive opinion to be formed upon its merits, or its adaptation to the circumstances of the Department and the necessities of the public service.

In view of the financial position of the Province, from the effect of external causes

which we all know and lament, the undersigned feels that the action of the Department should be restricted to those works and to that expenditure which are most urgently and indispensably necessary; but he is bound to say at the same time, that no one can regret more deeply than he does, this temporary stoppage in the progress of our internal improvements and the development of our national resources.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE APPENDED TO THIS REPORT.

No. 1. Statement of the several Public Works, under the charge of this Department which are in use and yield revenue; showing the expenditure under the different heads during the year 1861, viz: on construction, the amount paid for Land damages, and the total cost of construction *under this Department*, to the 1st January, 1862; together with the cost of repairs and management for the same period.

No. 2. Statement of the Public Works under the charge of this Department incomplete, and as yet unproductive, but on which tolls are to be levied, as soon as they are available,—shewing the expenditure thereon in 1861, on construction, on repairs, and management, and the total expenditure up to 1st January, 1862.

No. 3. Statement of the several Public Works and Buildings in course of construction, under the charge of this Department, yielding no direct revenue, but in use for the Public Service, and authorized by Legislative appropriations, shewing the amount expended thereon during the year 1861, and the total outlay upon them up to the 1st January, 1862. Also, the amount expended in repairs and maintenance for the same period.

No. 4. Statement of expenditure on certain miscellaneous services under this Department during the year 1861.

No. 5. Statement of the expenditure incurred under this Department for repairs and management of the Ordnance Canals for the year 1861.

No. 6. A detailed Statement of the expenditure incurred in repairs and maintenance of the Provincial Light Houses for the year 1861, under this Department.

No. 7. Statement showing the total amount expended, under the Department of Public Works, during the year 1861, as detailed in the foregoing statements, numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

All the works connected with the inland navigation of the Province being in the immediate charge of this department, it is deemed proper, before entering into particulars concerning each of them, to submit some general remarks concerning the St. Lawrence and Welland canals, which form important links in the great chain of water communication between the West and the Seaboard, and which have to compete with parallel lines through the northern part of the United States.

It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the returns show an increase in the business of the St. Lawrence canals of at least 100 per cent. upon grain, 20 per cent. upon flour, and 8 per cent. on other freight, over that of last year; whilst the number of vessels which passed through the Welland canal exceeded, by $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., that of 1860.

But, although it is certain that the Canadian route already possesses great facilities for the safe and expeditious transport of merchandize—facilities which, when more generally known, cannot fail to attract a large portion of the trade; yet there remain some important improvements to be effected, to which the attention of your Excellency is respectfully drawn.

First.—With regard to the Welland canal. Although its tonnage capacity is nearly twice that of the Erie canal enlargement, still more than one-third of the steam vessels which navigate the upper lakes are unable to pass through it. The large and profitable class of propellers, which now form the favorite means of transport on lake Erie, cannot descend into lake Ontario.

It is evident, from the fact that all the Railway Companies which compete for the traffic across the Peninsula which divides lakes Erie and Ontario base their calculations of success upon the limited capacity of the water communication, and that the Welland Railway, running alongside the canal in question, has already drawn off a portion of its trade—that the enlargement of the latter is a matter of vital importance towards effecting the object contemplated in its construction.

If vessels of a large class could pass, without breaking bulk, from Chicago to Oswego, or the Sea *via* the St. Lawrence, it is believed that the Welland route could not fail to attract a large amount of the produce which now passes through the Erie canal, and, notwithstanding the prestige in favor of old established lines and the attraction of the great commercial centre of New York, be successful in competing both for the through traffic to Europe, and for the carrying trade of the grain and flour consumed in the North Eastern States.

Second.—Whilst the St. Lawrence canals can pass vessels of double the tonnage capacity of those which can get through the Welland canal, yet, their draught being one foot less, the same vessel which can pass through the latter canal, cannot, without being lightened, pass through the St. Lawrence canals.

It appears, therefore, somewhat anomalous, that a vessel which can navigate the smaller canal, cannot use the larger one; and it is accordingly believed that by increasing the draught of the St. Lawrence canals to that of the Welland, a very serious obstruction to profitable navigation would be removed.

In a return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th March, 1859, to His Excellency the Governor General, the Chief Engineer of this department estimates the cost of increasing the draught of water in the St. Lawrence canals to 10½ feet on the Mitre Sills of the Locks, at \$1,028,000. It is, however, well worthy of consideration, whether the full benefits of the enlarged capacity of the canals would be realized without, at the same time, increasing the length of the Locks.

Were these improvements effected, there would yet remain to remove some impediments to the navigation of the River itself, which, although presenting such facilities for rapid down transit as to almost rival the speed of railway transportation, is, notwithstanding, in some parts so shallow as only to permit of the passage of vessels of light draught at low water, and could not, consequently, be navigated by the large class of propellers which would probably be employed, were the canals enlarged.

There have been two methods proposed of removing or overcoming these obstacles. The first is by raising the water in the Rapids, where the obstructions occur, by constructing a series of Dams and Piers for that purpose; the cost of which has been estimated at £30,000.

The second consists in deepening the channel by blasting and dredging to a depth of 12 feet generally, and to 13 feet in the most turbulent parts, which has been estimated to cost £180,000. The department, however, is not in possession of sufficient information to give an opinion on either of the modes proposed.

It may here be remarked that the large propeller is a class of vessel well adapted to the navigation of the St. Lawrence route, being under perfect control in the Rapids, and being, in point of speed, the profitable mean between the expensive though faster paddle wheel steamer, and the cheaper, slower, and less manageable sailing vessel. Messrs. Childe, Kirkwood, and McAlpine, in their valuable "Report on the Improvements of the Harbor of Montreal, and on the Trade and Navigation of the St. Lawrence," entertain the following views upon the subject: "The economy with which these vessels are run, combined with the greater celerity and certainty of their voyages, enables them to share with sailing vessels the carriage of the bulky and cheap articles towards tide water; and as their charges are much lower than those of the railway, and their deliveries are as prompt and but little longer, they have rapidly drawn to themselves a large portion of the business which had began to seek the latter; and thus, by generally securing full cargoes in both directions, they have effected a material reduction in the charges of freight both ways."

Although the principal arguments now advanced upon these subjects have been previously urged, and it is difficult to say when the Province may be in position to undertake those works, yet, as it specially appertains to this department to supervise the Provincial works, and as the demand for the projected improvements still exists, it is believed that they cannot be too often nor too strongly brought under the notice of your Excellency and the Legislature.

WELLAND CANAL.

When the enlargement of this canal was decided upon, the depth of water was fixed at 9 feet, and the inferior Locks at 150 feet long with a width of 26½ feet.

Those at the main outlets, together with that near St. Catherines, were decided to be 200 feet long and 45 feet wide.

It was then foreseen that the Grand river would ultimately fail to furnish the requisite supply of water for the canal, and arrangements were therefore made for sinking the bottom of the summit level, so as to feed from lake Erie, and still have a bottom width of 26 feet in deep cuttings.

The enlarged line throughout, by way of the feeder to Port Maitland, was opened in 1845, and that portion of the main canal between the Junction and Port Colborne was then laid dry, in order to admit of the works being proceeded with advantageously.

But the failure of several sets of contractors, and the prevalence of sickness amongst the laborers retarded the operations so much, that this portion of the route was not opened until the summer of 1850. It being then incomplete, as also some of the lower sections, a contract was entered into to complete the work by means of Dredges or Excavators, without interruption to the navigation. Under this arrangement, the deepening was proceeded with slowly by the contractor until 1854, when he altogether abandoned it.

By this time it had become evident, from the vast increase of traffic and the large class of vessels generally engaged in it, that the dimensions for the canal, previously fixed upon, would be quite inadequate to afford the necessary facilities for the trade. It was, therefore, considered indispensable that its width should be increased sufficiently to admit of two vessels passing each other at any place on the summit level, instead of one of them having to lie by, as originally proposed. The Grand river level being from 7 to 8 feet higher than that of lake Erie, it was also apprehended that, when the water was lowered for the purpose of introducing the latter, the banks, from the peculiar nature of the materials in which the cuttings were made, would be liable to slide, and thus cause obstructions in the channel which no precaution could prevent. It was consequently recommended that the bottom width should be increased to 50 feet generally, from Allanburg upwards, the cost of which was estimated at £79,754. 3s. Od., or \$319,016.60; and, in the Session of 1854, the Legislature granted an appropriation of \$233,360, for that purpose. The execution of the work was subsequently awarded to Mr. John Brown, a contractor of much energy and experience, who immediately provided a more powerful class of machinery than any that had previously been used, and also made other important arrangements to facilitate the operations.

Under the contract then entered into, the works have been carried on up to the present time, principally during the season of navigation.

Great difficulty has been experienced for several years in passing the largest class of deeply laden vessels through the canal, which, by getting aground, were not only retarded themselves, but frequently caused much detention to others, it was, after full consideration, decided in 1858 to increase the draught of water throughout to 10 feet. This has been generally effected by raising and strengthening the banks.

But, on the summit level between Allanburg and Port Colborne, the greater draught

could only be obtained by excavating to a greater depth, which also led to an increase in the sectional area, to afford the proper width at bottom. This increased the Estimates previously submitted to £103,974 or \$415,896.

It has been found that in dredging to so great a depth (19 feet below the canal surface), where the operations are confined by the passing of vessels, that ridges are unavoidably left in the bottom. By the circular motion of the scoop, and from silt, the side previously excavated to the proper depth becomes raised or filled, so as to render it necessary to excavate about 18 inches below the bottom line, to insure a sufficient depth throughout. This, by creating space for such deposit as is constantly taking place, is of some advantage, but at the same time it considerably augments the outlay. The Superintendent now estimates the cost of obtaining a bottom width of 50 feet, and a depth of canal suited to the level of lake Erie, from Allanburg to Port Colborne, at \$494,815

Of this sum there has been expended..... \$306,500

Leaving a balance to be provided for of..... \$188,315

It is proper to observe that this Estimate is based upon the quantity ascertained by measurement to be taken out to bring the canal through "the deep cut" to the proposed depth—but from the tendency to slide, which had to be encountered during the course of this excavation formerly, there is every reason to fear, that some slides may occur again, before that part of the canal is finally bottomed.

The sum required for next season's operations is estimated at \$75,000.

At the rate of progress made during the past year, the whole could be completed in three years. But as the greater part of the material remaining has to be handled twice, or transported to a greater distance in scows, it is believed that a greater length of time may elapse before lake Erie can become the source of supply.

By the report of the Superintendent (appendix B), it will be seen that this work steadily progresses, notwithstanding the interruptions to which it is liable from passing of vessels and from rough weather, which frequently prevent the dumping scows from proceeding to the place where the material is to be spoiled or wasted. The necessity for its completion is every year becoming more apparent, from the failure of the Grand river to furnish the necessary supply.

The Mills at Dunnville, and such others as do not return the water to the canal, have generally to be stopped during the season of low water.

Notwithstanding this, the feeder was for several weeks, last summer, from one to two feet below its proper level.

The Grand river, as its banks have been cleared, has become more liable to sudden and heavy freshets by the quick and uninterrupted discharge of the rain-fall over its drainage area; and the steadiness of the supply is thereby considerably diminished, whilst the constantly increasing wants of the navigation render this failure the more alarming.

The staunching of the Dam at Dunnville, now in progress, will, no doubt, afford a temporary relief; but the deepening of the canal, so as to admit of an unfailing supply from lake Erie, is considered to be the only effectual remedy. The construction of guard gates above the mountain range of locks, referred to in the last report of this department, has

been completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner. They will, no doubt, be the means of preventing injury to the works in case of accident to the locks immediately below. A lie-by place for vessels has been excavated above them, and such other arrangements were made as are likely to render these precautionary measures effective. The height at which the water has to be kept to pass the large class of deep laden vessels, rendered it necessary to strengthen and increase the height of the banks at the weakest places. This work, being incomplete, must be continued next season, towards which there is a balance of appropriation on hand.

The Superintendent strongly recommends the construction of a trackway on the east side of the canal, between Hurst's and Marlatt's bridges (a distance of nearly a mile), and the widening of the channel between these points, as the present trackway on the west side has deep sharp bends in it, into which vessels are driven and detained by strong south-west winds.

This improvement is estimated to cost \$18,000 : an outlay which it is considered would be fully warranted by the facilities it would afford to the speedy passage of vessels.

The aqueduct for conveying the water to the Mills at St. Catherines has been rebuilt.

Two sets of spare gates have been prepared to meet casualties, and the works generally have been placed and maintained in a good state of repair.

The navigation was opened on the 8th of April, and lasted for 249 days, including a detention of three days in October, while replacing three gates knocked out by a vessel, and a partial interruption between the 3rd and 5th of December, caused by ice, which was successfully broken up in a short time.

The cost of repairs in 1861 amounts to.....	\$16,932.11
Do. Management.....	39,807.88
Total.....	\$56,739.99

CONSTRUCTION IN 1861.

Widening canal, building guard gates, raising banks, &c.....	\$82,322.66
Superintendent's and other salaries.....	5,100.00
	\$87,422.66

REVENUE COLLECTED IN 1861.

Canal Tolls.....	\$229,769.49
Water Rents	8,967.20
Land Sales, &c.....	25.00
Fines for breaches of canal Regulations, and Damages.....	2,267.80
	\$241,029.49

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent	1
Assistant Engineer.....	1
St. Catherine's Office, Paymaster Clerk.....	1
Assistant do	1
Rodman	1
Messenger.....	1
	6
Lock Keepers.....	35
Assistant do	39
Bridge Tenders.....	13
Assistant do	11
Ferry-men	1
Foremen in charge of repairs.....	3
Carpenters and laborers.....	30
	138
Total.....	138

Notwithstanding all that has been done to increase the capabilities of this canal, vessels do not meet with that dispatch in passing through it which the requirements of trade and the competition of other routes urgently demand.

When not detained, vessels can pass from lake to lake in from 24 to 30 hours; but in ordinary cases, it takes from 36 to 48 hours. This delay is attributed by some parties to the inefficiency of the present system of towage, and by others to unavoidable detention in passing the Mountain Locks. The former state that the traction service, although open to any one who can furnish a sufficient number of horses to tow a vessel, has practically fallen into the hands of a few individuals, whose defective arrangements cause delay, while in case of head winds, the usual number of horses are unequal to the service required. They therefore recommend the use of Tug steamers on the long levels, and horses for the short reaches between Thorold and St. Catherine. As stated in the report for 1860, the attention of the local Officers was directed to the subject; after much careful consideration, they reported strongly in favor of the change, and submitted the details on which a contract should be based, principally for the information of such parties as might feel disposed to undertake the service.

Tenders were subsequently invited, and eight received; the rates stated in the lowest of these were less than the tariff established by the parties controlling the present system. But the canal being by this time opened, and the expediency of an immediate change being questioned, no action was taken upon the tenders received.

In December last, a memorial signed by 252 Captains and Masters of vessels was presented, in which favorable opinions are expressed of the present system of towage, and stating that "the whole detention arises from the want of sufficient lockage," and "that the system of Tug-towing has been tried on the Erie canal and abandoned as totally unfit for the purpose. That the amount of risk to vessels passing each other in the canal,

“owing to the want of sufficient control over the Tugs when under weigh, would deter owners from using the canal as means of transit.”

It is believed that the detention referred to in passing the Locks, is more or less experienced when large fleets of vessels arrive at the same time, which is often the case during prevailing winds, and that this is an additional strong argument in favor of constructing a branch line from some point above Thorold, so soon as the finances of the Province will permit.

But, although steam tugs may have failed to give satisfaction on the Erie canal, it does not necessarily follow that they are unsuited to one of three times the sectional area.

There is very little doubt but that great advantages would be derived from the efficient working of a system such as that proposed, where the whole would be under the control of one party, whose interest it would evidently be to expedite the passing of vessels.

But, it is believed, a change of this nature involves so many considerations connected with the working of the canal, and its effect upon the course of trade, that the views of as many interested parties as possible should be obtained in reference to it, before any definite action is taken; as, in the event of a new system being adopted, any oversight or inadequacy of the arrangements, or failure in providing for the certain and efficient performance of the service, might lead to serious difficulties.

WILLIAMSBURG CANALS.

These four canals, referred to in previous Reports under this head, are, by the joining of two of them, now in three divisions.

The upper one is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and embraces the Gallops, Junction, and Iroquois sections of canal, whose joint rise is 15 feet 9 inches; on it there are two lift locks and a guard lock.

The next in order, but $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower, is Rapide du Plat canal, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet rise, on which is a guard and a lift lock.

Farran's Point canal, about 10 miles lower, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, with a lock of 4 feet lift at its outlet.

Navigation through these canals commenced on the 24th of April, and continued, without interruption, until the 10th of December; except for a few hours in the early part of May, when repairing a small breach in the south bank of the Iroquois section of canal, caused by a sudden rise in the River during a severe westerly storm.

The damage done to the pier at the upper entrance at Gallops, by the same storm, has been made good. The south or river pier at that place has suffered considerably from the action of ice during the unusually high water of the past two winters; and must be repaired so soon as the state of the River will permit.

The South Pier at the head of the Rapide du Plat canal is also in a dangerous condition, and requires immediate repairs. The canal banks, where injured by the surf and the surge of passing steamers, have been made up as speedily as the lining of them with stone could be proceeded with. Two lineal miles of this work were done during the last season, making in all about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the banks that are now well secured. This kind

of protection should be continued until the whole is completed, which will take about two seasons more, if carried on at the same rate as in past years. Two pairs of new lock gates are under contract for these canals, but another pair will be required this year.

The Repairs, including protection of the banks for 1861, cost.....	\$5771. 71
Management, &c.....	5861. 67
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$11,533. 38
The annual rental of water power and other property leased amounts to	\$764. 00
Amount collected in 1861	\$538. 00

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent	1
Paymaster	1
Lock Keepers	6
Assistant do	12
<hr/>	
Total	20

CORNWALL CANAL.

From the Lock at Farran's Point to the upper entrance of the Cornwall canal, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the river is sufficiently deep for the largest class of vessels; but immediately below the former there is a large bay in which the current is cross, irregular, and very perplexing to those unacquainted with its peculiar action. It is nevertheless quite safe, and can be passed with ease by skilful pilots.

This canal is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a rise of 48 feet, which is overcome by 6 lift locks and a guard lock, all of which are 55 feet in width. The upper levels are regulated by means of weirs, but no provision has yet been made in this respect for the Cornwall level.

The stone work of the locks is of a moderately good class, but the mortar in which it was laid has proved a complete failure.

A few years ago, a large portion of the face work was repointed; but, where subject to the pressure of water, the mortar has been again forced out.

The walls above and below the gates, at both ends of the locks, must be well pointed next spring.

The great height of the embankment, and the inferior description of material of which they are composed, necessitate considerable annual outlay, and constant watchfulness to keep them in repair.

In June and July last, about 300 feet of the South bank below Lock 19, settled from 12 to 18 inches; the water at the same time percolating through it at several places. This is supposed to have been the joint result of continued heavy rains in the early part of the season, and the unusual height of the river in February last, caused by an ice shove opposite the Town of Cornwall, which, by softening the banks, increased their tendency to slide.

The water, at the time referred to, was fully 29 feet over its ordinary level. It entered

by Woods creek culvert, near Lock No. 18, and passed 1 foot deep over the canal banks, for a width of about 200 feet. At the same time, the water at the lower entrance of the canal was about 21 feet over its usual height. Although ice jams annually occur at some distance below Cornwall, backing up the water so as to submerge the two lower locks, yet it has seldom, if ever, been known to shove opposite the Town so as to raise the water to the height above mentioned. The inner stone facing of the banks has settled in many places to the level of the water surface. This must be raised next season by additional stone and a number of mooring posts provided and placed at different points along the line.

The wharf at the lower entrance is in such a dilapidated state, that its repair can be no longer delayed.

The superstructure of the wharf at the Town of Cornwall must also be renewed.

Furnishing materials and making the above repair will cost \$2,300.

The Superintendent reports that the wharf at the upper entrance of the canal is in a ruinous condition, and recommends the sinking of cribs in the spaces between those at present standing, and the renewal of the superstructure.

The cost is estimated at \$5,238.

This wharf is principally used by vessels making fast to it when brought down by Tug-boats. Being so near the head of the rapids, it is found to be very useful for this purpose, and a great means of safety. In April, the water was drawn off this canal for the purpose of clearing out the locks and making repairs; on the 24th of that month, it was refilled, and ready for the passage of vessels, and continued in an efficient state until the 12th December, when it was closed for the season.

All the works, with the exceptions above stated, are in good repair. Two pairs of new lock gates are under contract, to be furnished by the opening of navigation, for the purpose of replacing others which are considered to be unsafe.

It will be necessary to provide a pair of spare gates for the guard lock, and a set for one of the other locks during the ensuing season, so as to be prepared for any casualty that may occur to those now in use.

The repairs for 1861 cost.....	\$ 3,524. 47
Management, &c.....	8,874. 71
Total.....	<u>\$12,399. 18</u>
Annual rental of water power and other property leased.....	\$1880. 00
Collected in 1861.....	<u>\$1140. 00</u>

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent	1
Collector and Pay Master.....	1
Lockmasters.....	5
Asst. do.	23
Bridge Tender.....	1
Light Keeper.....	1
At ordinary repairs.....	2
Total.....	<u>34</u>

The water-power leased on the north side of the canal, below the Town of Cornwall, for which head-gates were constructed two years ago, has not yet been brought into use; and the power leased at lock No. 20 is only used in part.

It therefore does not appear to be expedient to depart from the practice in force of not incurring any expenditure in the construction of head-gates or other works connected with water power, unless the revenue to be derived shall, at least, meet the interest upon the outlay.

To admit a sufficient supply of water for lockage, and the mill power leased on the third level, it would be necessary to enlarge the weir and supply race at the upper entrance. They are only 33 feet wide, and at low stages of the river there is no "head" on the breast of the weir. To increase their width to 50 feet (the bank on the north side being steep and nearly 30 feet high), would cost \$12,000.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

From Cornwall to the head of the Beauharnois canal, a distance of 40 miles, the channel is good, and well marked out. Since the construction of the dam (in 1849) across the south branch of the river, there has been at all times a sufficient depth of water at the entrance. The canal is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, with a rise of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is overcome by 9 locks.

There are 9 swing bridges on it, 7 of which are over locks.

The levels throughout are regulated by weirs, but no advantage has been taken of the facilities which they afford for bringing into use any of the water-power, except what is furnished through the dam at the upper entrance.

On the 24th of April, the canal was ready for use, and five days afterwards, vessels succeeded in passing through the ice which had accumulated in the bay at the head.—During the season, which closed on the 3rd of December, no interruption to the trade occurred, except for about 18 hours in October, while hanging new lower gates on lock No. 13, to replace those destroyed by a steamer.

The freshets of last spring and heavy rains during the summer, did considerable damage to the banks, which, from the nature of the materials they are formed of, are liable to slide when softened by the action of water.

This renders not only an annual outlay on the protection walls indispensable, but diminishes the width of the channel, which, from this cause and the accumulation of silt in it, had a few years ago to be cleared out by means of a dredge.

The dam at the head, from frequent settlements taking place in it, continues to require constant attention and repairs.

These, together with the protection of the dyke at Grande Isle (one mile long,—exposed to the action of the surf), and the dyke through Hungry Bay (nearly 5 miles in length, one-third of which is also exposed to the surf) have swelled the outlay for maintenance beyond the sum ordinarily expended for that purpose.

The west bank, below the Guard-lock has been raised and protected for a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and next season a similar course must be adopted at low places. The superstructure of the pier and breakwater at Grosse Point has been substantially rebuilt.

The culverts along the line have been repaired, and the works generally kept in an efficient state.

There are 4 pairs of spare lock gates on hand, which, together with the two pairs under contract to be furnished in spring, make three full sets.

But as some of them are old gates repaired, it is proposed to construct, during next summer, one pair for the Guard lock, and a full set for one of the interior locks.

The principal works required this year are: The re-building of the superstructure of the pier at the upper entrance; further repairs to the Dam and Dykes; repairs to retaining and slope walls and bridges; pointing walls of locks; and cleaning outside ditches.

All of which are estimated to cost \$7,765.

The cost of Repairs for 1861 amounts to	\$6482. 56
“ Management	9294. 21
Total.....	<u>\$16776. 77</u>

Annual Rental of water power and other property amounts to.....	\$1102. 00
Fines collected for breach of Canal Regulations, damages, &c.....	1278. 18

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent	1
Paymaster.....	1
Lockmasters	9
Assistant do.	20
Bridge Tender.....	1
Ferryman	2
Carpenters	3
Total.....	<u>37</u>

LACHINE CANAL

The channel navigated by vessels between the foot of the Beauharnois and the head of the Lachine canals, is about 19 miles long, generally of a good depth; and where its course changes, the places are well marked out by light vessels.

These, together with the extension of the south Pier at Lachine, render the navigation safe, and the entrance easy of access.

The canal is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a mean rise of $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The two lower locks and the basin between them are adapted to vessels drawing 16 feet water; and the three upper locks (like those on the other Canals) have nine feet water on the sills.

On the second basin above the outlet, which is from 20 to 22 feet over the usual summer level of the river, surplus water, sufficient to drive 65 runs of mill stones, has been leased, the greater part of which is in use. These leases, however, neither give the sectional area of the volume of water, nor the measure of power applicable to a run of stone.

This omission has led to the consumption of such a large quantity of water, as has already interfered, and threatens still further seriously to interfere, with the efficiency of the canal, as the lessees persist in using, and contend that they have a right to use sufficient water to propel the number of mill stones stated in their leases, irrespective of the volume "of water or power required for that purpose."

On the other hand, it has been urged that, as the original calculation on which the water-power was leased, was based upon ten effective horse-power, as the maximum for a run of stones, the lessees are not entitled to more.

These conflicting opinions have led to inquiries being made in regard to the course adopted at other places similarly situated.

The result of which, so far, is inconclusive; beyond the fact that interested parties consider the power required for a run of stones in an ordinary grist mill, is not sufficient to drive a run of stones at a velocity and power suited to a modern merchant mill, such as those now in use at Montreal.

The right of using the surplus water passing lock No. 3 was, in 1851, leased to a Company. Prior to that time, the available power appears to have been estimated as equal to thirty-six runs of mill stones, of ten horse-power each.

It was considered that to furnish this supply, together with that which would be required for ordinary lockage, would produce a current of three-quarters of a mile per hour in the narrowest part of the canal.

The lessees have, from time to time, subleased water for nearly triple the number of runs of stone above stated; 83 runs of which (or machinery requiring an equal power) are in full operation.

To supply this demand for water produces a current of from two to two and a-half miles per hour in the narrowest part of the canal, and draw down the level above lock No. 4 from 10 to 12 inches, making the surface declivity between that place and Lachine about two inches to the mile.

Throughout the season of navigation, the reach between locks 3 and 4 can seldom be maintained at its proper height. To shew the serious detention to the navigation arising from this cause, a statement of the number of vessels detained at the C6te St. Paul Lock, during the past year, is subjoined.

1861.

Month.	No.	Maximum detention.	Average detention.	Remarks.
May.....	35	3.40	2.49	
June.....	67	3.10	2.08	
July.....	29	2.10	1.10	
August.....	111	3.10	1.52	
September....	38	1.30	1.10	
October.....	141	6.35	3.04	34 detained over five hours.
November....	109	6.45	3.30	25 " "
	530			

These difficulties will be, to some extent lessened, but not removed, on the completion of the works now in progress; the only effectual remedy being strict economy of the water by the use of a better class of flumes and limiting the openings through which the water is supplied to the wheels and also the outlets from them, or establishing some definite measure of power. Unless some effective means be adopted to remove this impediment to the navigation, the facilities which the trade demands for the speedy passage of vessels of full draught cannot possibly be afforded.

The great current created in the canal brings with it much silt, which, at many places, forms bars and shoals in the channel, which have annually to be removed.

For the past two years, a steam dredge has been constantly employed at this class of work; yet such is the rapidity with which the deposit accumulates, that several places, dredged below the ordinary depth in 1861, must be again cleared out next season.

The dredge is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for use by spring, when the further clearing out of the channel will be proceeded with. This, it is believed, will occupy the greater part of the summer.

In April last, it having been clearly shown that the quantity of grain and flour likely to arrive at Montreal during the season would greatly exceed that of any former year, it was therefore decided that 13680 square feet of additional shed accommodation should be provided for that important branch of the trade. This, together with the flour sheds previously built, give an area of 40,280 square feet, exclusively set apart for that service.

On the 24th day of April, the canal was throughout at navigable height, and continued (until the season closed on the 4th December,) in an efficient state, except from the interruptions caused by low water referred to above.

Vessels having been frequently forced out of the channel by the great indraught of water at the upper entrance of lock No. 4, a pier in detached pieces has been built obliquely to the line of canal, which has, in a measure, removed the difficulty.

The south pier at Lachine has been thoroughly repaired, but the upper end of it, owing to the continued high water, is still in an unfinished state.

The booms between the channel and the timber basin at Lachine have been completed, and were in use during the season.

The principal works of repair required this year are:—The replanking of part of the wharves and flour sheds; repairs to waste weirs; renewing the floors and stringers of the two lower swing bridges, and repairing the others; pointing walls of lock No. 2, and the south dock walls; repairing slope walls and banks; all of which is estimated to cost \$9,420.

Locks Nos. 3 and 4 have been so badly built, that the water passes freely through the walls. In some places, the mortar has been completely washed out from the beds and joints, and several of the face stones have been already displaced.

From the pressure of the water and action of frost, the walls are constantly becoming worse; and as they can now be only temporarily repaired, it is evident that within a few years they must be entirely rebuilt.

The contractors for the enlargement of the "Rock Cut" having, in the summer and fall, provided the necessary plant, and done such portions of the work as could be got at when the canal was in use, were enabled to employ a large force on the excavation shortly after the water was drawn off in December last. The works continue to be carried on vigorously, and from the progress made, there is every reason to believe that they will be completed in good season for an early opening of the navigation.

Plans and specifications for regulating Weirs at locks Nos. 3 and 4 having been duly prepared, tenders were invited by public notice, and 15 were received; but the aggregate cost of both works considerably exceeded the amount applicable for that purpose.

It was therefore decided to proceed with one of them only, until a further grant could be obtained.

The most pressing, although least expensive of the two, being that at Cote St. Paul lock, it was declared to George Neilson of Belleville, and a contract entered into with him for its completion by the 20th day of May next.

This weir will be capable of passing all the water supply which the means of admission at Lachine affords.

It is however to be presumed that all the advantages to be derived from the enlargement of the "Rock Cut" to 100 feet bottom width and the construction of this regulating weir, will be, as far as practicable, confined to the navigation, and will form no pretext for the present inordinate consumption of water for milling purposes; still less for increasing it.

The erection of a store house for canal property, and the providing suitable houses for bridge and lock keepers, to which attention has been heretofore so frequently drawn, has not yet been done.

The repairs for 1861 cost	\$10,752.81
Management.....	12,277.46
	<hr/>
	\$23,030.27
	<hr/>

Annual rental of water power and other property amounts to	\$13,076
Collected in 1861.....	17,570.00
Fines collected for breach of canal regu- lations, damages, &c.,.....	626,70
	<hr/>

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent, Clerk and Store-keeper.....	3
Lock keepers and assistants.....	21
Bridge do do do	7
Boom keeper.....	1
Ordinary repairs.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	38
	<hr/>

CHAMBLY CANAL.

This canal is 12 miles long, from its outlet on the Chambly basin to its upper entrance. It has a rise of 74 feet, which is overcome by 9 locks. These were built 122 feet long and 24 feet wide, but the action of frost and other causes have reduced the width to barely 23½ feet. The depth of water on the lock sills, and generally throughout the centre of the channel, is 7 feet; but the constant accumulation of silt and the occurrence of slides has reduced the depth and width, so that the square bottomed vessels in use upon this route cannot pass if they draw more than 6½ feet water. The canal is, therefore, practically limited to vessels 114 feet long, 23 feet width of beam, and 6½ feet draught. It is believed that these slides and shoals could be removed to better advantage by a dredging machine during summer, than by hand labour in the spring, when there is so much surface water to contend with.

The sudden thaws of last winter, and rapid discharge of creeks in the canal, considerably endangered the banks, which were sometimes overflowed in a single night, rendering an unusual expenditure necessary to ensure their safety. A bye-wash has been constructed at Wood's creek, so that the water now passes into the river, instead of being allowed, as formerly, to flow into the canal. There are 8 swing bridges on the line, one of which is private property, and is maintained by the owner.

Navigation was opened on the 25th April, and closed on the 3rd December.

During this period two accidents occurred, each of which caused a detention of two days. The first took place in the early part of September, by a barge injuring the gates of the lower entrance lock, so much as to necessitate their being at once replaced. The second delay was caused by the hull of an old dredge sinking in lock No. 5.

While the trade of the St. Lawrence canals shews a large increase for the season of 1861, that of this canal has decreased in a corresponding ratio.

This is attributed to the unsettled state of the lumber market in the United States, from which its revenue has hitherto been principally derived.

A pair of new lock gates and a landing wharf were built last winter, and another pair of gates are now in progress. These works are done chiefly by the lock and bridge tenders, under the direction of the local Superintendent.

The Locks are, generally, in a much better condition than they were a few years ago, the most defective parts of a number of them having been rebuilt; but the upper wings and recess walls of locks No. 1 and 7 are still in an insecure state.

The principal works required this year consist of repairs to bridges and wharves, protections of banks, clearing out locks and removing bars from channel; also supplying two pairs of new gates, all of which

Is estimated to cost.....	\$6,820.00
The repairs for 1861 cost.....	6,351.90
“ Management.....	6,124.82
Annual rental of canal property leased.....	133.00
Fines collected for breach of canal regulations and damages.....	201.91

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent.....	1
Lock and Bridge Keepers.....	16
Total.....	17

ST. OURS LOCK AND DAM.

These works are situated about 13 miles above the junction of the river Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, and 33 miles below the outlet of the Chambly canal, between which points there is slack water navigation of a minimum depth of 7 feet at the lowest stages of the river.

The Lock is 200 feet long and 45 feet wide, with a lift varying from 5 to 7 feet and upwards, according to the pitch of the river.

The dam is about 650 feet long, constructed of crib-work, of a height that admits of a constant flow of water; and during freshets, there is frequently a depth of from 8 to 10 feet passing over it—the re-action of which has repeatedly formed large holes in the bed of the river, and caused such land slips at both ends of the dam as to seriously endanger the structure.

These have been from time to time made good; but from the unreliable nature of the

materials on both sides of the river and also the bottom, the dam still continues to require constant attention and frequent repairs.

Navigation by this route opened on the 16th of April, and closed on the 3rd of December.

The damages caused by the high water of last spring, were repaired during the season, and the anchor cribs (which afford the means of approach to the dam) raised. 170 toises of stone have been used in filling the apron cribs and protecting the west side of the Island; but the unusually high water prevented the work from being completed.

The principal repairs required next season are: the renewal of the upper parts of the piers above and below the lock, which are so much decayed that they can no longer be depended upon to resist the shock of vessels or the action of the ice; filling the apron cribs and part of the dam with stone.

Estimated to cost.....	\$2950.00
The repairs for 1861 cost.....	1734.94
The management.....	1219.20

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Dam and Lock-keeper	1
Assistants.....	2
<hr/>	
Total	3

ST. ANNE'S LOCK AND DAM.

The navigation of the Ottawa river, at this point, has been much improved during the past few years, by the deepening and straightening of the channel through a shoal of rock lying immediately above the lock, and the removal of obstructions at the lower entrance. Vessels drawing $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, can now pass at ordinary low water; but at its highest stages, the set of the current renders it difficult to enter the lock from below.

This was increased, if not created, by the direction of the piers placed in the river for the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge; and, although this evil has been to some extent lessened by the Company extending the landward pier at the lower entrance, it is believed that the only effectual remedy would be to sink a line of cribs on the south side of the main channel, immediately above the bridge pier, so as to give the current a direction parallel to the entrance of the lock, instead of towards it as at present.

The Lock is 190 feet long and 45 feet wide, with a lift of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Between extreme high and low water at this place, for the past 10 years there has been a fluctuation of 9 feet 5 inches. (See appendix I. Statement No. 12.)

On the 27th of April, the lock was ready for use, and continued in an efficient state until the season closed on the 2nd of December. The unusually high water of May last passed from 10 to 12 inches over the wing dam above the lock, and did considerable damage to the works, which have since been repaired. The docking on the river side of the lock, and on the north side of the channel, has also been renewed.

New upper gates have been put in the lock, and the capstans formerly used for moving the gates have been replaced by crabs similar to those on the St. Lawrence canals, which, besides being more easily maintained, save \$420 annually in the working expenses.

The works, generally, are in good condition, and will require only ordinary repairs next season. It is, however, desirable that the superstructure of the guide piers on the shoal, about a mile below the lock, should be renewed and filled with stone.

This, with the usual repairs, will cost \$915.

The repairs for 1861 cost.....	\$1205 04
The management	507 70

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Lock-keeper and assistants.....	3
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CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

These canals, when transferred to the management of this department, were found to be in a very inefficient state. The greater number of the structures were much out of repair, and some of them in an almost ruinous condition.

In some cases the entrances were obstructed by bars, and the channel at many places was shoal.

Although much has been done since that time (1856) towards placing them in a better condition, it has been confined to works indispensable in keeping the canals at all navigable,—such as the removal of deposit, bars, and other obstructions, and rebuilding the chamber walls of the outlet lock at Carillon, which shewed every indication of failing.

From the irregular dimensions of the locks, and the faulty location of the Carillon section of canal, it has been deemed inexpedient to recommend any large expenditure upon them, until the scale suited to the Ottawa navigation shall have been determined.

The following table shows the length of the respective Canals, dimensions of the locks, &c. :—

Canal and River.	Length of canal in miles.	Number of locks.	Lockage in feet.	Length of locks in feet.	Width of locks in feet.	Bottom width of canal in feet.
Carillon canal.	2.9	2 up 1 down	23 } 13 }	128	32½	18 to 40
3.65 miles to Châte aux Blondeaux ...	0.16	1	3 5-6	128	32½	37
1 mile to foot of Grenville canal...	5.75	4 3	32½ 13½	{ 131½ to 129½ 106½ to 108½	{ 32½ to 32½ 19½ to 19½	{ 15 to 30
	8.30	11	85 5-6			

Thus it will be seen that the capacity of the locks is limited to 106½ feet in length, and 19½ feet in width, while the draught of water is barely five feet.

The upper reach of the Carillon section (fed from the North River) is 18 feet over the general level of the Ottawa at its upper entrance, and 23 feet over it at the outlet; thus 26 feet of lockage may be said to be lost, while the navigation in August and September is frequently impeded by the inadequate supply of water.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the limited scale of the navigation, its maintenance is of much importance to the Ottawa trade; and what is of still greater consequence, it forms a connecting link of the interior water communication between Montreal and Kingston, which it is desirable should not be interrupted.

On the 3rd May, the canals were ready for use, and continued in a serviceable state until the season closed, on the 29th of November last. Last spring, three passing places were made in the narrowest portion of the Grenville canal, and the bottom cleared out at some of the shallowest places. The dam at the North River was raised and strengthened, and some of the banks made up and protected.

The channel at the head of the Grenville canal has been deepened, and such repairs done to the lock gates and other works as were absolutely required.

The principal repairs required this year are: The clearing out the canal bottoms; raising and protecting the banks; a continuation of deepening the upper entrance at Grenville; repairs of locks and gates, &c.

All of which are estimated to cost \$3600.

The lock gates are all old, and some of them so much decayed that they may suddenly fail when most required.

There being no spare gates on the line, it is advisable that three spare sets should be built as early as possible, viz.: One set for the Carillon canal; one set for the large, and one for the small locks on the Grenville canal.

The cost of which is estimated at \$5500.

The repairs for 1861 cost	\$3212 30
The management, &c.....	4104 20
	\$7316 50

Collected for fines, breach of canal regulations, and damages..... \$32 00

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent.....	1
Lock-keepers	7
Asst. do	8
	Total.....
	16

(For Superintending Engineer's report, See Appendix C.)

RIDEAU CANAL.

Whilst the lower divisions of the "Ottawa canals" were found to be in the condition described at the time of their transfer to the Province, that of the Rideau canal was no less insecure. From the number and magnitude of the structures upon it, and their exposure to sudden freshets, a great outlay was rendered necessary to maintain them so as to keep the navigation open. The gates of many of the locks were rotten or worn out, and no provision made for their renewal, or for spare gates in case of accident.

The sluices allowed the water to escape freely, and were generally in such bad order as to lead to frequent breakage of the machinery for working them. Several of the lock sills had also given way, and others were shattered and broken.

Many of the waste weirs were out of repair, and the banks at exposed points quite unprotected. The walls of some of the locks were in a ruinous state, especially one at Hogsback, and another at Brewer's lower Mills.

Several of the dams were out of repair, and two of them, in particular, were in a very bad condition.

This canal is supplied from a series of lakes, the upper one of which (Rideau lake) is about 292 feet above the ordinary level of the Ottawa River where the canal joins it; and the outlet of the lake is at the Narrows (where there is a lock), about 83½ miles from Ottawa.

In this distance, there are 7 stone dams, varying from 200 to 548 feet in length, and from 5 to 29 feet in height; and 11 wooden and clay dams (cross and longitudinal), varying from 108 to 1616 feet in length, and from 6 to 45 feet in height.

There are 8 combined locks at Ottawa, 2 at Hartwells, 3 at Long Island, 3 at Smith's Falls, and 17 detached locks at different other places; in all 33 between Ottawa and the summit level.

Between these points, there are 16 waste and regulating weirs, 6 of which are of stone, and an aggregate of fully 6 miles of canal in thorough cutting, exclusive of the Lock sections.

The first lock down towards Kingston is 4 miles from the Narrows, and about 39½ miles from the outlet at Kingston Mills. At the latter place, there are 3 combined locks, 2 at Brewer's Mills, and 3 at Jones' Falls, together with 6 detached locks at different points; in all 14, with an aggregate lockage of about 164 feet down to the Catarqui river or the level of lake Ontario.

In this distance, there are 4 stone dams of 130 to 300 feet in length, and from 16 to 60 feet in height, and 2 wooden and clay dams.

The length of canal in thorough cutting is 2½ miles, and on this end of the line there are 8 waste and regulating weirs, 3 of which are built of stone.

The locks are 134 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a depth of 5½ feet water on the mitre sills.

The maximum draught of vessels which can pass through the canal is, however, only 5 feet.

There are 23 stations on the line, at each of which is a house for the lock-keeper.— There are also 9 bridges, 8 of wood and one (the Sapper's Bridge at Ottawa) of stone.

By contrasting the comparatively short sections of canal with the long intervening reaches of improved river and lake navigation, and upon observing the irregularities of the country in which they are situated, it is evident that the mode of construction adopted has been the erection of dams at all rapids and falls, so as to convert the rivers and lakes into successive steps of still water.

This, although, no doubt, more economical in point of original outlay, entails a heavy expense in properly controlling the immense bodies of water thus collected and maintained by extensive and isolated works, the failure of any one of which cannot be remedied without incurring a correspondingly large expenditure.

In the month of June, 1858, a dam and weir at Long Island was swept away by a heavy freshet, which it took fully two months to rebuild, and cost \$20,667.41.

The works which then failed were the third that had been constructed at that place since the canal was first opened.

Navigation opened on the 1st May last, and closed on the 29th of November.

The unusually heavy fall of snow, last winter, rendered many precautions necessary to guard against damage from the high water which, it was evident, would occur in Spring.

A dam was accordingly constructed near the head of Long Island, through part of the navigable channel, so as to force the water down on the west side of the Island, instead of allowing it to pass on the side where the principal works are situated.

Notwithstanding that the freshet was the heaviest experienced for upwards of 15 years, it passed off without any other serious casualty than a breach in one of the embankments at Burritt's Rapids, which was made good without interrupting the passage of vessels, and cost about \$500.

For the further security of the dam at Long Island, an apron was built below it, which cost \$943.95.

On the 3rd of August last, the east wall of the lock at Brewer's lower Mills failed, and from that date until the close of the season, no vessel passed this point.

But by the construction of coffer dams at both ends of the lock, the navigation above and below it was maintained, and the cargo of one vessel transported to another by a short "portage."

This obstruction, however, caused a considerable increase in the price of firewood in Kingston, which is generally supplied with fuel of that kind by way of this canal, the quantity last year being about 30,000 cords.

The failure referred to was, for many years, anticipated, and led to several plans being tried to prevent it, but without success.

It was occasioned by water finding its way through the floor of the lock, and washing out the material from under the walls, which consisted of a porous clay and quick sand overlying a bed of granite of very irregular surface.

The damage has been effectually repaired by rebuilding the wall upon a concrete foundation averaging five feet in depth, and supplying the necessary headers which were wanting in the masonry of the old wall. Rows of sheet piles were also driven around and across the lock, to cut off the water.

The chamber floor has been renewed, and the west wall, which also shewed symptoms of failure, properly secured.

The continuation of wet, unfavorable weather prevented the work from being completed before the 9th of November, notwithstanding which, the outlay was much less than at first anticipated.

The trade on this canal has decreased materially during the past year, owing to the failure of the lumber market in the United States. The aggregate tolls, had they been collected, would have been 11 per cent. less than those of the preceding year.

No very large repairs are required this year, but more or less are wanted at every station on the line, the cost of which is estimated at \$6,318.67.

The ordinary repairs for 1861 cost.....	\$4617.59
Repairs to lock at Brewers lower Mills : \$7500, paid on	
31st December.....	6155.12
	<hr/>
	\$10772.71
Management.....	16990.46
	<hr/>
	\$27763.17

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent, Clerk, and Messenger.....	3
Lock Keepers and assistants.....	66
Bridge and River Keepers.....	2
Foreman of ordinary repairs.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	72

For Superintendent's Report, see Appendix D.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Within the past few years, considerable improvements have been made in the navigation at this point, by which the canal has been made more safe and easier of access. These consist principally in extending the south-west pier further into the main lake, and the north-west pier into the inner lake, and the erection of a stone light-house at the entrance; the renewal of the superstructure of both piers which form the sides of the canal, and the construction of a break-water in front of the light-house, to prevent the surf from washing sand into the channel. From 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1861, there has been expended on these works

.....	\$73855.38
And in 1861.....	8362.25
	<hr/>
	\$87217.63
	<hr/>

Balance of appropriation unexpended \$6731.95

The whole of the works above referred to having been executed in a substantial manner, the canal is now in a thoroughly efficient state, and likely to continue so for several years, without much expenditure on repairs,—casualties excepted.

These works are estimated to cost \$1700.

TRENT WORKS, AND INLAND NAVIGATION, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

All the works constructed for the purpose of facilitating the safe descent of timber from Heeley's Falls and the Nine Mile Rapids, on the River Trent, were, in 1855, transferred to a company of persons engaged in the lumber trade.

This company is invested with the power of collecting tolls or slidge dues (not exceeding the rates previously charged by the Government), and are bound to apply them towards keeping the different structures referred to in repair.

But they are not bound to renew the works in case of failure from decay of their materials, their destruction by flood, fire, or any other cause.

Agreeably to this arrangement, the various works entrusted to the company have been, for the past six years, kept in a moderately good condition without expense to the public.

It has, however, been represented to the department, that the dams at Heely's Falls and Chisholm's Rapids are now in such an unsafe condition, that no dependence can be placed on their stability for any length of time.

It is further stated that the revenue derived from slidge, although sufficient to effect ordinary repairs, is quite inadequate to meet the expense of renewing the dams, the cost of which is estimated by the chief engineer at about \$6000.

Since the transfer of the works, the area of lumbering operations has been greatly extended by the formation of slides on the upper part of the river; consequently, large tracts of timber limits have been disposed of, and a considerable quantity of land sold to actual settlers, in the Townships recently surveyed in that section of the country.

In 1861, about five millions of feet of timber were got out on the river and its tributaries, and for several years to come, still larger quantities might be obtained without exhausting the supply. In order that this timber may find a market, it must descend by means of the improvements referred to.

The various works connected with what is termed the inland navigation of the Newcastle District, from Crooks Rapids, on the Trent, to Trenton Falls, continue to be maintained by the Government. The dam at Crooks Rapids, which is the lowest of the series, maintains the waters of Rice Lake and the Otonabee River at a navigable depth for a distance of 38 miles, to Whitlas Rapids, 1½ miles below the Town of Peterborough.

Considerable damage was caused to this work by the freshets of last spring; and to prevent its entire destruction, an outlay of \$2300 was considered as absolutely necessary in gravelling and otherwise repairing it.

Had this dam failed, the level of Rice lake would have been suddenly lowered, and a large extent of land, now flooded, would have been laid dry, and the health of the inhabitants in the vicinity would thereby have been, no doubt, seriously affected. It is, however, questionable if the dam should be any longer maintained by the Government, as the water power created by it is of such value as ought to induce the parties who at present make use of it to keep the structure in an efficient state.

At this place there is also a lock, the gates of which are in a decayed condition; but they are seldom, if ever, swung.

No reason can be adduced for the maintenance of the lock at Whitlas Rapids, which

is of no public utility whatever, and ought to be disposed of as soon as possible, to avoid any further outlay upon it.

The Buckhorn dam, next in order, maintains the waters of Buckhorn, Mud, and Pigeon lakes at a navigable depth forming a line to Bobcaygeon of 24 miles in length. It is now in a moderately good state of repair but requires some additional staunching which should be done next season. The works at Bobcaygeon are in tolerably good order, but the channel still continues to be much obstructed by a deposit of saw dust from the Mill adjoining the lock.

To remedy this, the saw-dust must either be prevented from entering the Tail race, or the direction of the latter must be changed. The lock at Lindsay has been converted into a slide. The dam is in a fair state of repair, and a temporary bridge across the Scugog has been constructed at this point, to replace that which was destroyed by the great fire at Lindsay last season. It is, however, contemplated to erect a permanent structure on the line of the street which crosses below the lock. One of the Steam Pumping Engines used at Bobcaygeon when the lock was being built, has been transferred to the Lachine canal to aid the contractor for the enlargement of the Rock Cut. The other engine has been leased, for the present, to work a flouring mill at Lindsay; the machinery has been taken out of the dredge, and is now ready to be transported wherever it is required.

The total expenditure on the repairs of the works during the past year	
has been.....	\$3,226.09
Superintendence and management.....	1,078.00
	\$4,304.09

PICTON HARBOUR.

It having been frequently represented by parties interested in the trade of this place that much benefit would be derived by increasing the width and depth of the channel from the lake up to the wharves situated at the head of the bay, an examination of the locality was therefore made some years ago, under the authority of this department, when it was ascertained that a small outlay only would be required to effect this object, towards which an appropriation was subsequently granted by the Legislature.

The work, however, was not proceeded with until last summer, when about one-half of the proposed channel of 100 feet in width was dredged to the depth of 9 feet under low water level of Lake Ontario. The dredge has been laid up for the winter at Picton, to be in readiness for work next spring. It is believed that by the end of June the whole can be completed, when the dredge will be available for such other works as are most pressing.

The cost of fitting up the dredge and of work done in 1861, amounts to \$3,330.48.

NAPANEE RIVER.

The attention of this department having been frequently drawn to the necessity of deepening a shoal in the Napanee river, which prevented vessels drawing more than six feet water approaching within about half a mile of the town of Napanee, the dredge and other machinery employed at Picton were sent there to remove the obstruction. This has been accomplished, and vessels of nine feet draught can now get up along-side of the wharves.

The cost of the work amounts to.....\$1,078.56

NORTH RIVER.

The inhabitants of St. Andrews and others interested in the navigation of this river, having repeatedly applied for such improvements to be made in it as to allow vessels of light draught to pass, at low water, from the Ottawa river to the village of St. Andrews, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an officer was directed to examine the nature and extent of the existing obstructions, who reported that the removal of a small shoal of boulders, lying about one mile below the village, would effect the object.

The expense of doing this being small, when compared with the advantage which it would be to the trade of the place, authority was given to open a channel across the shoal, 50 feet wide and five feet deep at low water, which was successfully accomplished in July and August last, so that vessels of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet draught can now pass at any stage of the water.

This improvement cost.....\$681.61

TUG SERVICE, UPPER ST. LAWRENCE.

As stated in the last annual report of this department, the contract for this service between Lachine and Kingston expired at the close of 1860.

An arrangement was, however, made with the contractors, to continue its performance for two years longer, at a reduced bonus of \$20,000 per annum, with the proviso that if the Government thought it advisable to close the contract at the end of the first season, the sum paid for that year should be increased to \$24,000; all the other conditions of the original contract to remain in force in either case.

It having been decided not to discontinue the contract during next season, the contractors were paid the lesser sum for the past year's service.

The following statement shews the number of towages and amount collected on each division in 1861 :—

	No. of towages.	Amount.
UPWARDS.		
Lachine to Beauharnois Canal.....	1,187	\$ 9,610.57
Beauharnois Canal to Cornwall	975	15,963.56
Dickinson's Landing to Kingston.....	1,287	35,881.53
DOWNWARDS.		
Kingston to Dickinson's Landing.....	1,028	20,550.86
Cornwall to Beauharnois Canal.....	797	7,972.57
Beauharnois Canal to Lachine.....	961	4,572.65
	6,235	\$94,551.74

This shews an increase in the number of towages in 1861, of 82½ per cent. over that of 1860, and of 255 per cent. over that of 1859; and an increase in the amount collected in 1861 of about 86 per cent. over that of 1860, and 291½ per cent. over that of 1859.

In the performance of this service, the contractors have employed more steamers than is called for by their contract; and they appear to have done all that could, under existing circumstances, have been expected of them, to facilitate the passage of vessels.

Notwithstanding this, such delays were experienced during last season as led to some of the forwarders placing their own tugs on some parts of the line in the fall months.

The vessels now used on the route are generally old, and some of them have such high upper works, as to render it unsafe for them to venture out in even a moderate gale.

This frequently allows a large number of vessels to collect at one point, which it takes several trips to clear off, and consequently causes more or less detention.

It is believed that a similar number of tugs to that now in use, if the vessels were properly constructed, would efficiently perform this service, with occasional assistance during the busiest periods of the season.

The large amount collected for towage seems to warrant the belief that the line should be self-sustaining; but it may be questioned whether the trade could be properly accommodated by a tug service independent of Government control.

If, therefore, the Government determined not to give up its control over this service, it might become advisable to invite tenders in May or June next, for the performance of this service for a term of years, from 1863, upon any or all of the sections above-named; the class and power of the tug to be specified and approved by this Department, and the contractors to be bound to perform all the towage required, at the rate stated in their tender.

They might be allowed the privilege of passing their vessels and fuel through the Provincial canals, free of toll, and of having wharfage accommodation at the respective entrances.

A contract of this kind, with proper provisions, would probably ensure the cheapest and most efficient means of transport; and the interest of the contractors would also be secured by their having the authority of Government for the collection of the rates of towage.

OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.

CONNECTED WITH THE PASSING OF TIMBER.

The various slides, dams, piers, booms, and other works constructed on this River and its tributaries were, by the extraordinary high water of last spring, subjected to a severe test.

But precautionary measures having been taken in the early part of the season, to secure them, and to render them effective in controlling the large quantities of timber which sooner than usual, found their way into the river, no serious damage was done.

There is, however, every reason to believe that the means adopted not only prevented serious consequences to the works, but great loss to persons engaged in the lumber trade.

These, together with ordinary repairs, have increased the outlay beyond the sum usually required for maintenance.

There was expended, last year on the Ottawa River.....	\$2,066.18
Petawawa do.....	915.78
Madawaska do.....	3,340.42
Sundries.....	2,009.10
	Total \$8,331.48

Several of the works, which were constructed upwards of 18 years ago, having lasted longer than the ordinary duration of timber in such positions, shew unmistakable symptoms of failure.

The Superintendent has, therefore, been authorized to proceed with the reconstruction of some of them, and the thorough repairs of others, during the present winter.

These consist, principally, for the Ottawa River, in repairs to the slide, dam &c., at Joachim; reconstructing the lower slide, and repairs to the upper one at the Calumet; repairs to the slide and other works at Mountain Station, and ordinary repairs at other stations between Portage du Fort and Chaudiere Falls.

Estimated to cost.....	\$13,123.11
Gatineau River Bridge, over entrance to Pond.....	381.50
Madawaska River, general repairs to works.....	5,140.71
Petawawa River, repairs and small improvements to dams...	2,684.43
	Total \$21,334.75

The slide at Hull is also being rebuilt, which is estimated to cost \$4,000.00.

The improvements and repairs above referred to will, no doubt, be completed in time to render all the works thoroughly efficient for next summer's operations.

In September last, a memorial signed by a large number of persons interested in the lumber trade was received, representing that great advantage would be derived from the improvement of the upper part of the Petawawa river; and stating that several parties had made extensive improvements, and stored up large supplies on their respective timber berths, with a view of carrying on their business this winter, but that they would be unable to do so successfully, unless some river improvements were effected.

They state that although they are ready and willing to improve the tributary streams at their expense, they are unable to incur the outlay necessary on the main river. The Superintendent on the Ottawa Works was therefore requested to examine the locality, and report what would be the probable amount required to effect the desired object.

This he estimated at \$11,980.35. It appears that the obstructions extend over a distance of 6 miles, on which there is a descent of about 208 feet; while there is a large extent of valuable timber land bordering on the lakes and river above, the products of which cannot, under the circumstances, be brought to market.

The application, although favorably entertained could not be granted, inasmuch as there is no fund at the disposal of the department for that purpose.

The parties interested have, however, by permission, undertaken the construction of the works at their own cost, and under the management of the Superintendent, trusting to have their outlay refunded by an appropriation, and they express their willingness to pay such tolls as will be sufficient to maintain them, and, within a few years, cover the entire cost.

The pier-dam at the Carillon rapids, recently constructed, has been of great service; but deal cribs of heavy draught are liable to be injured at the lower end of it. To avoid this, it will be necessary to extend the side piers at the foot from 40 to 50 feet further down stream. This is estimated to cost \$1,200.00.

The *Union Suspension Bridge* at Ottawa has been thoroughly repaired, and wrought iron girders substituted for the roadway floor beams, which were much decayed. The chords and sidewalks were also renewed, and the whole well painted, so that there is every reason to believe that this structure can be maintained for many years to come, by a small outlay for the renewal of the roadway plank. The north approach to this bridge having been much cut up by the great traffic over it, must be repaired, and the floor plank of the wooden bridges leading thereto renewed,—the cost of which will be about \$856.00. The management, &c., of the Ottawa river works for 1861 cost 0,677.19.

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent.....	1
Paymaster.....	1
Clerk.....	1
Messenger.....	1
Slide-masters.....	8
Asst. do.....	2
Boom Keepers.....	3
	—
Total.....	17

ST. MAURICE WORKS.

For the past few years, the spring freshets on this River appear to have increased annually. That of last May is said to have been the highest on record, and caused some delay in extending the retaining booms at the outlet.

It is, however, believed that this resulted in very little, if any detention in the running of timber, inasmuch as it would then have been unsafe to have trusted large quantities in the river, the water being fully four feet over the guard piers. These piers are placed at short distances apart, and with their tops inclined to admit jams being formed on them for the protection of the booms, which could not otherwise stand in such a current. The construction of a retaining boom in the bay immediately above Shawenegan Falls, having been found impracticable, the guide booms were stretched and moored as heretofore, as soon as the pitch of the water would admit. At all other places the improvements referred to in the last report have been satisfactorily carried out.

In anticipation of a recurrence of these great floods, authority has been given to the Superintendent to raise the guard, mooring, and other piers, to strengthen the booms, and take such precautions to protect the works as are likely to secure them from danger, and render them efficient at all stages of the river. They are principally as follows :

MOUTH OF THE RIVER.	
Raising piers and strengthening booms.....	\$1,610.01
SHAWENEGAN.	
Raising slide piers, repairing boom below falls, construction of a wing dam, and repairs to main dam and boom above falls...	968.32
GRANDE MÈRE.	
Raising piers, repairing boom, &c.....	910.58
LITTLE PILES.	
Raising and repairing dam	1,272.57
LA TUQUE.	
Building 6 anchor piers and a large mooring pier, and raising others. Repairs to booms &c.....	2,499.51
Superintendence and contingencies.....	726.80
Total.....	<u>\$7,987.79</u>

Much inconvenience continues to be experienced from the want of access to the works at the *Mouth of the River*, or means of securing them, without trespassing upon private property. The purchase of a small island and some other property of little value in the vicinity of the bridge over the St. Maurice is considered indispensable for these purposes, and also as a site for a storehouse, which is much wanted for the security and preservation of the necessary plant.

A boat and some mooring posts are also much required. The store house, boat, and posts are estimated to cost \$330. At *Shawenegan*, the building for the accommodation of the person in charge is in such a ruinous condition as to be almost untenable, and the plant suffers greatly from leakage through the house in which it is placed. It is therefore desirable that a store and dwelling house should be erected, and that two boats should be provided. The whole would cost about \$1,250. Some additional mooring chains at the different stations are also necessary.

Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced from the extremely high water last

spring and the damages resulting from it, the works continued in successful operation during the season, and the quantity of timber passed through them was greater than any former year.

The repairs for 1861 cost	\$1,198.25
“ management “	6,687.38
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,885.63

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Superintendent.....	1
Messenger.....	1
Slide-masters	2
Assistant do	1
Boom Keeper.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	6

SAGUENAY WORKS.

These works, situated in the “Little discharge” of the Saguenay River, consist of a series of dams varying from 100 to 300 feet in length and from 12 to 18 feet high; 4 of which are at the outlet of lake St. John, and 3 others within a distance of 5 miles below that place. Near the lower dam is a single stick slide of 6,750 feet long and a boom 1,000 feet long.

The whole have been in successful operation during the past year, and are represented by the person in charge to be in a thorough state of repair. He also reports that 66,059 saw logs passed through the slide in May, June, and July last.

The repairs for 1861 cost	\$289.89
“ management “	664.04
	<hr/>
	\$953.93

STAFF EMPLOYED.

Slide Master.....	1
Assistant do	1
	<hr/>
	2

LAKE AND RIVER LIGHT HOUSES, BOUYS, &c.

ABOVE LACHINE.

All the Lake and River lights under the control of the department have been maintained in an efficient state during the season.

In some cases repairs for a greater extent than usual have been necessary, and several structures, exposed to the action of the sea in high water, required works of protection.

These were principally : alterations to light-vessels, lake St. Louis ; repairs to the light-houses at the head of the Beauharnois canal, Cherry Island, and light ship, lake St. Francis ; replacing buoys, &c. ; repairs to the River Lights between Brockville and Kingston ; and protection works at Suake Island and Presqu' Isle light houses. A small structure has been erected on the pier at Port Stanley, to replace one destroyed by a vessel when entering the harbor in a gale.

Dwelling houses were erected on the main land, for the keepers of the light house on Pointe Peléé reef.

The attention of the department having been frequently drawn to the inefficiency of the light on Pointe Peléé reef, the Hon. H. H. Killaly was instructed to visit the locality and report as to how this could be best remedied.

For the exhibition of this light, it had been proposed to raise upon the caisson a cut-stone tower of 85 ft. in height ; but from the nature of the foundation on which the caisson stands, and its being subject to be affected by the strong current which sweeps past it at times, it was not considered safe to erect such a structure, and in lieu of it, a well-framed wooden structure has been substituted. It is based on a strong platform, to which it is securely bolted. The light will stand about 70 ft. over the surface of the Lake, and efficient means will be adopted against accident from fire, by having a large cistern in the upper floor, with suitable force-pumps, &c., and a hose in each story.

He also recommended that a white light should be shown on the reef instead of a red one, and that a red light should be substituted for the white one on Peléé Island.

The material and labor for this alteration have cost\$5,745.24

Charter of vessels for transporting materials and workmen 5,740.00

New lantern, reflectors, &c..... 2,313.00

Total.....\$13,798.24

Mr. Killaly estimates the cost of completing the tower (with keepers' apartments) for this light-house, at \$8,785.

(For report of Mr. Killaly, see Appendix N.)

All the river light houses, and several of those on the lakes, are now illuminated by means of coal or mineral oil, the use of which has, so far, satisfactorily shewn that the best qualities of it do not crust the wick, or leave any waste or sediment in the lamps. It is also more economical, and gives a steadier and more brilliant flame than fish or animal oil.

Last year "Colza Oil" was for the first time introduced into the Province, for the use of the lenticular lights lately erected on the coast and islands of lake Huron. This oil remains limpid at a very low temperature, and is better suited for the mechanical lamps used

in this class of light, than spermaceti oil, which is apt to clog and injure the machinery. It is also cheaper, and its flame is freer from flickering than that of spermaceti.

The maintenance of the 50 light houses between Lachine and lake Huron cost in 1861 :—

Repairs	\$ 4,000.00
Lamps, Reflectors, &c.....	1,403.90
Supplies	2,261.00
Coal Oil	\$2,461.65
Sperm "	3,340.00
Colza "	6,885.00
	12,686.65
Purchase of land, advertising, and other small accounts	1,295.36
Charter of vessel to deliver supplies	1,500.00
Superintendent's salary and travelling expenses	2,295.00
Salaries of Light keepers.....	17,118.38
	Total.....\$42,560.29

The principal works to be attended to this year, besides the usual repairs, are as follows :—

The pier upon which the light house at Pointe Claire, lake St. Louis, is placed, must either be enlarged, or a new one built and the present structure removed on to it; a house for the keeper of the light at Green Shoal, Ottawa River, should also be built—a new deck to the light ship on Lake St. Francis; protection of light house, Coles Shoal Upper St. Lawrence; erection of a dwelling house for the light keeper at Grenadier Island; the purchase of land on Nicholsons Island, and building a house for the winter accommodation of the keeper of the Scotch Bonnet light—the present house being unfit to be occupied, except during the summer months.

The condition of Gull Island light house, lake Ontario, requires attention as soon as the weather will permit. This structure stands on a reef which is generally covered with water, and at a distance of about 2½ miles from the main land. The protection works originally built around it are rotten and in an altogether ruinous state; leaving the building exposed to the incessant action of the waves, which the class of work is incapable of resisting.

It is, therefore, proposed to build a narrow line of crib-work around the tower, and form a landing place on the side next the shore, and to make such repairs as are necessary to the building :—cost about \$1,700.00.

The buildings on Mohawk Island, lake Erie, also require some protection works, but of a much smaller extent than those above referred to.

The beach on both sides of the light house on Nottawasaga Island having been washed away for some distance, and the foundation of the building partly undermined, considerable repairs are necessary, and the construction of a breakwater is indispensable.

At Christian Island, some repairs and a fence around the light house property, are required.

These works, together with the ordinary repairs, are estimated to cost \$9,674.00.

 LIGHT HOUSES BELOW QUEBEC.

Preparations having been made last winter for the erection of five small light houses on the lower St. Lawrence, which were frequently represented by captains of vessels and others as being required for the safe navigation of the river, the Chief Engineer, accompanied by an experienced pilot, examined the different localities in May last, and fixed the site of the respective buildings.

The works were then immediately commenced, and carried on to the close of the season as expeditiously as circumstances would permit. Three of the light houses are now completed, and the lighting apparatus fitted up. The other two are well advanced.— Their positions and characteristics are as follows:—

Bellechasse Island.—On the north-east end of this Island, at a point about 30 feet over the water-surface, a light tower has been erected, 29½ feet in height, with a sleeping apartment for the keeper attached to it. It consists of a square structure of wooden frame-work, with an octagonal lantern on it, 270 degrees of which are illuminated by means of 5 lamps, and a like number of parabolic reflectors—each 23 inches in diameter.

The centre of the light will be about 64 feet over ordinary water surface

Crane Island.—The light tower is erected on the south-east side of this Island, at the most salient point of a shoal, dry at low water. It stands on a pier of rhomboidal shape, the acute angles of which are parallel to the line of the current.

The tower is of wooden frame-work, 32 feet high, and both it and the lantern are octagonal. It is furnished with the same number of lamps and reflectors as the one above-mentioned, and will illuminate 225 degrees of the horizon.

The centre of the light will be 48 feet over neap tides.

Grande Isle de Kamouraska. The light house at this place is about 1,200 feet from the north-eastern extremity of the island, and the site 130 feet over the water. The tower is a square, of wooden frame-work, 27½ feet high, and connected with it, on the west side, is a house for the keeper. The lantern is octagonal, and provided with 7 lamps and 7 reflectors of the class above referred to, which illuminate 225 degrees of the horizon. The centre of the light will be 162 feet above the level of the sea.

In these three structures, mineral oil is to be used for the light. The keepers of them having been appointed and trained in regard to their duties, it is proposed to bring the lights into use on the opening of the navigation.

Long Pilgrim Island. The site of the light house at this place is on a narrow ridge, about 180 feet over the sea, and a little west of the middle island.

The tower is 30 feet high, circular, and built of brick. A dwelling house and store rooms, of timber frame-work, are built around it, over the roof of which the tower stands 12 feet.

The light is to be of the 4th order on the catadioptric principle, and will illuminate 180 degrees of the horizon. Centre of light, 212 feet over the sea.

Brandy Pots Island. At this place the site of the building is about 45 feet over the water, and on the south-east end of the southern Island. The tower is 30 feet high, circular, and built of brick; it stands 12 feet over the roof of the dwelling house and store

rooms, which are built of wooden frame-work around it. The light is to be lenticular, of the 4th order, and will illuminate 270 degrees of the horizon.

The centre of the light will be 78 feet above the level of the sea.

The buildings at the two last named places are completed, and the lighting apparatus delivered. It is expected that the whole will be fitted up and ready for use by the 1st day of July next.

To complete the series of light houses of this class, in the manner recommended by the Trinity House, there remains yet to be erected the one at Pointe St. Laurent. The cost of this structure, with the pier on which it will stand will be about \$15,000. It is important that its construction should be proceeded with during the ensuing season.

BIRD ROCKS.

An appropriation having been made by the Legislature, in 1860, towards the construction of a light house on the "Bird Rocks," Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Chief Engineer was accordingly instructed, in July last, to make a thorough examination of the locality, preparatory to carrying out this important improvement to the navigation. He reports that these dangerous Islets lie nearly in the direct track of vessels engaged in the Transatlantic trade, which pass by the route south-west of Newfoundland.

To clear them, vessels generally stand well to the eastward, but occasionally they pass between them and Bryon Island, the east end of which is about $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the westward of the N.W., or little Bird Rock, and from the latter to the east point of the Magdalen Islands is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

They are so much exposed as to be inaccessible except during calm weather, which in that vicinity is generally of short duration, and always uncertain; as heavy seas are frequently experienced in a calm, either before or after storms.

The difficulties to be encountered from this cause are likely to prove serious obstacles to the erection of a light house at this place, there being no safe anchorage nearer than Bryon Island. But, although this will, no doubt, lead to great delays, and prove extremely perplexing; yet, with proper arrangements and a good equipment of vessels, there is reason to believe that the object can be successfully accomplished.

The probable first cost, and future maintenance of a light on this Islet led the Engineer to discuss the question, whether the interests of the navigation would not be equally consulted by placing a light on the east end of Bryon Island, where it could be built and maintained at much less expense. He, however, arrives at a conclusion that "a light on Bryon Island, it is to be feared, instead of being a beacon of safety, would have a tendency to draw vessels on to the very danger that should be avoided; while the indispensable alarm signals during dark, hazy weather, would be of little or no service whatever."

This opinion is fully borne out by masters of vessels and the admiralty Hydrographers. It is generally admitted that the dread of these rocks, has led to more shipwrecks and disasters on the neighboring coasts and islands, than ever occurred directly on them; and that a

light there, would be of more benefit to the navigation, than at any other place on the ocean route of the St. Lawrence.

There are two of the Islets about four-fifths of a mile apart; the largest is the S. E. one, and on this it is proposed to erect the necessary buildings. It is of red sandstone, and presents an almost perpendicular face on every side, and is only accessible at one point near the south-west angle, where the acclivity is least abrupt.

The north-east end is about 140 feet, and the S. W. end 95 feet over the level of the sea.

The top is covered with sand to a depth of 18 to 24 inches; it measures 850 feet from N. E. to S. W., and is about 450 feet wide at the centre. A small piece at the lowest part is covered with grass;—at all other places the sand is quite bare.

Mr. Page, the chief Engineer, says:—

“The site selected for the buildings is on the highest flat surface, at about 150 feet from the N. E. end of the rock

“A Tower, from 25 to 30 feet in height, is considered sufficient; but the accommodation of keepers, stores, &c., will require buildings of considerable extent, all of which should be, as far as practicable, fire-proof.

“The Light should be of the first order, on the dioptric principle, revolving, and so arranged that the rays may be concentrated into one intense beam, visible alternately in different parts of the horizon.

“In view of the great difficulty and uncertainty of landing materials, it is recommended that the stone of which the Island is composed, and the sand overlying it, should be used in the construction of the buildings.

“These, although not of the best quality, are considered to be sufficiently good for the purpose, if protected in the manner proposed from the penetrating influences of storms and from the moisture of the marine atmosphere, to which they would otherwise be exposed.—The great bulk of the materials required for the structure being obtained on the spot, those to be delivered will consist principally of cement for the masonry, and such as are required for the outward protection and interior finish of the buildings.

“Iron tanks must also be provided for the storage of water for the keeper's use, whether the supply be obtained from the rain-fall, distillation, or otherwise

“The first work to be undertaken on the spot, except the erection of temporary dwellings for workmen, will be the construction of a landing place, such as the circumstances will permit.

“A road must then be made from it, along the side of the cliff, in an oblique direction, to the site of the buildings,—on which a tramway should be laid, for the purpose of taking up materials, securing boats, &c., by means of a capstan at the top. Part of the top of the Islet must be well railed in, to prevent accidents during heavy gales. The whole of the materials, other than those above referred to, must be taken from Quebec; and it is believed that the ordinary method of procedure, viz.:—that of letting the work by contract, is altogether inapplicable in this case.”

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

UPPER LAKES.

There being, comparatively, few good natural Harbours on the coast of our inland lakes, it has become an object of much importance to determine the localities where accessible and efficient means of shelter can be provided for vessels engaged in commerce on these waters. The many casualties to which life and property are at present exposed during severe storms, has been frequently brought under the notice of the Government, by parties largely interested in the trade; and in 1860, it formed the subject of enquiry before a committee appointed by the Legislature. Many different places having been strongly represented as offering great facilities for the construction of Harbours of Refuge, several of which are however known to possess no advantages whatever for that purpose, although well adapted for local landing places.

From the nature of the coasts generally, it is believed that the construction of a Harbour of Refuge, inclosing a sufficient area of deep water, ease of access, and shelter for shipping at all times, will under the most favourable circumstances, involve a large expenditure. It was therefore considered that a thorough examination of the various places stated to be eligible, should be made, before any further action was taken in a matter of such importance.

This duty was entrusted to the Hon. H. H. Killaly, who was instructed to examine "such places on the west coast of lake Huron, from Sarnia to Cape Hurd, as were likely to offer facilities for the forming of a safe and accessible *Harbour of Refuge* to vessels engaged in the regular trade of the lakes."

His attention was also directed to the "Two creeks" and "the Rondeau" on lake Erie, and to Wellers Bay on lake Ontario. For his report on all of which, see appendix (letter G.)

ROADS.

TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

This Road was opened in September last, from River du Loup to the Province line of New Brunswick, a distance of 67 miles; about 65½ miles of it are completed, and the remaining 1½ mile are well advanced. The works were carried on during the season, under Mr. Joseph Rosa, who has displayed much energy in their management; 11½ miles of new road have been made, and 1½ mile about one-half finished.

Five wooden bridges were erected on the route, and 400 feet of lineal trestle bridge work built at River Thériault. The bridge and embankments at Green river, which were damaged by high water in July last, were repaired, a new abutment and wings built, and the whole well secured. The road, where much cut up or damaged by freshets, has been repaired, and a correct survey of the whole line made. For a distance of 12 miles along the bank of the Madawaska river, a towing path has been formed, to facilitate the transport of goods and passengers by water.

Expended in construction and repairs, Superintendence, &c., up to 1857.....	\$21,677.23
Expended under contract in 1856 and '57.....	81,112.00
Do. day work, 1858.....	3,945.21
“ “ “ 1859.....	3,386.09
“ “ “ 1860.....	32,568.65
“ “ “ 1861.....	32,469.88

Total expenditure to 1st January, 1862.....\$175,158.56

This road is of great importance, as forming the principal land communication between Canada and New Brunswick.

During this winter it has been found of great service to an important class of travel, which would have experienced much difficulty in reaching the Province by any other land route.

It is therefore desirable that the remaining portion of it should be completed, and that those parts which were made some years ago, should be thoroughly repaired next summer. Where the road has been gravelled, although in some places it is cut into deep ruts, it is generally in good order; but where merely formed of earth, or clay taken from the side ditches, it is much cut up, and the crown of the road, at places, lower than the sides.

To complete 1½ mile, now partly made, will cost about	\$1,750.00
To repair other portions of the road, Superintendence, &c.....	4,450.00

Total\$6,200.00

There is only one-third of the line gravelled ; the other two-thirds of it are formed of earth, or clay, which in wet weather, makes the passage of a loaded team over it, heavy and difficult. To gravel this portion, it is estimated, would cost \$21,500. It is believed that such an expenditure would not only greatly improve the road, but would materially diminish the annual outlay required to keep it in repair.

MATAPEDIA ROAD.

This road, when completed, will also form a means of communication between Canada and New Brunswick ; and as it leads wholly through the interior of the country, it may be considered of even more importance than the Temiscouata Road, which passes within a short distance from the boundary line between Canada and the State of Maine.

It connects the St. Lawrence, at St. Flavien, with the River Ristigouche, which flows into the Bay of Chaleurs. The new road is located in the most favorable line that could be obtained in regard to grades, and, although circuitous, it passes through many tracts of good agricultural land, where settlements are being made as speedily as the means of access to them are afforded.

The limited grants hitherto made towards the construction of this road, have caused the works to be carried on slowly, and to less advantage than if adequate means had been supplied. It is desirable that a sufficient sum should be appropriated for its speedy completion, not only for the benefit it will be to the locality, but as a means of access to the sea board in winter, in case it should, at any time, be required for public purposes.

The road is about 98½ miles long, and is generally referred to, in the order following:—

Northern Division.—From the St. Lawrence to lake Matapedia, 33½ miles long ; on this portion of the route, about 15 miles are completed, 5½ miles of which have been graded and formed during the past year, besides the improvement of 3 miles previously opened.

On this division has been expended in 1859.....	\$2,475.66
1860.....	6,131.32
1861.....	7,775.61
	<hr/>
Total.....	16,382.59
Estimated cost.....	30,000.00
	<hr/>

Amount required to complete..... 13,617.41

Central Division, extends from the head of lake Matapedia to the junction of the Casapsical, and Matapedia Rivers, a distance of 27 miles.

Between these points, it is proposed to follow principally the line of the old Kempt road, but avoiding the hills and steep grades upon it.

The improvement of the portion of the road, upon which no work has yet been done, is estimated to cost \$8,400.

Southern Division, extends from the Casupsical River, to the mouth of the Matapedia and about 5 miles along the bank of the Ristigouche, and is altogether about 38 miles long. The greater portion of this division of the road, passes through an exceedingly rough, and hilly part of the country, where many bridges, and at places, considerable lengths of side-walling are required. It is, however, said to be the only line where passable grades can be obtained.

During the past year, 3½ miles of road were made, 3 large bridges constructed, and 16 road culverts built.

There is now altogether about 16½ miles of road nearly completed, and some preparations made towards the construction of other portions.

Expended in 1857.....	\$6,000.00
“ 1858.....	8,000.00
“ 1859.....	2,500.00
“ 1860.....	4,371.84
“ 1861.....	8,109.71

Total outlay..... 28,981.55

Estimated cost \$56,065.00

Amount required..... \$27,083.45

Central Division..... 8,400.00

Northern “ 13,617.41

Balance required to complete the Road..... 49,100.86

MATANE AND CAP CHAT ROAD.

This road forms a continuation of the highway along the Gulf shore through the eastern section of the County of Rimouski.

It is about 38 miles long, lying partly in good settlements, but a large portion of it, through an extremely rough, and hilly country, where the land is unfit for cultivation.

The road was opened throughout before the works were finished, which, together with the exceeding steep grades upon it, renders it, without further improvement, of little use to the settlers along the line.

During the last summer, 9 miles of the road were repaired, and a few of the steepest grades on that part of it reduced.

Some of the other places were also improved, on which the sum of \$1,619.60 was expended.

To place it in a passable state of repair, and change the line at some steep hills, also to make some such other small improvements as the unfavorable nature of the location admits of, is estimated to cost \$3,000.

GASPÉ AND ST. LAWRENCE ROAD.

This road forms the mail route between the Bay of Chaleurs, and the south coast of the Lower St. Lawrence, and is altogether about 23 miles long.

That division of it between Watering Brook, and Grande Grève, along the north side of the Bay of Gaspé, a distance of 10 miles, was completed in 1860.

Last year, one mile of road was constructed from Gaspé Bay towards Griffin's Cove, and five miles along the southern shore of the St. Lawrence. This, together with the work previously done, leaves only one quarter of a mile of road to be made, and three small bridges to be built, to complete the line to Great Fox River, over which a bridge must be built.

These works are estimated to cost \$1,300.

Mr. Painchaud, the Superintendent, reports that the heavy rains in November last did considerable damage to the bridges, and culverts, and some portions of the road, and states, that the flood was so great in that vicinity, that it destroyed seven mills and several other buildings, and eight bridges, (built out of the Colonization Fund.)

To repair the damages done to the road from this cause, he estimates, will cost \$1,200.

The expenditure on this road to the 31st January, 1862, is as follows :

In 1859	\$3,289.25
" 1860	5,893.16
" 1861	3,166.35
Due on existing contracts, and for Superintendence.....	1,379.00

Total.....\$13,727.76

Amount of appropriations..... 12,700.00

Unprovided for \$1,027.76

To complete extension of road, and repair damages done by flood,
also cost of Superintendence..... 2,934.00

Amount for which an appropriation is required ... \$3,961 76

MALBAIE AND GRANDE BAIE ROAD.

This road passes through a very rough and mountainous country, and is about 76 miles long from the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay, 62 miles of it have been opened, to a width varying from 8 to 18 feet; a small portion of it only has been graded, and some other parts grubbed, but the most of it still requires ditching and draining.

For 14 miles next Malbaie, and 21 miles next Grande Baie, the land through which the road leads is moderately good, but between these points it is generally unfit for settlement.

During the past year 6 miles of road have been opened, and made 12 feet in width, and from the church at Grande Baie, about 2½ miles, have been made 20 feet wide, well formed, and ditched. A number of bridges and culverts have also been built, and some portions of the road previously made, repaired.

Expenditure in 1856.....	\$2,000.00
Do 1859.....	\$4,000.00
Do 1860.....	\$1,851.41
Do 1861.....	\$2,272.41

Total \$10,123.82

To complete the road throughout with turnpiking, and draining, only where most necessary for the passing of carts in summer, a further appropriation of \$6,000 will be necessary. It is, however, desirable that the width of clearing should be increased to 66 feet, so that the road may have the full benefit of the sun and wind.

This would require a further sum of \$7,500.00.

ESCOUMAINS ROAD.

This road was commenced in 1856, at the River Escoumains, and extended a distance of about 9 miles towards the Saguenay. This year 6 miles additional road have been formed, ditched, and drained; and several bridges built.

Expended in 1856.....	\$2,000.00
“ “ 1861.....	\$1,537.50
Total.....	3,537.50

PROVINCIAL STEAMERS.

These vessels have been principally employed during the last season as follows, viz.:

The S.S. "Lady Head" was engaged in mail and other services, between Quebec and the Lower Provinces. She made in all, 14 trips.

S.S. "Napolcon III."—This vessel made two trips to all the different light houses and provisions depôts, under charge of the Trinity House, in the Straits of Belle Isle, and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and during the remainder of the season of navigation, she was engaged in active tug service on the Lower St. Lawrence. In November last, she was sent to the assistance of the wreck of the steamship "North Briton."

S.S. "Queen Victoria."—In June and July last, this vessel was principally engaged on the light house service, taking the Chief Engineer to examine the Bird Rocks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a view of preparing a design for a light house on one of those islets; and at the same time conveying His Royal Highness Prince Alfred to Mingan, and Gaspé. The Engine frames of the vessel having been frequently out of repair, it was decided, by the advice of the Chief Engineer, to have new and stronger frames made and fitted up; and for this purpose the vessel was sent to *Montreal*, where it took about three months to complete the works. During the remainder of the season of navigation, she was placed on the Lower St. Lawrence tug service.

Steamer "Advance."—This steamer was employed by the Trinity House in placing the light ships and buoys in the Lower St. Lawrence, and occasionally replacing them during the summer, towing the light ships to winter quarters, and removing the buoys at the close of navigation. In May, she conveyed the Chief Engineer and others to the places, where new light houses are being constructed in the river.

In August, and September, the apprentice pilots were taken down by this vessel, in accordance with the act 12 vic., chap. 114. sec. 22, to sound the north, and south channels of the river, and the apparatus for the new lights was delivered at the respective places where it was required. In the interval between the duties performed by this vessel, she was employed on the tug service of the Lower St. Lawrence.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, for PROVINCIAL STEAMERS, in account current
with DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

<i>Dr.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$ cts.
To amount paid in 1860, for advertising Sale of Steamers	164.49	By Balance of Appropriation, 23 Vic. ch. 15	4,410.52
To amount due on Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, placed to the credit of the appropriation and paid to Re- ceiver General in 1861.....	2,550.00		
To Balance on hand 1st January, 1861..	1,696.03		
	4,410.52		4,410.52
To amount paid in 1861, for advertising Sale of Steamers	192.28	By Balance 1st Jany., 1861	1,696.03
To amount expended in 1861, for outfit fuel, running expenses and repairs...	59,467.14	By Appropriation, 24 Vic. ch. 1.....	50,000.00
To amount placed to the credit of ac- count of extraordinary repairs to Steamers.....	7,000.00	By amount paid to the Receiver Gen- eral on account of 1860.....	2,550.00
To Balance available for Current Ex- penditure for 1862.....	19,933.46	By amount paid to the Receiver Gen- eral on account of 1861	26,803.35
	86,592.88	By Outstanding Debts, Stock of Coals available for 1862.....	5,543.50
		By Balance available for Expenditure of 1862	86,592.88
			19,933.46

PIERS BELOW QUEBEC.

These piers generally continue in good order ; but the extreme outer ends of some of them having suffered somewhat from the action of ice, to which they are much exposed, it became necessary last autumn, to incur a small expenditure to guard against further injury, and to provide for their more effectual protection. For the future it would be well if light tolls were imposed for the use of these wharves, sufficient to maintain them in a proper state of repair, and provide proper supervision over them.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Custom Houses. No outlay has been required on any of these buildings, beyond a small sum for ordinary repairs.

Post Offices. The only expenditure on this class of buildings, beyond what was required for ordinary repairs during the past year, was at London, and Hamilton, C. W ; where, in both cases, some alterations to the roof and rain water pipes had to be made.

Normal Schools, Montreal. The buildings used for this purpose, connected respectively with the Laval and McGill Colleges, have been, during the past year, put in a better state of repair. On the former, the sum of \$977.65 was expended, and on the latter the sum of \$1,405.86.

Court House, Montreal. In addition to the alterations and repairs made last spring to the interior of this building, and improvements around it, it has been found necessary to re-paint the greater portion of the interior walls, and cover the horizontal cornices with lead ; which is estimated to cost \$5,000.

NEW COURT HOUSES AND JAILS, C. E.

As stated in the last Report of this Department, the construction of these buildings had to be taken out of the hands of the first contractors, and re-let to other parties. The works were subsequently proceeded with in a satisfactory manner (except in two cases). Nine of the buildings are now completed, and handed over to the local authorities, viz :

That at Beauharnois,
 “ Ste. Scholastique,
 “ Arthabaska,
 “ Sweetsburg,
 “ Sorel,
 “ Industrie,
 “ S. Johns,
 “ Montmagny, and
 “ Chicoutimi.

Those at Rimouski, Malbaic, Beauce and St. Hyacinthe are so far advanced as to leave no doubt but that they will be finished by June next, and transferred to the Sheriffs.

KAMOURASKA JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

This building is completed and now in use; but as no accommodation has been provided for the jailer, he is obliged to reside in a rented house at a distance, which, at times, is found extremely inconvenient. It is, therefore, advisable that a small house be erected for this purpose, alongside of the Jail.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

This building was placed under contract in May 1861, and provision made for its completion by the first November of the same year.

A difference of opinion exists between the Municipal Authority of the place regarding the selection of a site, which led to such delays as will retard the completion of the works for another year.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

The erection of this building was given out under contract; but the contractor not having fulfilled his engagements, its completion has unavoidably been delayed for another year.

NEW JAIL, QUEBEC.

In February, 1861, a contract was entered into for the erection of a new Jail in the City of Quebec, the plans for which had previously been submitted to the Prison Inspectors, and approved by them. But as the cost of completing the whole building considerably exceeded the amount at the disposal of this Department for that purpose, the extent of this structure was diminished, and certain other alterations made, in order to keep within that amount. It was, however, subsequently considered that the safe keeping of the prisoners required that certain changes should be made.

These consist, principally, in using cut stone jambs for the cell doors as originally proposed, of lining the innerface of the exterior walls with stone instead of brick, and as two of the division walls intended to have been built of brick were, by the omission of the West and part of the Southern wings, exposed, it was decided to build them of stone.

The basement walls, and the greater part of those of the first story are completed, and a large quantity of materials delivered and prepared. It is expected that the building will be roofed in next fall, and the whole completed in the early part of 1863.

One of the modifications made in the original design, with a view of curtailing the expense, was the omission of a fourth story to the main central building; but as it appears that this upper story will eventually be absolutely necessary, to enable the prison inspectors to carry out their projects of classification, and prison discipline, and as the addition of this story at a later day involving, as it will, the raising of the roof, and much inconvenience will be attended with a considerably increased expenditure, it is deemed advisable to recommend that this fourth story be built immediately. Estimated cost, \$5,000 to \$6,000.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RESIDENCE.

On St. Louis Street, Quebec, two houses have been leased, and converted into one, and fitted up as a residence for His Excellency, the Governor General. To afford the necessary accommodation, a story was added to the building in the rear.

The stabling and coach houses necessary to accommodate the equipages of His Excellency, were provided partly by converting into stables a portion of the Gun Sheds and armory on St. Louis Street, and partly by new buildings, made in such a manner that at a later day they may without difficulty be converted into gun sheds.

The buildings occupied by the different Public Departments have been maintained, during the past year, at a moderate outlay for repairs. But, in some cases it has been

found necessary to provide more accommodation, either by leasing other buildings or making additions to those previously rented.

OTTAWA BUILDINGS.

When the undersigned assumed the office of Commissioner of Public Works, in July last, he found that the plans for the Ottawa buildings had been decided upon, the contracts for those connected with the parliament and public departments entered into, and very considerable progress made with the works and in the preparation of materials of all kinds.

The magnitude of these works and the large outlay already involved in them led him to devote at once as much time as he could spare from other important matters and duties, to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the details: such as the extent of work done, the amount of payments made, the proportion of work remaining to be done, the amount of the appropriation unexpended, &c.

The result of such investigation shewed that a large amount of work had been undertaken, additional to that embraced in the contract; and that the payments then made had all but absorbed the appropriation.

As probably such work to such an extent was unforeseen, no understanding had been come to with the contractors as to the measurement or prices by which it was to be paid for, and they have made it a subject of complaint that the method adopted in returning their work—in not distinguishing additional from contract work—was calculated to mislead, both as to quantity and cost; and that the prices on which the progress estimates were based were disproportionate and unjust.

On inquiring into these matters, the undersigned found that a schedule of prices had been appended to the contract, purporting to be that by which contract and additional work was to be settled for—as would appear from the heading of it.

Prior to signing the contracts, the contractors protested against this schedule, asserting that it was to have no reference to additional or extra work, but merely to the progress estimates for contract work. This was admitted by the Department, acknowledging in the meantime that the words: "*and also for extras,*" had been left by an oversight in the heading of the schedule; and in consequence the extra or additional work was returned by the officers of the department, and paid for at prices far exceeding those stated in the schedule. But even these increased prices were objected to at the time as unfair by the contractors, and were only received as progress rates.

Under these circumstances the undersigned considered the most advisable step was to stop the work, to have means taken for the protection of the building against the approaching winter, and to have equitable prices established for the additional work done, or to be done (requiring, at the same time, the payment for the contract work to be confined strictly to the sum stated in the contract), to have a full report made on the state of the works, with an estimate for the cost of their completion.

From the differences which existed between the contractors and the officers of the department, it was evident that no arrangement between them on the several points above

enumerated could reasonably be hoped for; the only course left seemed to the undersigned to be to refer the entire matter for report to some one having previously taken no part in these works, either in planning, ordering, superintending, or executing them, and consequently entirely disinterested in the result, and upon whose judgment and integrity the Government could rely; the choice fell on the Honorable H. H. Killaly, and that gentleman, in consequence, received instructions to proceed to Ottawa to make the required arrangements, and to draw up his report.

In this report Mr. Killaly values the work done and material delivered up to the 1st of October last at \$1,363,597.55; the price for all contract work being governed by the contract rates, those for additional work by a schedule established by him after considering all the correspondence between the department and the contractors upon the subject, hearing the contractors explanations, and taking evidence as to the cost of carriage, quarrying, dressing, &c., &c.

A full, general return of the entire expenditure up to the 1st of December last is being prepared by Mr. Killaly, and is daily expected, which return will be submitted immediately after its reception.

In the above is not included the amount of the contract with Mr. Garth for the heating and ventilating apparatus, being \$61,285, of which the sum of \$35,170.28 has been paid on account.

By far the greater part of the excess of the expenditure over the appropriation has been incurred in the system of sewerage, heating, and ventilation adopted, the carrying out of which has been attended with much unusual cost, owing to the great depth, extent, and nature of the rock-cutting, through which the various sewers, hot and cold air, &c., had to be forced. In like manner the amount of masonry and brick work was considerably augmented, and the cost (especially of the latter) greatly increased by the erection of a vast number of flues and other works of an expensive nature, required by the system.

These last works do not form part of the contracts.

Another large portion of the excess is accounted for by the means adopted (subsequently to the contract) to ensure a greater degree of safety against fire, by the use of iron girders, concrete floors, &c., &c., instead of timber; by the extension of some of the buildings where greater room was required; by increasing the dimension of the walls in several cases, to obtain greater strength; and by the additional foundations which, upon the excavations being made, were found necessary.

All of the works herein enumerated, have, of course, tended greatly to increase the cost.

The substitution, previously to my entering in office, of Ohio, Nepean, and other stone, in lieu of the limestone to be procured in the vicinity, has also added to the cost of the buildings; but it was considered that the style of architecture adopted rendered the change unavoidable, the coarse chrystalized limestone of the neighbourhood being considered utterly unsuited for the small and delicate Gothic mouldings; nor would its colour accord at all agreeably with such a style.

The works throughout are reported to have been executed in a very careful manner, and the buildings when completed, will present a most imposing appearance, and be creditable to the Province.

The undersigned has caused to be prepared, for the information of your Excellency, large and beautifully executed photographs of the parliamentary and departmental buildings as they stood at the stopping of the work by order of the department. A diagram, accompanying the photographs, indicates the points at which they have severally been taken, and the portions of the building they embrace.


The appendices relative to these works are too bulky to form part of the general report of the department; they will be submitted in a separate paper to your Excellency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
Quebec, 9th April, 1862. }



APPENDIX TO THE REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

APPENDIX A

No. 1

STATEMENT of the several Public Works under the charge of this department, which are in use and yield revenue, shewing the expenditure under the different heads during the year 1861, viz. : on construction, amount paid for Land damages, and the total cost of construction under this department, to the 1st January, 1862, also the cost of repairs and management during the year 1861.

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure on construction during the year 1861.		Amount paid for damages in 1861.		Total expenditure on construction to 1st Jany., 1862.		Cost of repairs and management for 1861.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Canals.</i>								
Welland	86,980	56	3,472	35	4,866,558	76	56,739	99
<i>St. Lawrence canals, viz. :</i>								
Lachine	17,836	38	1,175	00	2,019,467	08	23,022	15
Beauharnois	1,761	00			1,590,931	38	15,778	77
Cornwall					466,045	74	12,399	18
Williamsburg					1,089,739	93	11,633	39
Junction	30	00			230,796	11		
General expenditure	161	24			74,434	12		
Lock Gates	4,550	00			10,794	60		
Chambly	1,593	03			69,236	28	12,476	24
St. Ours			120	00	123,137	65	2,954	14
St. Anne's	2,799	92			114,596	49	1,712	94
Burlington Bay Canal	8,362	25			291,044	49		
<i>Slides and Dams, &c.,</i>								
Ottawa	6,823	29			635,578	86	19,008	67
St. Maurice	12,384	28			254,968	79	7,885	63
Trent, securing dam	2,185	34			2,185	34	200	00
Saguenay	154	67			41,010	74	953	93
<i>Harbours.</i>								
Port Stanley			4,540	00	229,377	48		
Union suspension bridge, reconstruction	2,593	35			5,266	60		
	148,205	31	9,307	35	11,915,179	44	164,763	02

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Public Works under the charge of this department incomplete, and as yet unproductive, but on which Tolls are to be levied as soon as they are available,—shewing the expenditure thereon in 1861, on construction, on repairs and management, and the total expenditure up to the 1st January, 1862.

NAME OF WORKS.	Expenditure on Construction in 1861.	Repairs and Management during 1861.	Total expenditure to 1st January, 1862.
<i>Canals.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chats canal			873,191 98
Scugog inland navigation.....	1,382 23	634 08	479,017 00
	1,382 23	634 08	852,209 98

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862. }

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the several public works and buildings in course of construction under the charge of this department, yielding no direct revenue, but in use for the public service, and authorized by Legislative appropriations, shewing the amount expended thereon during the year 1861, and the Total outlay upon them up to the 1st January, 1862; also the amount expended in repairs and maintenance for the same period.

WORKS.		Total outlay up to 1st Jan., 1861.	Expenditure during the year 1861.	Total outlay up to 1st Jan., 1862.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Parliament Buildings, repairs, Toronto }		274815 05		
Government House.....	do			
Custom House.....	do	5104 18		
Post Office.....	do	28068 07		
Observatory.....	do	13884 65		
Female Lunatic Asylum.....	do	9968 83		
Osgoode Hall.....	do	159 30		
Gun Sheds.....	do	3679 23		
Barracks, repairs.....	do	657 69		
Railway Inspector's Office	do	525 62		
Mechanics' Institute, complet- ing Building.....	do	16000 00		
Custom House.....	Hamilton	45188 45	399 16	46587 61
Post Office.....	do	52625 42		
Gun Sheds.....	do	5566 67		
Post Office.....	London	39122 76		
Custom House.....	Kingston	41805 52	3204 72	45010 24
Post Office.....	do	39325 95	321 17	39647 12
Lunatic Asylum and Gaol.....	do	4293 92		
Public Buildings.....	Ottawa	433104 95	655149 45	1088344 40
Court House.....	Montreal	306877 13		
do extraordinary repairs	do	15245 95	6991 64	22237 62
Custom House.....	do	1257 63		
Gaol.....	do	1343 60	423 35	1767 45
Post Office.....	do	3037 97		
Normal School.....	do	6451 20	884 53	7335 73
Armory.....	do	856 68		
Marine Hospital.....	Quebec	94808 21	30 00	94838 21
Custom House.....	do	245178 04	22830 46	268008 50
Gun Sheds.....	do	4545 42		
Court House.....	do	109 75	1026 62	1226 37
Post Office and Parliamentary Buildings.....	do	59891 18		
do do additions thereto..	do	1623 59		
Spencer Wood.....	do	4299 35		
Governor General's residence in consequence of fire at Spencer Wood.....	do	8781 67	1210 00	9991 67
Observatory.....	do	315 77		
Normal School.....	do	7191 06		
Gaol.....	do	572 67	139 40	712 16
New Gaol.....	do	2771 92	38321 39	41093 81
Gaols and Court Houses, C. E., Gaols and Court Houses, C. E., 20 Vic. ch. 44.....		35441 44		
Aylmer Court House, repairs.....		224698 13	140056 16	364754 29
Kamouraska Gaol.....		523 65		
Shorbrooke Court House and Gaol, repairs.....		10841 71	698 21	11739 92
Three Rivers Court House, repairs.....		3555 65	3 00	3558 65
St. Hyacinthe Court House, repairs.....		1124 83	2971 79	4096 62
Dépot at Anticosti.....		541 42		
.....		47 82		
Rents, Repairs and Maintenance.....		290421 09	32017 65	323338 74
Court House and Gaol, Algoma.....		67 53	249 26	316 79
Gaol at Percé.....		343 85		
Amount carried forward.....			908038 55	

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Public Works, &c.—Continued.

WORKS.	Total Outlay up to 1st Jan., 1861.	Expenditure during the year 1861.	Total Outlay up to 1st Jan., 1862.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		908038 55	
<i>Light Houses.</i>			
Light Houses below Quebec.....	396503 55		
Light House Apparatus below Quebec.....	54502 16		
Light Houses (New) below Quebec	15773 87	19179 16	34953 03
Point Peleé Light House.....	53116 85	7433 82	60550 47
Snake Island Light House.....	10430 04		
Bay of Quinté Light Houses	108 16		
Light Houses, Lake Huron.....	147614 75		
Light Houses Apparatus, Lake Huron.....	74949 16		
Floating Lights above Lachine.....	26397 93		
Gaspé Bay and Harbor Buoys.....	346 66	153 16	499 82
Inland Lake and River Lights.....	4124 03	1949 76	6073 79
Father Point Light House	1453 61		
Ottawa River Navigation.....	2802 34	840 20	3642 54
<i>Roads.</i>			
Canada and New Brunswick.....	142689 18	32409 38	175158 56
Metapedia South.....	20871 84	8109 71	28981 55
Metapedia North	8006 98	7775 61	16382 59
Malbaie and Grande Baie.....	7851 41	2272 41	10123 82
St. Denis and Cap Chats	19672 14	1619 60	21291 74
Escoumains		1537 50	
Marmora.....	4000 00		
Garrison Road, Toronto.....	1600 50		
Gaspé Bay.....	9182 41	3166 35	12348 76
Côteau and Province Line Road.....	1482 01		
<i>Harbors and Piers.</i>			
Port Bruce	6267 47		
Lake Huron	97448 82		
Pier at St. Anicet.....	87 97		
L'Original.....	2000 00		
Landing Piers.....	768971 02		
Repairs of Piers.....	6792 30	3888 40	10630 70
Pier at Port aux Quilles.....		103 45	
Dredging Narrows and New Bridge, Lake Simcoe.....	10138 30		
Dredging at Pictou and Presqu'Isle.....	1472 78	2383 42	3856 20
Dredging operations.....		1078 56	
Dredging at St. Clair Fiats.....	19984 45		
Richelieu Rapids, improvements, (Ste. Anne de la Pérade.)...	13713 96		
North River and Petite Nation Bridge, Improvements.....	3660 00	654 11	4254 11
River Thames Navigation Improvements.....	3821 42		
Dredging Vessels, Steam Pumps, &c.....	2641 83	513 25	3155 08
Total		1003116 20	

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862.

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on certain Miscellaneous Services under this Department during the year 1861.

	\$	cts.
Provincial Steamers.....	80,113	79
Tug Boats, Upper St. Lawrence.....	20,000	00
Surveys generally.....	13,426	56
Arbitrations, Awards, &c.....	23,268	77
Removal to Quebec in 1859.....		25 00
Advertising Sale of Provincial Steamers.....	192	28
Gaspé Harbour maintenance.....	100	00
Visit of H. R. H. Prince of Wales.....	61,455	29
do of H. R. H. Prince Alfred.....	5,533	29
Contingencies of Department.....	370	55
Advertising Hydraulic Lots, Rideau Canal.....	575	46
	155,060	99
<i>Less :</i>		
Included in Nos. 1, and 3 Statements, and also under the head of Arbitrations	11,333	24
	143,227	75

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred under this department for the repairs and management of the Ordnance canals, for the year 1861.

NAME.	Extraordinary repairs.	Ordinary repairs and management.	Total expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Rideau canal		21,608 05	21,608 05
Carillon and Grenville canal		7,295 68	7,295 68
Lower Brewers' repairs	6,155 12		6,155 12
	6,155 12	28,903 73	35,058 85

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862.

No. 6.

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred in repairs and maintenance of Provincial light houses, for the year 1861, under this department.

Name of Light.	Name of Keeper.	Amount of Salary paid.		Supplies and Repairs.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$
Lachine Pier.....	John Norton.....	385	00	381	63	766 63	
Light Ship No. 1.....		Pierre Landre.....	250	00	261	44	511 44
Do. No. 2.....		Benjamin Picard.....	250	00	186	57	436 57
Do. No. 3.....	Joseph Meloche.....	225	00	245	84	470 84	
Beauharnois.....	Peter Shannon.....	435	00	468	99	903 99	
Grosse Point.....	A. McDonald.....	175	00	125	32	300 32	
Mackie's Point.....	E. S. Johnson.....	435	00	204	66	639 66	
Cherry Island.....	G. H. Johnson.....	250	00	323	04	578 04	
Do. Light Ship.....	Thomas Hill.....	335	00	160	64	495 64	
Lancaster Pier.....	Richard Elliot.....	140	00	197	23	327 23	
Colo Shoal.....	Joseph Austin.....	120	00	176	85	296 85	
Grenadier Island.....	Nathaniel Orr.....	134	24	143	00	277 24	
Lindoe Island.....	J. Wallace.....						
Gananoque Narrows.....	James McDonald.....	260	00	327	95	597 95	
Jack Straw Shoals.....	Daniel Bryant.....	560	00	295	52	856 52	
Spectacle Shoal.....		Joseph Mervin.....	150	00	469	52	589 52
Red Horse Rock.....		Wolfe Island.....	470	50	470	50	470 50
Burnt Island.....	L. Herchmer.....	435	00	360	81	795 81	
Snake Island.....	John Dunlop.....	435	00	415	97	850 97	
Nine Mile Point.....	Joseph Swetman.....	510	00	833	72	1,363 72	
Falso Ducks.....	W. A. Palin.....	435	09	639	09	1,074 09	
Point Peter.....	Samuel Wilson.....	435	00	501	78	936 78	
Scotch Bonnet.....	W. Swetman, Sr.....	325	00	1,380	37	1,964 37	
Presqu' Isle.....	W. Swetman, Jr.....	250	00				
Do. Range Light.....	George Roddick.....	435	00	457	80	892 80	
Gull Island.....	George Durnan.....	435	00	656	82	1,091 82	
Gibraltar Point.....	George Thompson.....	300	00	189	20	480 20	
Burlington Bay.....	Jonathan Woodall.....	400	00	456	96	856 96	
Oakville.....		James Fortier.....	400	00	859	30	1,259 30
Port Dalhousie.....		John Burgess.....	435	09	405	37	840 37
Port Colborne.....	Peter Baikie.....	435	00	457	30	892 30	
Mohawk Island.....	Richard Ead.....	247	22	247	22	247 22	
Port Maitland.....		H. H. Clark.....	435	00	918	00	1,351 00
Port Dover.....		Alex. Sutherland.....	320	00	218	00	538 00
Long Point.....	Richard Ead.....	144	00	344	82	488 82	
Port Burwell.....	P. McIntyre.....	435	00	531	52	1,291 52	
Port Stanley.....	W. Wadsworth.....	325	00				
Point Pelée.....	James Cummins.....	435	00	783	55	1,218 55	
Pelée Island.....	James Hackett.....	435	00	431	11	866 11	
Bois Blanc.....	Thomas Cartier.....	435	00	424	00	859 00	
River Thames.....	Humphrey Fidler.....	325	00	484	84	809 84	
Goderich.....	John Young.....	435	00	551	48	1,286 48	
Point Clark.....	Thomas Kilty, Asst.....	300	00				
Chantry Island.....	D. McG. Lambert.....	543	75	585	18	1,128 93	
Isle of Coves.....	D. McBeath.....	435	00	437	48	1,172 48	
Griffith Island.....	A. McBeath, Asst.....	300	00				
Nottawasaga Island.....	Vesey C. Hill.....	435	00	294	55	729 55	
Christian Island.....	George Collins.....	435	00	358	98	866 98	
	E. Collins, Asst.....	75	00				
	Wm. Hoare.....	435	00	269	40	704 40	
Amount carried forward.....		16,421	99	18,955	27	35,377 26	

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred in repairs and maintenance of Provincial light houses, for the year 1861, under this department.—Continued.

Name of Light.	Name of Keeper.	Amount of Salary paid.	Supplies and Repairs.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		16,421 99	18,955 27	35,377 26
Green Shoal.....	{ Geo. Bathgate..... }	226 28	208 74	435 02
	{ D. Thomas..... }			
Pointe Clair, No. 1.....	{ Arsonne Glode..... }	240 00	62 79	302 79
Do. No. 2.....	{ John Kalaber..... }	230 11	74 98	305 09
	{ Saml. Biron..... }			
Management, salary of Superintendent and his travelling expenses, freight, and charter of Steamer delivering supplies, advertising, &c.....			4,352 77	4,352 77
Placing Buoys, Lake St. Francis.....			155 54	155 54
Supplies on hand in Store.....			1,450 32	1,450 32
Purchase of land for light-house-keepers' dwellings at Burnt Island and Cole Shoal			181 50	181 50
		17,118 38	25,441 91	42,560 29

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862.

No. 7

STATEMENT shewing the total amount expended under the department of Public Works during the year 1861, as detailed in the foregoing Statements numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

STATEMENT.	Repairs and maintenance.	Construction.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
No. 1.....	164,763 02	157,512 66		322,275 68
2.....	634 08	1,382 23		2,016 31
3.....	54,054 80	949,061 40		1,003,116 20
4.....			143,227 75	143,227 75
5.....	35,058 85			35,058 85
6.....	42,560 29			42,560 29
	297,071 04	1,107,956 29	143,227 75	1,548,255 08

J. BAINE,
Bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, }
January, 1862.

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WELLAND CANAL

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,

St. Catharines, December 19, 1861.

SIR,—The navigation of the canal was opened for the passage of vessels on the 8th of April; and has been maintained in good working order throughout the season, for vessels drawing ten feet water, with but one interruption, which occurred on the 2nd of October—by the “Harriet Ross,” of Chicago, carrying away three of the gates, at lock No. 20. New gates were inserted and the passage of vessels resumed in three days.

The canal was partially closed by ice during the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of December, whilst there were a considerable number of heavily laden vessels in it, and its navigation would have been stopped, had not this obstruction been removed, through the means of a scow, provided and used as an ice-breaker, which was drawn through the canal by a number of powerful horse teams, thereby opening a sufficient channel for the vessels to pass.

In many places, the ice was so strong and the force so great with which the scow was drawn through it, that the heavy iron sheeting the scow is faced with was cut through by it, and the scow sustained considerable further damage. As the necessity for a provision of this kind is apparent, it is requisite that I be authorized to have the scow repaired and put in an efficient state. Subsequently the weather has been mild, and the canal remained as open and free for the passage of vessels, as it did at any time throughout the season. But it may be assumed as having closed (from want of business) on the 12th of December, making 249 days of navigation, including interruptions.

REPAIRS AND MANAGEMENT.

During the suspension of navigation and whilst the water was out of the canal, for the purpose of constructing the guard gates above Thorold, the work of rebuilding the hydraulic aqueduct was proceeded with; and it was completed (previous to the opening of navigation) at less than the estimated cost submitted for the requisite authority, and the mill owners (as alluded to in my previous report) did not experience any detention.—It is anticipated from the staunch manner in which the work is done, that no further outlay will be required for its maintenance for several years.

By having received the necessary authority in due time, I was enabled to place the canal in such an efficient state of repair (previous to its being opened last spring) as to ensure less interruptions to the navigation than have hitherto taken place.

There have been constructed two sets of gates, to suit the mountain range of locks. These have been laid away to meet casualties. Three of the previous spare gates have been used in replacing those carried away by the “Harriet Ross.”

The scant supply afforded by the Grand river has been much felt during the past season; so much so, that the upper level was frequently, for weeks together, from one to two feet below the established height. This will, no doubt, be partially remedied by staunching the Dunnville dam, the works of which have been put in hands.

WORK OF CONSTRUCT

The work of constructing the guard gates above Thorold was completed on the opening of navigation, and has answered the purpose intended. The contractor (Mr. Brown) has fully sustained his well known reputation, in completing this work in a satisfactory manner.

The placing of these gates rendered it necessary to widen the channel above them.

for several hundred feet, to afford sufficient lay-by room for vessels. This excavation was a tedious and expensive undertaking, owing to the severe frost and hardness of the material. But, notwithstanding, the work was completed in due time at increased expense, with but little excess of the estimate.

In consequence of the depth to which the large class of vessels have been laden, it has been necessary to maintain the water in the canal to the greatest possible height which the banks would admit of; and to render them more secure, it has been necessary to raise and strengthen them in their weak places. Further outlay, for this object, will be necessary next year, towards effecting which there is (of the appropriation) in hands a balance of \$2,057.

The work of deepening and widening the canal above Allanburgh has been steadily carried on throughout the season, with the number of dredges, or excavators, and other plans mentioned in my last annual report. The contractors' operations have been considerably retarded in consequence of the continuance of rough weather, which produced such frequent seas upon lake Erie, as to prevent the scows from being towed out into the lake, for the purpose of wasting the excavation; from which cause the work has not progressed as expeditiously as was anticipated, and which the plans would otherwise have warranted.

The appropriation required for carrying on the dredging operations next year will be \$75,000.

In the estimate is included a sum for the construction of a towing path on the east side of the canal, from Hurst's to Marlatt's bridge, a distance of 4800 feet, and widening the channel throughout—the excavation from which to be used (so far as practicable) in forming it. The towing path is on the west side of the canal, and has some crooked bends, into which the strong winds from the south-west drive the vessels, from whence they cannot be moved until the winds subside, frequently causing much delay.

The construction of a trackway on the east side will admit of vessels passing without experiencing such detention, and therefore effect much saving of time in passing them through the canal. This improvement will require an appropriation of \$18,100. The advantage to be derived from this outlay will fully justify the expenditure.

Herewith are submitted the following accompanying schedules, viz.:

Schedule Nos. 1 and 2 (not printed) shew the several appropriations made by the Legislature, with the expenditure to the 1st-December, 1861.

Schedule No. 3 (not printed) gives the cost of the repairs and management of the canal for this year.

These expenditures have been paid from the Tolls :

The cost of repairs is.....	\$16,932.11
The cost of management.....	39,621.58
Total for repairs and management.....	\$56,553 69

Included in the repairs is the cost of reconstructing the hydraulic aqueduct, providing spare gates for the mountain locks, and furnishing materials for the construction of other gates, and the making further canal repairs, amounting to \$6,367. Of the foregoing cost of making the repairs, there has been levied and collected from vessels, for damages done by them to the gates and other works of the canal, \$2,267.80. Notwithstanding this heavy outlay, the expenditure for repairs has been \$6,238 less than last year.

In the management there is also a decrease in favor of this year amounting to \$3,390; making a total decrease in this Schedule for this year, against that of last year, of \$9,628.

Schedule No. 4 shews the water power and other property leased on this canal, with the erections, &c.

The amount of property and water power leased is....	\$8,988.43
The amount collected in 1861 is.....	8,967.20
The arrears remaining due to 1st-December, are.....	6,266.17

The sums shewn as the annual rent are the aggregate of the Leases. In several cases the premises have been abandoned, and no water used for some time; the lessees having become insolvent, the premises allowed to fall into a state of ruin or otherwise damaged.—In all such, the arrears shewn upon the schedule cannot be collected, and must be looked

upon as bad debts. Where it is practicable to collect the arrears, legal steps are being taken to effect that object; and where not, the department to resume possession of the premises.

Schedule No. 5 shews the land, &c., disposed of—not being required for Canal purposes. To enforce the collection of these arrears, legal steps are taken.

Schedule No. 6 gives the vessels upon which penalties have been imposed in consequence of infringements of the Canal regulations by them.

Schedule No. 7 (not printed) gives an approximate estimate of the probable cost of making the Canal repairs for 1862, amounting to \$20,000. In this estimate is included the probable cost of the authorized, amounting to \$7,290, viz.:

- Swing bridges with approaches over the Lock and Canal at Port Robinson.
- Approaches and fenders to the Quaker and Buyer bridges.
- Swing bridges with approaches over the Canal at Marshville.
- Staunching the Dunnville dam.
- Protection piles at Sulphur Creek and Haldimand waste weirs.

Appended is a statement shewing the revenue collected for the last three years; it being 39 per cent over that of last year.

The number of sailing vessels and steamers which have passed through the Canal this year is 4,315, being 571 more than last year, and 430 more than during any previous year.

Trusting that the above, with the accompanying Schedules, will afford all the necessary information required from me,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. D. WOODRUFF.

(Signed)

To T. TRUDEAU, Esq.
Secretary of Public Works,
Quebec.

WELLAND CANAL.

TABLE OF ITS REVENUE FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

PORT OF COLLECTION.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Colborne	81,305.63	116,033.55	174,474.27
Robinson	2,804.20	3,502.78	4,775.37
Maitland	1,152.29	1,685.31	6,912.37
Dunnville	3,667.33	5,261.40	5,918.93
St. Catherines.....	1,251.78	1,259.71	1,412.10
Dalhousie	33,964.55	37,477.90	36,276.45
	124,145.78	165,220.65	229,709.49
Collected on Rents.....	10,545.91	7,666.97	8,967.20
Do. on Lands, &c., sold.....	200.00	1,737.07	25.00
Do. on Fines and damages.....	4,176.82	2,116.10	2,267.80
	139,068.51	176,760.79	241,029.49

Number of sailing Vessels and Steamers passed through the Canal for 8 years.

	Vessels.
In 1854.....	3,690
— 1855.....	3,816
— 1856.....	3,885
— 1857.....	3,604
— 1858.....	3,726
— 1859.....	2,589
— 1860.....	3,744
— 1861.....	4,315

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULES 4 TO 6 INCLUSIVE.

Annual Rents of Water Power—Lands sold—Fines and Damages, etc.

WELLAND CANAL

SCHEDULE No. 4.—Statement showing the annual rents of Water Power leased, and the rents of other property situated on the line of the WELLAND CANAL, with yearly rent, together with arrears of rent, the amounts of payments made in 1861, with balance due 1st December.

Where situated.	OWNERS.	Owners or Occupants.	Description of Machinery.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Arrears, to 1st July, 1861.	Amount of Payments, to 1st Dec., 1861.	Balance due on Rents to 1st Dec., 1861.	REMARKS.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Port Dalhousie ...	Robert Laurie & Co...	R. Laurie & Co.....	1st Run Stones..... 2nd do 3rd do Coin Cracker..... Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	60 00 50 00 50 00 10 00 20 00 7 30	197 30	197 30		
do	R. & J. Laurie	R. & J. Laurie.....	1st Run Stones..... 3rd do at \$50 each. Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	60 90 150 80 20 00 10 00	197 30	197 30		
do	R. & J. Laurie	R. & J. Laurie.....	Lot 1/2 acre.....	240 00	240 00	240 00		
do	R. Morrison.....	W. Donaldson & Co.....	1st Saw..... 1 Circular Saw..... Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	80 00 10 00 20 00 5 00	20 00	20 00		
do	Alex. Muir.....	A. Muir.....	Flotting Dock, \$ 76. Dry Dock, 100.....	121 00	363 00	197 50	165 50	(\$40 was deducted from the amount before shown, in consequence of 1 circular saw not having been used as per letter, No. 36, 140, 3rd April, 1861.
do	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross.....	Donaldson & Co.....	Dry Dock and Service Ground	176 00	176 00	176 00		
				100 00	100 00	50 00	50 00	

do	George A. Clarke.....	George A. Clarke.....	Wharf	80 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	
do	James Mavor.....	John Johnson.....	Lot.....	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	In hands of Solicitors for collection.
Lock No. 2.....	John L. Rannoy.....	Bank of U. Canada.....	1st Run Stone..... 4th do at \$50.....	60 00 200 00	650 00	650 00	650 00	Mill burnt.
St. Catharines.....	St. Catharine's Water Power Co.....	St. Catharine's Water Power Co.....	Surp's water from Lock 11 to 3	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	
do	Calvin Phelps.....	Morris & Neelon.....	Special Leases.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	
Lock No. 4.....	Calvin Phelps.....	Morris & Neelon.....	Wharf	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	
Lock No. 5.....	Richard Collier.....	H. H. Collier.....	1st Saw..... Small Machinery, 2nd Saw..... Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	80 00 60 00 20 00 7 06	167 66	167 66	167 66	
Lock No. 10.....	Thomas Towers.....	John Smith & Co.....	1st Run Stones..... 2nd do Coin Cracker..... Ground Rent.....	60 00 50 00 10 00 20 00	140 00	140 00	140 00	
Lock No. 22 to 11	Welland Canal Loan Co	W.G. Canal Loan Co.	For Surplus water passing through Welland Canal with stipulations..... Deduct privileges granted to Gordon and McKay, at Waste Weirs of Locks 12, 13 and 14, for cotton factory, from 1st July, 1860.	720 00	480 00	480 00	480 00	
Locks 12, 13 & 14	Gordon & Mackay.....	Gordon & Mackay.....	For all the Surplus water passing at the Weir of Locks No. 12, 13 and 14.	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	
			Carried over.....	2931 96	3613 96	2038 46	975 50	

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE No. 4.—Statement showing the Annual Rents of Water Power leased, &c.—Continued.

Where situated.	OWNERS.	Owners or Occupants.	Description of Machinery.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent with Arrears to 1st July, 1861.	Amount of Payments to 1st Dec., 1861.	Balance due on Rents to 1st Dec., 1861.	REMARKS.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Lock No. 15.....	John Brown.....	John Brown.....	<i>Brought forward</i> 1 Run of Stone with Cracker Additional power..... Ground Rent.....	2931 96 60 00 30 00 20 00	3613 96	2638 46	975 50	
Lock No. 20.....	W. B. Hendershot.....	W. B. Hendershot.....	1st Saw..... 2nd Saw..... 1 Circ. Saw for edging Boards Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	160 00 80 00 60 00 16 00 20 00 5 00	160 00	160 00		
Lock No. 21.....	William Beatty.....	William Beatty.....	1st Saw..... 2nd Saw..... 3 Circular Saws at \$16 each. Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	181 00 80 00 90 00 48 00 20 00 8 00	181 00		181 00	
Lock No. 22.....	William Beatty.....	William Beatty.....	Wheel for grinding Bark &c. Interest on cost of Flume.....	216 00 60 00 3 60	216 00	210 00		
Lock No. 23.....	W. H. Ward.....	Commercial Bank.....	1st Saw..... 2nd Saw..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	63 60 80 00 90 00 6 00	63 60	63 60		
				146 00	657 00	657 00		

do	W. H. Ward.....	John McDonagh.....	2 Planing Machines and 3 Circular Saws.....	50 00	250 00	250 00		Rent paid to 1st Jan'y, 1862.
do	John Brown.....	John Brown.....	Wharf Lot.....	40 00	100 00	100 00		
Lock No. 24.....	Jacob Keefer.....	Oswald's Assignees.....	1st Run of Stone..... 2nd, 3rd and 4th do at \$50 each Interest on cost of Flume.....	60 00 150 00 12 00				
do	Brown & Ross.....	John Brown.....	1st Run of Stones..... 2nd do..... Ground Rent.....	222 00 60 00 50 00 20 00	111 00	111 00		
do	Park & Cowan.....	D. Thompson's Estate.....	1st Run of Stones..... 2nd and 3rd do at \$50 each	130 00 60 00 100 00	185 00	195 00		
Lock No. 25.....	Alex. Christy.....	J. Woodward's Estate.....	1st Run Stones..... 2nd and 3rd do at \$50 each	160 00 60 00 100 00	240 00	160 00	80 00	Mill burnt.
do	John Brown.....	John Brown.....	1st Run Stones with Cracker Ground Rent.....	160 00 60 00 20 00	340 00		240 00	Mill shnt down, no water used.
Thorold.....	Nulty & Woodward.....	Assignees.....	Cotton Factory, use of Water	80 00 100 00	80 00	80 00		
Allanburgh.....	Wright & Duncan.....	Morris & Neeloa.....	1st Run Stones..... 2nd and 3rd do at \$50 each. Carding Machine..... Additional Run Stone..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	60 00 100 00 50 00 50 00 60 67	250 00		250 00	No water used for this year, and the proceedings stayed for the collection of the arrears as per letter No. 37567, of the 18th July, 1861.
			<i>Carried over</i>	320 67	6357 56	4631 06	1726 50	

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE No. 4.—Statement showing the Annual Rents of Water Power leased, &c.—Continued.

Where situated.	OWNERS.	Owners or Occupants.	Description of Machinery.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent with Arrears to 1st July, 1861.	Amount of Payments to 1st Dec., 1861.	Balance due on Rents to 1st Dec., 1861.	REMARKS.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Marshville	John Graybiel	M. Graybiel	Brought forward	7,124 53	11,312 47	7,400 31	3,912 16	Leases failed, and no Water used for several years, and up to October, present proprietor has paid arrears up to time of stoppage and allowed further time for settlement.
Broad Creek	L. McCallum	L. McCallum	2 Run Stones and Ground Rent	160 00	160 00	160 00		
			Upright Saw	80 00				
			2 Circular Saws at \$50 each	32 00				
			Ground Rent	20 00				
			Interest on cost of Flume	11 00				
Pt. Maitland	Imack & Hiekes	L. McCallum	1st Run Stones	143 00	143 00	143 00		
			2nd do at \$50 each	60 00				
			Ground Rent	50 00				
			Interest on cost of Flume	8 00				
Dunaville	Jacob Turner	R. Chambers	1st Run Stones	138 00	897 00	276 00	621 00	
			2nd do	60 00				
			1st Saw	50 00				
			2nd do	80 00				
			Ground Rent	20 00				
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	270 00				
				90 00				
do	Samuel Darling		1st Run Stones	180 00	180 00	180 00		
			2nd do	60 00				
				50 00				

do	Lewis J. Weatherly	A. R. Carpenter	Ground Rent	20 00	86 67	86 67		Machinery removed from Mill and premises abandoned. No rent carried forward for this year.
			Less, until Lake Erie level be adopted	130 00				
			3 Carding Machines, 1 Fulling Mill, 1 Loom and Spinner and two Turning Lathes	43 33				
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	80 67				
				80 00				
				26 66				
			1 Saw	53 34	53 34	53 34		
			Ground Rent	80 00				
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	20 00				
				100 00				
do	H. Mitteleberger	McTudoe & Gordon	Ground Rent	33 33	77 34	77 34		
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	66 67				
			1st Saw	80 00				
			2nd do	60 00				
			3 Circular Saws at \$16 each	48 00				
			Ground Rent	20 00				
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	208 00				
				69 33				
				138 67	385 67	385 67		
do	Chisholm & Minor	Bank of U. Canada	1st Run Stones	60 00				
			2nd and 3rd do at \$50 each	100 00				
			Ground Rent	20 00				
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	180 00				
				60 00				
do	A. S. St. John	T. C. Street	Ground Rent	120 00	960 00	960 00		
			Less 3, until Lake Erie level be adopted	60 00				
				8,210 88	14,255 49	8,378 66	960 00	
			Carried over				5,878 82	

Mill burnt and no rent carried forward since the 1st Jan'y, 1860.

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE No. 4.—Statement shewing the Annual Rents of Water Power leased, &c.—Continued.

Where situated.	OWNERS.	Owners or Occupants.	Description of Machinery.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent with Arrears to 1st July, 1861.	Amount of Payments to 1st Dec., 1861.	Balance due on Rents, to 1st Dec., 1861.	REMARKS.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Dunaville.....	J. Brown & W. H. Merritt, Jr.....	John Brown.....	Brought forward..... 1st Run Stones with Cracker. Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	8,210 38 80 00 20 00 13 00	14,255 49	8,376 66	5,878 82	
Haldimand.....	John Oldfield.....	J. Oldfield.....	1st Saw..... 2nd do..... 1 Circular Saw..... Ground Rent..... Less 4, until Lake Erie level be adopted..... Additional machinery; 1 gang upright Saws; 1 Planing Machine; 3 Circular Saws for finishing; 1 for cross-cutting; 1 for bolting and 1 for sawing butts.....	113 00 80 00 60 00 16 00 20 00 176 00 58 66 117 34	226 00	226 00		
do	J. Clarke & Brothers.....	Thomas C. Street.....	1st Saw..... Ground Rent..... Less 4, until Lake Erie level be adopted.....	237 34 80 00 20 00 100 00 33 33	237 34		337 34	Mill burnt.
do	J. C. & H. R. Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick & Co.....	1 Run Stone.....	66 67 60 00	100 00		100 00	Mill fallen into decay.

do	J. Beatty & R. Band.....	J. Beatty's Estate.....	Ground Rent..... Less 4, until Lake Erie level be adopted..... 2nd and 3rd Run Stone at \$50..... 1st Run Stones..... 2nd do..... Ground Rent..... Interest on cost of Flume.....	20 00 80 00 26 66 53 34 100 00 153 34 60 00 50 00 20 00 19 20 149 20	153 34			
Pt. Colborne	Adam R. Scholfield.....	B. & L. H. Railway.....	Wharf Lot	25 00	149 20	149 20		
do	John Gordon.....	John Gordon.....	Wood Yard.....	25 00	37 50		37 50	
Pt. Robinson	Robt. Elliot.....	R. Elliot.....	Ground Rent of Storehouse from 1st October, 1853 to 1st July, 1860, at \$8 per year		12 50		12 50	
do	J. Donaldson.....	J. Donaldson.....	Ground Rent of Storehouse, formerly R. Elliot, from 1st July, 1860, to 1st July, 1861, at per year.....	8 00	51 00	54 00		Transferred to J. Donaldson.
				8 00	8 00	8 00		
				3988 43	15233 37	8967 20	6266 17	

(Signed,)

THOMAS ADAMS,
Payr. Clerk.

(Signed,) S. D. WOODRUFF,
Supr. Welland Canal.

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE No. 5.—Schedule of Lands, &c., on the Welland Canal, sold to sundry persons, with the amount of Sales and Interest to 1st December, 1861, amount paid to 1st December, 1861, and the balance remaining due on the 1st December.

PURCHASERS.	Number of Lot.	Where situated.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Amount of Interest to 1st Dec., 1861.	Amount of Sale and Interest to 1st Dec., 1861.	Amount paid to 1st Dec., 1859.	Amount paid in 1861 to 1st Dec.	Balance due the 1st December, 1861.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
James R. Benson, on behalf of Hydraulic Co.....		Lots below Thorold.	211 a. 1 r. 17 per.	8,454 25	4,672 06	13,126 31	2,010 85		11,115 46	
Municipality of the County of Welland.....	Part of lot No. 27	Lands in Wainfleet.	10,796 acres	12,912 00	5,866 03	18,778 03	3,309 56		15,468 47	
		do Humberstone	2,048 do							
		do do	68 do							
Mark Bryant	Purchase of old	timber in Hydraulic	Aqueduct.....	25 00		25 00		25 00		
				21,391 25	10,538 09	31,929 34	5,820 41	25 00	26,583 93	

(Signed,) S. D. WOODRUFF,
Superintendent, Welland Canal.
 (Signed,) THOMAS ADAMS,
Paymaster and Clerk.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
 St. Catharines, December 19th, 1861.

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE No. 6—STATEMENT shewing the amount of Fines and Damages levied, the amount paid to the 1st December, 1861, and the Balance remaining due on the 1st December, 1861:—

Year.	Date.	Descrip- tion of vessel, &c.	Name of vessel, &c.	Amount of Fines levied.	Amount of damages levied.	Am't. paid to 1st Dec., 1861.	Bal'ncedue 1st Dec., 1861.	Rem'tks.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1857...	April 22	Schooner...	'S. H. Lathrop'.....	00 00	2560 00	00 00	2560 00	
"	" 30	Steamer...	'St. Nicholas'.....	80 00	4800 00	00 00	4880 00	
"	May 27	Schooner...	'Wilson'.....	00 00	5 00	5 00	00 00	
1859...	April 30	do	'Mehagan'.....	00 00	1953 00	00 00	1953 00	
"	May 30	do	'Amelia'.....	00 00	1246 00	00 00	1246 00	
"	Nov. 26	Propeller...	'Kentucky'.....	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
1860...	May 16	Schooner...	'Cuba'.....	00 00	10 00	00 00	10 00	
"	Sept. 19	do	'Lucy A. Blossom'..	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
"	Oct. 24	do	'Echo'.....	10 00	00 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 24	Steamer...	'Ranger'.....	00 00	20 00	20 00	00 00	
"	Nov. 12	Schooner...	'W. F. Allan'.....	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
"	Nov. 30	do	'Chas. T. Rich- mond'.....	00 00	20 00	20 00	00 00	
1861...	Feb. 13		Repairs tenders, &c. Colborne Railway Bridge.....	00 00	48 00	48 00	00 00	
"	April 11	Schooner...	'Bermuda'.....	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 11	do	'Sov. of the Lakes'..	00 00	8 00	8 00	00 00	
"	" 15	do	'Clayton'.....	00 00	2 00	2 00	00 00	
"	" 17	do	'Ménéshah'.....	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 18	Tug.....	'E. P. Dorr'.....	20 00	00 00	20 00	00 00	
"	" 19	Schooner...	'Mathew McNair'...	00 00	8 00	8 00	00 00	
"	May 3	Propeller...	'Bay State'.....	00 00	8 00	8 00	00 00	
"	" 14	Schooner...	'Henry Hagar'.....	00 00	22 00	00 00	22 00	
"	" 23	do	'Minnesota'.....	60 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 23	Propeller...	'Akron'.....	10 00	00 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 27	Schooner...	'Comely'.....	00 00	5 00	5 00	00 00	
"	" 27	Propeller...	'Jefferson'.....	00 00	2 00	2 00	00 00	
"	June 3	Scow.....	'J. Carl'.....	4 00	00 00	4 00	00 00	
"	" 7	Schooner...	'Chieftain'.....	00 00	67 00	67 00	00 00	
"	" 11	Steamer...	'Geo. Moffatt'.....	20 00	00 00	20 00	00 00	
"	" 11	Schooner...	'Sardinia'.....	5 00	00 00	5 00	00 00	
"	" 11	do	'Cuyahoga'.....	00 00	25 00	25 00	00 00	
"	" 15	do	'Atlantic'.....	5 00	00 00	5 00	00 00	
"	" 21	do	'R. Campbell'.....	00 00	5 00	5 00	00 00	
"	" 22	Propeller...	'Ontario'.....	00 00	2 00	2 00	00 00	
"	" 26	Schooner...	'Hyphen'.....	00 00	15 00	00 00	15 00	
"	July 9	do	'Frank Stuart'.....	00 00	8 00	8 00	00 00	
"	" 10	do	'Wm. B. Ogden'.....	00 00	15 00	15 00	00 00	
"	" 10	Barque...	'Canada'.....	00 00	38 00	38 00	00 00	
"	" 18	Schooner...	'Sweet Home'.....	00 00	40 00	40 00	00 00	
"	" 22	do	'R. Campbell'.....	00 00	40 00	40 00	00 00	
"	" 25	Propeller...	'Akron'.....	10 00	00 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 26	do	'Buckeye'.....	00 00	32 00	32 00	00 00	
"	" 31	Schooner...	'J. G. Beard'.....	40 00	00 00	40 00	00 00	
"	August 20	do	'T. F. Parke'.....	00 00	40 00	40 00	00 00	
"	" 21	do	'T. F. Parke'.....	00 00	20 00	20 00	00 00	
			Carried over.....	204 00	1124 00	642 00	10686 00	

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE No. 6.—STATEMENT shewing the amount of Fines and Damages levied, the amount paid to the 1st December, 1861, and the Balance remaining due on the 1st December, 1861:—

Year.	Date.	Descrip- tion of vessel, &c.	Name of vessel, &c.	Amount of Fines levied.	Amount of damages levied.	Am't. paid to 1st Dec., 1861.	Bal'nce due 1st Dec., 1861.	Rem'rks
			<i>Brought forward..</i>	204 00	\$ cts. 11124 00	\$ cts. 642 00	\$ cts. 10636 00	
1861...	Aug. 22.....	Schooner..	'Darrien'	25 00	00 00	25 00	00 00	
"	" 22..	(Raft).....	Thos. Forsyth.....	00 00	37 48	37 48	00 00	
"	" 22..	(do)	'E. Deedes'.....	00 00	30 00	30 00	00 00	
"	Sept. 22.....	Schooner..	'Mary Frances'.....	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
"	" 9.....	(Raft).....	'J. Cameron'	00 00	160 00	160 00	00 00	
"	" 19.....	(do)	'E. Deedes'	00 00	116 00	116 00	00 00	
"	" 20.....	Schooner.	'Buckingham'.....	00 00	84 00	84 00	00 00	
"	Oct. 2.....	do	'Harriet Ross'.....	00 00	1123 32	1123 32	00 00	
"	Nov. 3.....	Tug	'Eva'	00 00	30 00	30 00	00 00	
"	" 16.....	Schooner..	'Queen City'.....	00 00	10 00	10 00	00 00	
				\$229 00	\$12724 80	\$2267 80	\$10636 00	

(Signed,)

S. D. WOODRUFF,
Superintendent Welland Canal.

(Signed,)

THOMAS ADAMS,
Paymaster and Clerk.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
ST. CATHERINES, December 19th, 1861.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER OF LACHINE AND BEAUHARNOIS CANALS.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th January, 1862.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the following annual report on the works under my charge, for the year ending the 31st December, 1861:

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

This canal was opened, for the passage of vessels, on the 24th day of April, and closed on the third day of December: making a navigable season of two hundred and twenty-four days. During this time the trade was only interrupted eighteen hours, caused by the steamer "Walter Shanly" coming in contact and carrying away the lower gates at lock No. 13; this accident occurred on the 14th day of October.

The cost of repairs on this canal has been much larger than was anticipated, caused in part by the large increase in the trade, and by the freshets of last winter, and almost constant rains during a large portion of the summer, which had the tendency to soften the bank, causing slides in the outer slopes and injury to the slope walls, and clogging up the ditches. That portion of the dykes on Grand Isle and through Hungry Bay, which was nearly destroyed by the storms of November, 1860, has been thoroughly rebuilt, and well protected with stone; they are now in good order.

The main dam at the head of the canal still requires constant attention and repairs.

The main banks have been maintained in the usual good order, and some 4,200 feet in length of the west bank at the basin below the guard lock raised some twenty inches in height, and the face well protected with stone. Many portions of the other banks are low and should be raised next season. The inside face of the bank above and below the weirs at locks 11, 12, and 13, should also be protected with stone.

The culverts and ditches have also received especial attention and a thorough cleaning, which now forms a large item in the annual expenditure for repairs; they are now in good order.

The superstructure of the pier and breakwater at Grosse Point, has been substantially rebuilt, and will, no doubt, be of great service to vessels trading on this route. The superstructure of the pier at the upper entrance of the canal is in a decayed and ruinous state, and must be rebuilt. The wharves and pier at the lower entrance are in good order, but they did not afford sufficient accommodation for the increased trade of the past season. Should this increase prove permanent, it will be necessary to extend the south pier some 300 feet for its accommodation, which can be done at a small expense.

The locks are generally in good order. The walls, from surface water in the lower reaches, should (if the weather is suitable) be pointed before opening the canal next spring.

The gates and fixtures, with but few exceptions, are in good working order. A new pair have been inserted at the lower recess of lock No. 6, and the old gates hauled out and thoroughly repaired. A new foot-bridge is required for one of the upper gates. New friction rollers have been placed in the lower gates at lock No. 7. One of the upper gates at lock No. 8 requires a new foot-bridge; these upper gates are old, but with care they may last another season. The upper gates at lock No. 10 have been renewed with a pair of old repaired gates that were held in reserve as spare gates. The friction rollers in the lower gates at lock No. 11 must be renewed. New friction rollers have to be inserted in the lower gates at lock No. 12; a new foot-bridge is required on one of the upper gates. The lower gates at lock No. 13, that were broken by the steamer "Wal-

ter Shanly," have been hauled out and are being repaired. Portions of the retaining walls above and below locks Nos. 11, 12, and 13, should be rebuilt before opening the canal next season.

There are now but two pairs of spare lower gates in this canal, and one pair under repairs, with one pair of spare upper gates on hand, and two pairs under contract; making in all three full sets, which under ordinary circumstances should be sufficient; but in order to be fully prepared for any emergency, at least one new pair should be provided for the guard lock, and one full sett for lock No. 8.

The swing bridges at locks 7, 8, 10, and 13, have been repaired, and timber will be prepared this winter for repairing those at locks Nos. 11, 12, and 14.

The ferry scows are in good order. The docking at landings of No. 1 must be rebuilt.

The waste weirs and farm bridges are generally in good order. The expense of maintenance for the incoming year will be light.

The lock house will only require ordinary repairs.

Statements in detail of the amounts collected for fines and damages amounting to \$1,278.18 cts., and an estimate of the probable amount required for ordinary repairs, amounting to \$7,765 will be forwarded herewith.

LACHINE CANAL.

This canal was opened on the 24th day of April and closed for the season on the 4th day of December, giving a navigable season of 225 days, which has been one of the most prosperous on record.

Early in the month of April it became quite evident that the old flour sheds would not afford sufficient accommodation for that branch of the trade; these circumstances having been represented to the department, instructions were received for the erection of temporary flour sheds and for planking the angle between basins 2 and 3.

The work was at once commenced, and the angle, containing 2,500 square feet, planked, and two sheds erected; which increased the shed accommodation 13,680 square feet, and was considered a great acquisition to that branch of the trade; all of which incurred an expenditure of \$2836.29.

The booms for the timber basin at Lachine, referred to in report for 1860, were fully completed, and brought into use in the month of May, which has given general satisfaction to that branch of the trade, and at the same time, protects the navigable channel from obstructions by floating timber or rafts.

The work connected with the enlargement of the rock cut near Lachine was commenced early in July, and five drilling machines, driven by horse-power, kept at work until the month of November. A large number of derricks were also erected, and preparations made for coffer-dams, for pumping, &c., as soon as the water should be shut out of the canal, which was done on the fifth of December, when the work was vigorously commenced, and is now progressing satisfactorily.

The pier at the head of Lock No. 4 was extended 135 feet during the months of February and March, and is also a great improvement to navigation at the point.

The pier head at Lachine is still in an unfinished state; but such portions of the main walls as were found defective have been efficiently repaired.

The mechanical structures connected with this canal have been maintained in good working order: the lower gates at lock No. 4 have been removed and a new pier inserted; the old gates will be hauled out and repaired this winter. New bumping posts and fender timbers have been prepared for Locks Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and those at 3 and 4 brought into use. A portion of the north wing wall, at the upper entrance of lock No. 4, has been badly shaken and broken by vessels striking it while entering the lock, and must be taken down and rebuilt before opening the canal. The chamber and lower wing walls of lock No. 2 should be pointed, and the timber breast at the head of the lock repaired and strengthened. New fender timbers are required for the gates at Locks Nos. 3 and 4. The lower mitre sills of these locks have suffered severely by heavy laden vessels striking them, and must also be repaired and partially removed. There are five pairs of spare gates in reserve on this canal.

On examining the bridges, the bottom timbers in all of them are found to be more or less decayed. The timber for repairing the Montreal and Wellington street bridges is now being prepared,—the other three may pass another season with ordinary repairs. A portion of the east end of the centre pier at Brewster's bridge must be rebuilt. A new towing path bridge is required across the old canal at Lachine. Two coverings of 3 inch plank have been worn through by the traffic over the Wellington bridge during the past season, and it is now quite evident that this bridge cannot safely accommodate the traffic between Point St. Charles and the city.

Plans for a new bridge above lock No. 3 were prepared and forwarded to the department early in the season, which, if constructed, would relieve the Wellington bridge, and, at the same time, afford a great and much required accommodation to the west end of the city.

The weirs for regulating the water at Lachine and Montreal, are in good order. The race leading from the weir at the lower end of basin No. 2 will require repairs. Great detention has been experienced on the reaches below locks 3 and 4, in consequence of low-water, caused principally by the large amount of water drawn from the canal by the mills on the south side of basin No. 2, and from the incapacity of the regulating-weirs at locks Nos. 3 and 4. Plans and specifications for the construction of suitable piers at these locks have been prepared, and the work is about being placed under contract, which, when completed, will afford sufficient facilities for passing all the water that can be supplied through the canal; but it will still be necessary to fix some limits to the amount of water these mills are entitled to use, before the navigation can be properly maintained.

The difficulty of passing the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge is still much complained of. This difficulty arises from the pier being placed in the centre of the channel, without removing the slopes of the banks a sufficient distance above and below to enable large class vessels to pass without grounding.

The banks, slopes, walls, wharves, and flour sheds will only require ordinary repairs.

The wharfage accommodation at the Montreal terminus of the canal was found quite too limited for the trade of the past season.

The completion of St. Gabriel basin, in accordance with the plan and specification prepared during the past season, would be quite sufficient for all present demands, and at the same time afford available space for additional grain and flour stores which must be provided before forwarders on the St. Lawrence can compete successfully with other routes. Basin No. 2 should also be deepened to 16 feet, when it would admit the largest portion of sea-going vessels that now visit Montreal, when they could receive their cargoes of flour or grain directly from the mills, stores, or flour sheds on that basin.

The dredge has been employed a large portion of the season in this basin, from which about 1,600 cubic yards have been excavated, and there is still more to be done.

This basin has been gradually filling up for years; the current is now so great that the largest portion of the silt and sediment floating in the canal is brought down to this basin, where it settles; and some portions that were dredged in 1860 will require cleaning again in 1862.

The dredge and scows will require caulking, the upper portion of the dredge to be painted, and the engine repaired.

The wall in front of the mills should be pointed and grouted as early in the spring as the weather will admit of.

Statements of the amounts collected for fines and damages, amounting to \$626.70, with an estimate of the probable cost of repairs for 1862, amounting to \$9,420.00, will be found enclosed.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

This canal was opened on the 25th day of April, and closed for the season on the third day of December. During this time, the trade was interrupted four days. The first delay was caused by the barge No. 11, of Sorel, striking the lower gates of the entrance lock at Chambly, which rendered it necessary to insert a new pair, causing a delay of two days, viz: the second and third of September. The second delay took place on the first and second days of October, caused by an old steam dredging vessel sinking in lock No. 5.

While the trade on the St. Lawrence canals has increased fully 50 per cent. during the current year, it has decreased in about the same ratio on this canal, caused by the unsettled state of the markets for lumber in the neighboring States.

A heavy expense was necessarily incurred during the past winter in protecting the canal banks from damage by floods caused by the great depth of snow and sudden thaws, which often filled the canal in a single night, so that it overflowed the banks.

A by-wash has since been built at the mouth of Wood's creek, which will allow the water from the creek to pass directly into the river, instead of filling the canal during the winter, as formerly.

A new pair of lock-gates for the entrance lock at Chambly, have also been built, and brought into use; some 360 feet length of wharf at St. Johns has been thoroughly repaired. A landing wharf at Chambly has also been built, and such other general repairs made to the banks and mechanical structures as were found necessary for the maintenance of navigation. A large amount of deposit was also removed from the canal bottom previous to its being opened last spring.

The locks are generally in good order. The upper wings and recess walls of locks Nos. 1 and 7 leak badly, and will soon have to be rebuilt, but will stand for another year. New lower gates for lock No. 8 are now being built by the lock and bridge tenders.

The upper gates at lock No. 1 must also be removed, and a new pair that are now on hand inserted at lock No. 4, and the upper gates repaired. The mitre side of lock No. 5 is also out of repair.

The bottom timbers of bridges Nos. 6 and 8 must be renewed, and Nos. 4 and 5 repaired.

The bottom of Fryer's by-wash must also be thoroughly examined and repaired.

There is still some 250 feet of the superstructure of the wharf at St. John's that is quite rotten, and should be repaired.

Should the trade over this route resume the former activity, much difficulty would be experienced by large heavy laden square bottomed vessels grounding on the deposit collected at the foot of slopes which extend far into the channel. The deposit is constantly accumulating, and its removal before opening the canal in the spring will be very expensive and difficult, caused by the large amount of surface water flowing into the canal at that season; it will, therefore, be necessary to remove it during the season of navigation by dredging.

A detailed estimate of the probable cost of repairs for 1862, amounting to \$6,820 with a statement of the amount collected for fines, damages, &c., amounting to \$201.91, will be found herewith.

ST. OUR'S LOCK AND DAM.

The navigation opened on the 16th day of April, and closed on the 3rd day of December.

The piers above and below the lock, and that portion of the dam east of the lock, were more or less damaged by the high water last April. These piers are but temporary structures: they are built on piles driven some ten feet apart in line of the pier, with a chamber, filled with stone, placed above line of low water to prevent them from raising;—the top of the piles are connected with caps on which the floor on longitudinal timbers rest; many of the timbers above low water line are quite rotten, and will no longer safely resist the force of ice and water in the spring, or concussions caused by vessels during the season of navigation, without being thoroughly repaired and strengthened.

The damages caused by high water have all been repaired. The old lock gates hauled out and taken apart, and the irons saved; the timbers in the segments of the upper gates have been renewed, a new anchor timber placed above the dam, and 170 toises of stone used in protecting and strengthening the dam and west side of the Island. More would have been done had the water fallen as usual during the latter part of the season; but the stormy weather and high water rendered it very dangerous and difficult approaching the dam for the purpose of unloading the stones when they were required.

The protection walls at each end of the dam are in good order. The west side of the Island is now well protected. The dam requires constant attention, and its stability de-

pende very much on the protection or apron cribs being efficiently maintained. The apron cribs near the west abutment were filled in 1860, and those at the east abutment in 1861; the centre portion will require filling in 1862. Cavities are annually found immediately above the crib work of the dam, which appear to have been formed by leakage through the dam. Some 15 toise of stone have been used for filling these holes during the past season.

The estimate of the probable cost of repairs for 1862, amounting to \$2,950, will be found herewith.

ST. ANNE'S LOCK DAM.

The navigation at this point was opened on the 27th day of April, and successfully maintained until the second day of December, when it was permanently closed by ice for the season.

The unusual high water of last May caused considerable damage to the main pier or dam above the lock; the plank covering was so much decayed that a great portion of it was torn up and destroyed. The top timbers, on the outside of the Dam between the Lock and first angle above, were also swept away by the water.

In order to pass vessels, slashboards were placed on the gates to prevent the flow of water while vessels were being locked; and guard-posts placed at the head of the Lock, and on the pier.

The upper gates have been removed, and a new pair inserted; the old gates hauled out and the iron stripped off, and the sound timber used in the repairs.

The capstans formerly used for working the gates have been removed, and crabs, such as are used on the St. Lawrence canals, substituted, which work well, and effect an annual saving of about 420 dollars in working expenses. Some 550 feet of the long pier above the lock has been repaired, and covered with 3 inch plank; and 200 feet of the docking for supporting the embankment on the river side of the lock rebuilt, and the dock facing the mill-race, commenced in 1860, fully completed.

The watch-house for the lockmen has also been rebuilt, and the bridge and upper portion of the lock-gates painted. These works may now be considered in good order, and will only require ordinary repairs in 1862.

The superstructure of the guide-piers on the shoal, about a mile above the lock, should be rebuilt next season, and filled with stone; which can be done at a cost of about \$800.00.

A statement of the probable cost of repairs for 1862, amounting to \$915.00, will be forwarded herewith.

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

These canals were opened to the trade on the third day of May, and uninterruptedly maintained until the 29th day of November, when they were closed for the season.

When the management of these canals was assumed by the Provincial Government, they were found in a dilapidated and ruinous condition; the mechanical structures were fast going to decay, and many portions of the channel were filling up with silt and sediment. Large quantities of this sediment have since been removed, and such temporary repairs only made to the mechanical structures as were found absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the trade.

Previous to opening these canals last spring, portions of the old sluice frames and gates were removed and new balance beams placed in a few of the old gates, with such other repairs as it was thought would make them last the season.

Three passing places were made in the narrow portion of the Grenville canal, and the bottom cleaned at such points as most required it.

During the season of navigation, such repairs only have been made as were absolutely necessary, and consisted mainly in raising and protecting the banks at a few important points; lifting boulders from the channel at head of the Grenville canal, raising and maintaining the north river dam, repairing fences and roads, with such repairs to the lock-gates and fixtures as were absolutely required.

A few men are now employed in examining and repairing the lock and sluice gates, with the view of putting them in working order for the incoming season.

The maintenance of these canals in an efficient state, is of great importance to that portion of the Province drained by the Ottawa river, and even a temporary obstruction would be considered a great calamity. They also form a very important connection in the inland route between eastern and western Canada, and in the event of war with the neighboring States, now so much spoken of, their inefficiency might prove a national calamity.

There is not a pair of spare gates now on hand, and the old gates on the entire line are more or less decayed, and may give way at any moment, or break when most required. I would therefore respectfully suggest that at least three full sets of new gates be built during the present winter, and arranged so as to make them available for the largest number of locks, viz:—one set for the Carillon Canal; one set for the large and one set for the small locks on the Grenville canal. The banks at many points are but little above water-line;—they should be raised, and the bottom thoroughly cleaned before opening the Canal next spring.

A statement of the amount collected for fines and damages, amounting to \$32.00, with an estimate of the probable cost of repairs for 1862, will be forwarded herewith, amounting to \$3600.00.

NORTH RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The navigation of this river, between the village of St. Andrews and the Ottawa river was obstructed by a shoal of rocks and boulders at a point known as Johnson's Rapids about one mile below St. Andrews, which prevented vessels passing that point at seasons of low water. The work of opening a channel across this shoal was commenced in July by the Superintendent of the Carillon and Grenville canals, who has succeeded in lifting the boulders and opening a channel of fifty feet in width, with five feet water across the shoal, so that vessels drawing four feet six inches can pass over it at all seasons, which at present is thought to be quite sufficient for the business of that locality. This improvement was made at a cost of \$681.51

I am, Sir,

Your obt. Servant,

T. TRUDEAU, Esquire,
Secretary Public Works. }

(Signed) JOHN G. SIPPELL,
Supt. Engineer.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

STATEMENT of the amount, of fines and damages collected by order of the Superintendent for the year 1861.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Master or Owner.	Amount.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	
April 29.....	Barge Arno.....	Glassford and Co.	2 00	Injury to ferry scow No. 2.
do 30.....	Schooner Sweet Home.....	Nichol.....	21 23	do north lower gates lock 6.
May 7.....	Steamer St. Helon.....	Smith.....	3 00	do upper wing wall Lock 8.
do 15.....	Propeller West.....	Henderson & Co.....	80 00	do south wall, lower entrance
do 23.....	do	do	4 00	do north upper gate, lock 8.
do 30.....	Schooner J. G. Baird.....	Baird.....	2 00	do do do
June 8.....	Propeller West.....	Henderson & Co.....	60 00	Violation of canal regulations.
do 20.....	Propeller Whithy.....	Black and Perry..	10 00	do do do
do 26.....	Barge Traveller.....	Larkins.....	8 00	do do do
July 1.....	Schooner Perseverance.....	Worthington.....	7 00	Injury to crab lock No. 10.
do 5.....	Barge St. Antoine.....	Marion.....	3 00	Violation of canal regulations.
do 5.....	Barge Deer.....	Deschamps.....	3 00	do do do
do 12.....	Steamer St. Lawrence.....	Smith.....	25 00	Injury to south lower gates lock 13.
do 27.....	Schooner James Leslies.....	Franch.....	4 00	Violation of canal regulations.
do 27.....	Propeller St. Lawrence.....	Jacques, Tracy & Co.....	19 00	do do do
Sept. 3.....	do Oshawa.....	Black and Perry..	1 60	Injury to lower gates, lock 11.
do 5.....	Barge Advance.....	Chaffey and Co... Connolly.....	0 65	do lantern lock No. 10.
do 8.....	do Henrietta.....	do	1 00	do upper gates, Lock No. 8.
Oct. 3.....	do Lyre.....	Henderson.....	8 00	do bumping post, lock No. 7.
do 14.....	do Fury.....	Brow.....	2 00	do lower gates, lock 7.
do 14.....	Steamer Walter Stanley.....	Gildersleeve.....	1000 00	Carrying off lower gates, Lock 13.
Nov. 18.....	Barge Deer.....	Deschamps.....	4 00	Violation of canal regulations.
do 19.....	Steamer Ottawa.....	Jacques, Tracy & Co.....	18 00	Injury to upper gates, lock 12.
			1278 18	

(Signed,)

PIERRE LAURENCEL,

Superintendent.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL,

December 4th, 1861.

LACHINE CANAL.

STATEMENT of the amount of fines and damages collected by order of the Superintendent, during the year 1861.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Names of Owners.	Amount.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	
May 22.....	Barge W. H. Hunt.....	Copeland.....	5 00	Abandoned and obstructing navigations
do 23.....	Steamer Oshawa.....	Black & Co.....	10 00	Damage to Brewster's bridge.
do 27.....	Schooner W. Elmere.....	Durand.....	10 00	do lock No. 2.
do 25.....	Barge Queen.....	Lefebvre.....	5 00	Abandoned and obstructing navigation.
June 1.....	Schooner M. L. S. Scott.....	Scott.....	10 00	Damage to pier, Brewster's bridge.
do 1.....	do J. L. Wheeler.....	.....	15 00	do bridge at lock No. 2.
do 19.....	do Lachiel.....	.....	10 00	Violating canal regulations.
do 27.....	do D. McGinnes.....	Ritchie.....	20 00	Damage to Brewster's bridge.
do 27.....	do Defiance.....	Ruddock.....	100 00	do Wellington bridge.
do 27.....	do Don Donald.....	Lidlow.....	20 00	do bumping post.
do 28.....	do Col. Cook.....	Humphrey.....	12 00	Breaking crab winch.
do 29.....	Barge Lyre.....	Henderson.....	5 00	Damage stone pillar, Wellington bridge
July 3.....	Schooner Trade Wind.....	Turner & Co.....	5 00	Breaking lamp post.
do 9.....	Barge Queen.....	.....	24 70	Abandoned and obstructing navigation.
do 15.....	Raft.....	Douglas & Co.....	10 00	do do do
do 23.....	do.....	Corporation.....	10 00	do do do
do 31.....	do.....	Henderson.....	10 00	do do do
do 31.....	Barge Azilda.....	Segrim.....	10 00	Obstructing navigation.
do 31.....	do Neptune.....	Baker.....	5 00	Damage to angle timbers.
August 6.....	do Matilda.....	Goudie.....	5 00	Abandoned and obstructing navigation.
do 6.....	do Nos. 5, 7 and 12.....	McNaughton.....	15 00	Obstructing navigation, Lock 1.
do 6.....	Schooner R. Albert.....	.....	20 00	Damage to bumping post & masonry.
do 21.....	Barge Lark.....	Henderson.....	5 00	do angle timbers.
Sept. 19.....	do No. 1.....	Bellanger.....	40 00	Unloading cord wood above G. lock.
do 26.....	Steamer Experiment.....	Baker.....	5 00	Damage to gates, lock No. 4.
Oct. 18.....	Scow Rigaud.....	Charlebois.....	7 00	Breaking bridge lamp.
do 22.....	Steamer Magnet.....	Milloy.....	10 00	Damage to gates, lock No. 4.
do 28.....	Barge Glassmaker.....	Fortin.....	15 00	Damage to bumping post, &c.
do 29.....	Schooner J. G. Beard.....	Waggoner.....	5 00	Violation of canal regulations.
do 30.....	Steamer Champion.....	J. S. N. Co.....	8 00	Damage Côte St. Paul bridge.
Nov. 1.....	Steamer Ottawa.....	Jacques & Co.....	5 00	do do do
do 1.....	Barge Maric.....	Tranchemontagne.....	5 00	Violation of canal regulations.
do 2.....	Schooner M. Star.....	Whyte.....	3 00	Injury to pier No. 15.
do 5.....	Barge Western.....	Henderson & Co.,	10 00	Damage to gates lock No. 3.
do 5.....	Schooner Sophia.....	Cinqmars.....	8 00	do do No. 4
do 14.....	do Governor.....	Taylor.....	80 00	do bridge at Lachine.
do	do Two Brothers.....	.....	6 00	do Brewster's bridge.
do	do Lucinda.....	Arcand.....	20 00	do stone pillar, Lachine.
do	Steamer New Era.....	J. S. N. Co.....	8 00	Breaking gas lamp post.
do	Barge Leo.....	Glassford.....	6 00	do rack, Gould's Mill.
do	Schooner Scotland.....	McDonald.....	10 00	do bumping post, &c.
do	Barge A. Benshaw.....	Benshaw.....	10 00	Obstructing navigation.
do 22.....	Schooner Scotland.....	Johnson.....	20 00	Damage to lock No. 14.
do 30.....	Crib of Timber.....	Duquette.....	4 00	Obstructing navigation.
			620 70	

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER BISSETT,

Superintendent.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,

Montreal, 27th December, 1861.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

STATEMENT of the amount of fines and damages collected by order of the Superintendent for the year 1861.

Date.	Name of Vessel	Master or Owner.	Amount.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	
May 11...	Barge No. 17.....	Richard, Captain	8 00	Damage to bridge No. 7-
do 17...	Boat S. W. Belay.....	A. Vaughan do..	1 50	do lock gates No. 8.
June 20...	Yacht Amherst.....	A. Collins do..	6 00	do bridge No. 3.
do 21...	Barge Philomène.....	Delorme do..	1 00	do bridge No. 4.
July 10...	Barge of Stmr. Rose.....	McNaughten do..	0 85	do bridge No. 7.
do 19...	Barge Marguerite.....	J. Sawyer do..	0 50	do lock gates No. 4.
Aug., 18...	.....	J. McNaughten Captain.....	10 00	Fines for towing more barges than allowed.
Sept. 2...	Barge No. 11 of Str. Rose.	Jas. McNaughten Captain.....	100 00	Damage to gates lock No. 6.
do 6...	Bateau (no name).....	F. Gai, Captain..	0 25	do to gate No. 6.
Oct. 20...	Barge Marie.....	V. Roberge do...	10 00	do lock gate No. 3.
do 31...	Barge of Stmr. Eric.....	Stuart do...	2 00	do lock No. 5.
Nov. 4...	Barge May of Stmr. Aid...	Smith do...	3 00	do lock gates No. 4.
	Amount collected for wharfage.....		58 81	
			\$ 201 91	

(Signed,) P. T. CHARTIER,
Superintendent.

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

STATEMENT of the amount of fines and damages collected by order of the Superintendent for the year 1861.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Master or owner.	Amount.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	
May 6...	No. 4 of Sorel.....	.....	5 00	Injury wing wall lock No. 1.
do 11...	Barge Renfrew.....	.....	5 00	do do do do.
do 14...	Barge Matilda.....	.....	5 00	do do do do.
June 20...	Steamer Allan.....	.....	2 00	Setting fire to canal fence.
July 17...	Steamer Prescott.....	.....	5 00	Striking No. 1. gate.
do 25...	Barge St. Lawrence.....	.....	5 00	Striking wing wall at lock No. 3.
ov. 2...	Steamer Buckingham.....	.....	5 00	Abusive language at lock No. 4.
	Total amount.....		32 00	

(Certified,)

(Signed,) JOHN THOMPSON,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RIDEAU CANAL.

NAVIGATION.

The canal was opened on the 1st of May, and the last vessel passed the locks on the 29th of November, making 213 days of navigation.

The failure of the lock at Brewer's lower mills, on the 3rd of August, was of so extensive a nature that this lock could not be used during the remainder of the season.— The navigation of the canal was, however, maintained by making coffer-dams at the head and foot of the lock; vessels could then approach near each other above and below the retaining dam, and tranship their cargoes. This additional labor caused a material increase in the price of firewood at the city of Kingston. The remainder of the canal was kept open without interruption the whole season.

TRADE.

The tolls that would have been received had they been collected, amount to \$9,559.39, against \$11,212.18 of last season, showing a decrease of \$1,652.79. This may be accounted for, as lumber manufacturers have not been able to send their productions to market on account of the disturbance of trade caused by the war in the United States. These stocks are now on hand amounting to several millions.

The falling off is altogether in saw-logs and sawed lumber. The local business is a little increased, as the towns and villages on the line of canal are growing. Several new manufacturing establishments have been erected, which will contribute to the business, and continue to increase as the water-powers being leased are made use of. The trade in square timber was formerly a very important item of traffic on this canal, but it latterly has been of small account. A statement of the trade is appended.

REPAIRS.

Several repairs that were provided for last season had to be postponed, and the works patched up, on account of high water in the canal. The most important are the lock-gates at Edmonds, Hogsback, and Hartwell; they are now under contract.

The quantity of snow on the ground last winter warned us to prepare for an extraordinary freshet in the spring; amongst other precautions, a dam was placed across the navigable channel above Long Island dam "White Horse," to drive the surplus water down the back channel, where it could do no damage. The result proved the necessity of this, as otherwise the water would have raised over the point of Long Island, and caused another break. Some casualties occurred; the principal one was the break through the banks at Burritt's rapids. This was repaired without stopping the navigation, at a cost of \$500.25. A quantity of saw-logs belonging to Messrs. Blodget & Co., at Nicholson's, broke loose and blocked up the sluice at Clowes. A number of logs stuck on the stone dam, breaking or displacing several large stones. These must be repaired before spring. About 700 saw-logs belonging to Foster and Graham also broke away above Smith's Falls, and blocked up the sluice and formed a jam on our new dam at this place, and raised the water over the banks. These works were in great danger for some days, but they stood the test; they were not, however, calculated for this usage. Such a freshet has not occurred for 15 years, when several important works were carried away.

 PERMANENT WORKS.

The most important work done during the past season has been the making a new floor, and rebuilding the east wall of the lock at lower Brewers. This lock gave way, as mentioned before, on the 3rd of August; the failure was caused by the water getting through the floor, and undermining the wall, making a large cavity, which caused the wall to settle down. The foundation is a bad one, being composed of clay and quick sand, resting on granite rock which is very unequal; in some places it cannot be found, in others it is from 6 to 12 feet below the floor of the lock, but in the centre of the lower recess it approaches to within two or three feet. The floor was composed of 4 inch hemlock plank, very badly jointed, laid upon hemlock sleepers, then again upon large longitudinal timbers, running the length of the lock. Upon this platform the front of the wall rested; the back part resting upon earth. The water went through the floor, and, following the timbers, got under the wall and broke out below. There was nothing under the floor, for a depth of from 2 to 4 feet, but the logs, blocks, chips, and bark. This has all been cleaned out and well filled with puddle, and three rows of sheet piles driven across the lock, cutting through the timbers, and in most instances down to the rock; when not to the rock, they were driven to at least 10 feet; these sheet piles extended under the wall that was taken down, and a row was also driven longitudinally along the face of the wall on both sides. The wall on the other side of the lock was going the same way as the one that failed. Three rows of sheet piles were also driven across the lock down to the rock at the lower recess, and the platform and sill repaired as well as possible. The floor was renewed with two thickness of long plank; the lower course 3 in., the lower course 2 in. thick, and well spiked.

About an average of 5 feet in depth of concrete was placed under the wall that was rebuilt. There were no headers in the old wall, and the backing was not of good quality, so that we had to procure 49 new dimension stone for headers; many of them over 5 feet long to the point, and .197 cubic yards of backing of large and well shaped stone, so as to make a good job of it.

The masonry was completed on the 9th of November, but it was not considered proper to subject the lock to the pressure of the water until the mortar and grout had a reasonable time to harden. In deciding upon the repairs of this lock it seemed desirable that it should be rebuilt altogether upon a better foundation, as had been recommended by the late ordnance, but upon consultation with the Chief Engineer, the delay and extra expense were considered objectionable. The cost of this, after allowing for what cement and materials on hand that we require elsewhere, will be about \$7000

A statement of the repairs required for 1862 is appended. There are none of an important nature. Some paint and repairs to the fences and buildings would make the works look smarter, but I have not provided for anything but what is absolutely necessary.

A statement of the cost of management is appended, by which it will be seen that the cost of the office establishment amounts to \$4,378; lock masters and laborers \$11,926; general repairs \$2,832; and larger permanent repairs \$8,836; amounting in all to \$27,973. This includes the extensive repairs at Brewer's Mills.

There are 23 lock stations. The general pay of a lock-master at a single lock is 70 cts. per day. There is generally a comfortable house, a garden and piece of land attached, which renders the station more private, and enables us to get a good class of men at this low rate, so that it would not be good economy to sell the lands that are now attached to the lock premises, but to leave a reasonable allowance of ground for the use of the lock-master and his family.

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

T. TRUDEAU, Esquire,
Secy. Public Works Dept }

(Signed)

JAMES D. SLATER,
Supt. Rideau Canal.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OTTAWA RIVER WORKS, WITH STATEMENT OF DETAILED DIMENSIONS OF WORKS.

OTTAWA WORKS, SUPT.'s Office,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1861.

SIR,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, requesting me to prepare and transmit to the department my annual report on the state of the works under my charge for 1861.

On the 21st day of August last, I prepared and sent to your address an approximate estimate of the cost of necessary repairs of the works on the Ottawa river and its tributaries, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

As I was promptly instructed by the Honorable the Commissioner to have the repairs executed in accordance with my report, I take this opportunity of stating, for his information, that the work is now well advanced, and the most difficult portions of it completed; and further, that at the

JOACHIM STATION.

extensive repairs will not be required. The work will be commenced when the ice is of sufficient thickness, and will be finished in due time. At the

CALUMET STATION.

Mr. D. Carmichael, the contractor, has re-built the lower slide in a substantial manner, and has made such progress with the general repairs as would warrant me in stating that the whole improvements will be available for the business of the ensuing spring.

MOUNTAIN STATION.

The work connected with the repairs is under contract, and will be properly done by Mr. J. O'Connor, contractor.

PORTAGE DU FORT STATION.

The improvements there are in a fair state of repair. A portion of the stiff boom will be removed when the formation of the ice renders it practicable.

HEAD OF CHATS RAPIDS.

Two new piers are to be built there as soon as they can be located on the ice. Piers at the head of these rapids constitute a valuable improvement, as all rafts are moored previous to their being taken over in small bands.

CHATS STATION.

The works there were thoroughly repaired last winter, and only require two new aprons. At this slide the aprons are exposed to such tear and wear, that they have to be renewed every season.

Two of the mooring piers were slightly damaged when the ice shoved from Duchêne lake last spring; they will be repaired as soon as possible. The booms are in good order,

LITTLE CHAUDIERE STATION.

The work commenced with the gravel pier referred to in my report, is under contract. The slide is comparatively new, and no repairs will be necessary.

HULL STATION.

The old slide has been removed, and the contractor (Mr. Vosburgh) has nearly completed the new one. The weather has been very favorable for laying the foundations, and the improvements cannot fail to be of the best description.

OTTAWA STATION. (SOUTH CHAUDIERE.)

The repairs of the four slides are well advanced. The upper timbers, which were decayed, have been removed, and new courses laid as proposed. The foundations of the slides are good.

THE UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Was thoroughly repaired last summer. The roadway timbers were removed, and rolled wrought iron, imported from England, substituted. The oak chords and side-walks were also removed, and the bridge painted.

The anchor bars and the vaults were completely cleaned, and coated with anti-corrosive paint. The strength and durability of the structure are now beyond doubt; the only repairs required for years to come will be the renewal of the roadway planking at a trifling expense.

PETEWAWA RIVER.

The repairs of the works on that stream are being made by Mr. John O'Connor. They are progressing very satisfactorily, and will be done according to contract in time for the spring "drives."

MADAWASKA RIVER.

Mr. Moses Aubrey, the contractor, is repairing the works on that reach of the river from Chain rapids to Calabogie lake. They consist of a boom at Chain rapids, dams at Bailey's and Ragged Chutes, main guide boom at the head of High Falls slide, the long slide at High Falls, dam at Little Island, boom at foot of High Falls slide, dam at Barrett's Chute, Skead's dam, and the long retaining boom at Calabogie lake. The most difficult portions of the work are completed, and the contractor is waiting for the formation of ice to enable him to sink certain piers. The whole will be completed and ready for the business of the coming spring.

FLAT RAPIDS STATION. (MADAWASKA.)

The dams there are to be repaired. The water is very high for this season of the year, but the work can be done about the month of February.

ARNPRIOR STATION. (MADAWASKA.)

The slide, guide booms, and long retaining boom at the mouth of the river are in good order, and but little in the shape of repairs will be required.

GATINEAU RIVER.

The boom and piers near the mouth of the river, which were extensively repaired last winter, withstood the extraordinary spring floods, and although a greater number of saw-logs passed through the boom than in any previous season, the works were not perceptibly damaged.

An appropriation is required for the following works, viz:—*The line of wooden*

bridges at the *Chaudière Falls*, which forms a portion of the main thoroughfare leading to the upper Ottawa country. There is great traffic on these bridges; the more especially since a portion of the stones for the Parliament Buildings was drawn from the lower Province.

The roadway planking will have to be renewed; the lower course will be 500 ft. by 18ft., by 4 inches thick, equal to 36000 ft. B. M., at \$9 per 1000.....	\$ 324.00
Upper course will be 500 ft. by 12 ft., by 3 in.—18000 ft. B. M., at \$9..	162.00
Spikes	40.00
	\$ 526.00

I would further recommend that 330 cubic yards of road metal be laid on the northern approach to the "Union Bridge." It is 950 feet in length, and is much cut up. The cost at \$1.00 per yard will be \$330.

THE CARILLON PIER DAM

Requires an addition at the lower end. Last season the deal cribs, which drew 30 inches of water, were damaged in the "cellar" at the foot of the works. The side piers should be made 40 feet longer, which will have the effect of carrying the cribs into deeper water. This improvement will cost about \$1200, and is of the greatest consequence to the safe running of cribs of a heavy draught. I would recommend that the work be done next season of low water.

The following tabular statements show the importance of the lumber trade, and of the public works for facilitating the descent of timber, on the Ottawa river and its tributaries:

I.

Saw logs passed through the Madawaska works during the season of 1861, about.....	82,000
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II.

Saw logs passed the Gatineau works from 1851 to 1861, both inclusive:—

Years.	Number of Saw Logs.
1854.....	178,729
1855.....	128,114
1856.....	126,008
1857.....	155,812
1858.....	168,712
1859.....	225,727
1860.....	248,406
1861.....	322,180

III.

Square timber passed through the Chaudière slide, city of Ottawa, from 1854 to 1861:—

Years.	Cribs.	Pieces of Timber.
1854.....	13,935.....	294,457
1855.....	11,145.....	220,571
1856.....	12,826.....	255,278
1857.....	13,924.....	273,605
1858.....	10,524.....	197,736
1859.....	11,404.....	235,266
1860.....	12,277.....	254,788
1861.....	13,469.....	322,180

In submitting the above,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant,

(Signed) **HORACE MERRILL,**

Supt. of Ottawa Works.

T. TRUDEAU, Esquire,
Secy. Public Works,
 }
Quebec.

DIMENSIONS OF WORKS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

OTTAWA RIVER.

JOACHIM STATION.—UPPER SLIDE.

	Feet.
North dam	140
Width of slide	26
Length of do.	37
South dam	107
Boom between slides, supported by 4 piers	990
Lower slide, width	26
“ “ length	297
North side dam	157
South do. do.	206
Guard pier at lower end of slide, north side	132
do do south do.	41

CALUMET STATION.

Stiff 6 ply boom at entrance of slide, supported by one pier and heavy anchor	360
Canal excavated through solid rock	300
Entrance bulkhead centre of canal (span)	26
Large basin and by wash	
Stiff guide boom in basin leading to head of long slide	221
Length of long slide	530
do. of guard pier from foot of long slide to head of lower slide	250
Stiff guide boom	80
Lower slide 26 feet wide	126
Guard pier on the south side from foot of slide	420
do north do do	120

MOUNTAIN STATION.

Guide boom on north side of head of slide	297
Upper bulkhead, (span)	26
Length of slide	572

PORTAGE DU FORT STATION.

Stiff guide boom at entrance of slide supported by four piers	710
Length of slide	350

CHENEAUX BOOM,

Supported by anchor piers, &c	10000
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CHATS STATION.

Length of guard pier on island at entrance	175
Dam across timber channel, head of Victoria Island	250
Entrance bulkhead upper end of long canal span	26
Length of canal to slide	1700
do of slide	350

BEMOUS BOOM,

Supported by 5 piers	7920
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LITTLE CHAUDIERE STATION.

Long guard pier above island	300
Boom hanging from do, supported by two piers	400
Pier dam below island	400
Crib slide, 26 ft. wide	140
Span of bulkhead over slide	26

HULL STATION.

Guide boom for slide, supported by 6 piers	2376
Guard pier at entrance of slide	594
Wing dam from guard pier, extending towards falls	346
Span of bulkhead over slide	26
Stone pier dam, laid in cement, from bulkhead to lower side of bridge, forming side of canal to bridge and slide	280
6 ply boom from stone dam to head of slide	173
Wing dam at head of slide	99
Length of 1st slide, 26 feet wide	443
do 2nd do	115
do wing dam at head of 2nd slide	58
Stone dam from island to main shore	49

SOUTH CHAUDIERE STATION. CITY OF OTTAWA.

Length of guide booms for square timber, supported by 6 piers	3234
Do retaining boom for saw logs, supported by 7 piers	4389
Do 1st slide	150
Do 2nd do	380
Do 3rd do	278
Do 4th do	66
Main hydraulic dam from head of Chaudiere Island to Russell Island	1254
Continuation of do. from Russell Island to Mary Island	1221
Do from Mary Island to Amanda Island	132
Entrance bulkhead and pier dam for slide	148
Stiff boom entrance to 1st slide	957
Length of stiff booms from foot of 1st to head of 2nd slide	264

Wooden bridge across head of 2nd slide; length	82
Length of stiff booms between 2nd and 3rd slides	429
Do do 3rd " 4th do	825
Do of dam at head of 4th slide	214
Dam from " Coffin" to Albert Island	66
Stone pier dam from Coffin Island to head of Victoria Island	346
Bulkhead from Albert Island to Chaudiere Island, (for water lots)	82
Do and storehouse from head of Chaudiere Island to main dam	115
Hydraulic dam from Chaudiere to Victoria Island	330
Length of wooden bridge from mainland to Chaudiere Island	445
Do of side bridge from main bridge to Victoria Island	33
Do of do from do to Albert Island	66
Pooley's bridge, City of Ottawa, (wooden)	148
Toll house on "Union" bridge, "Reserve."	
Union suspension bridge, length between towers	246
Stone bridge from end of suspension bridge, leading to Hull, (two large anchors, &c.)	561
Carillon dams, length.	3300

II. TRIBUTARIES OF THE OTTAWA.

PETEWAWA RIVER.

Hooked Chute Station.

North Branch.	Flat dam	100
	Single stick slide	250
	Guide boom at head of slide	400
	Half mile rapid.	
South Branch.	Flat dam	160
	Upper slide, (single stick)	513
	Second do (" ")	372
	Third dam	82
	Fourth do	60
	Slide (" ")	75
	Fifth dam	100
	Slide, (" ")	215
	Sixth dam	78
	Slide (" ")	271
Slide (" ")	432	
Eighth dam	150	
Slide	174	

Bois Dure Station.

Main Stream.	Flat dam	116
	1 Pier	250
	Single stick slide	250
	Guide boom	950
	3rd Chute. Guide boom north side of head of slide	243
	Do do south do do	586
	Dam north side of slide	97
	Do south do do	101

Main Stream.	2nd Chute	Length of slide, single stick	1346
		Guide boom north side of head of slide	332
		do do south do do	1169
	1st Chute.	Dam on north side of slide	489
		Do on south do do	287
		Length of single stick slide	554
		Guide boom north side of head of slide	248
		Do do south do	541
		Dam on north side of slide	118
		Do on south do	359
Length of single stick slide	563		
Retaining boom at mouth of river, supported by 6 piers		4000	

MADAWASKA RIVER.

Chain Rapids boom, supported by 2 piers and three islands	3960
Single stick slide, 6 ft. wide at lower end of boom	350
Dam at Bailey's chute; length (north side)	250
Do do (south side)	150
Two dams immediately below Bailey's chute	200
Dam at Ducks' Islands	125
Do at Boniface rapids	60

RAGGED CHUTE STATION.

Length of dams south side at head of falls	550
Do of pier adjoining do	150
Do of dam adjoining pier	100
Do of dam on north side at head of falls	150
Eddy pier at foot of falls	300

HIGH FALLS STATION.

Length of main guide boom, 10 ply at head of slide, supported by 5 piers	692
Dam across head of High Falls	300
Length of single stick slide, (falls 60 ft.)	1200
Boom supported by one pier at foot of slide	300
Length of two dams immediately below foot of long slide	300
Do of 4 dams about one-fourth mile further down stream, at and near Barrett's chute	550

CALABOGIE LAKE.

Length of boom supported by 2 piers	3040
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BURNISTOWN RAPIDS.

Boom supported by 3 piers; length	700
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FLAT RAPIDS.

Dam on south side; length	500
Do. on south do	300

ARNPRIOR.

Safety boom above bridge	400
Wooden bridge over river	266
Guide boom at head of slide	150
Dam across river	250
Crib slide, 26 ft. wide	180
Guard pier on west side, immediately below slide	180
Retaining boom at mouth of river, supported by 8 piers	5200

GATINEAU RIVER.

Boom supported by 7 piers, (a portion, say 1300 ft., is 6 ply)	2000
Length of bridge head of canal	52
Do of canal from Gatineau river to Pond	2191
Do of division boom in Gatineau Pond	1953
Do of boom at mouth of creek	185
Anchor and floating stage at rafting ground near the junction of the creek and the Ottawa River	

RECAPITULATION.

Total Lengths of	Feet.	Miles.
Piers	4228	800
Dams	14066	2664
Booms	60674	11491.
Crib slides	4014	760
Single stick do.	6565	1243
Canals	4191	792
Bridges	1338	253

(Signed)

HORACE MERRILL,
Supt. of Ottawa Works.

OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1862.

 APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SAINT MAURICE WORKS.

SUPT.'S OFFICE, ST. MAURICE WORKS,
Three Rivers, December 21st, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting me to forward my annual report on the state of the works under my charge.

The extraordinary freshet last spring, which caused considerable damage to the works, demonstrated the necessity of raising many of the piers, strengthening some of the booms, and making sundry other less important ameliorations.

This work, having received the approval of the department, was given out by contract to certain parties, and is now progressing in a satisfactory manner, as will more fully appear under the heading of the several stations.

 STATION "MOUTH OF THE RIVER."

The improvements at this station are nearly finished. As soon as the ice is sufficiently strong to enable the contractor to draw a few stones, they will be completed.

Inasmuch as the works here cannot be operated without trespassing upon private property, it appears to me highly necessary that the required quantity of land adjacent to the booms should be acquired by the department, as recommended in my letter of the 13th of November last, and former letters.

Upon this land, when purchased, there should be erected a small store-house (*hangard*) which would cost about £50. The storehouse now in use is very inconveniently situated a long distance from the work, and the roof (which is covered only with boards) leaks to such an extent as to injure the ropes and other articles of plant that may be in store.

The boat now in use at this station is so much decayed that a new one (or a scow, which will be less expensive) will be required for next spring. A scow 40 feet long, 8 feet wide, with windlass, oars, &c., complete, may be made for \$50.

In addition to the foregoing, the 8 mooring posts, estimated at £20 in my letter of the 18th ultimo, are a matter of indispensable importance. The department is already aware that the reason why these 8 posts were not included in the contracts for repairs now going on, is, that Caron's Island, where they must be placed, has not yet been acquired by the government.

 STATION "GRES FALLS."

The works here are in good order, and no repairs are required.

 STATION "SHAWENEGAN."

The repairs here are progressing favorably, and will probably be completed next month. Such arrangements have been made and precautions taken, this fall, as, it is hoped, will ensure the early and effectual extension of the booms next spring.

All the buildings at this station are so much decayed, that they are almost untenable.

The stores are in such a state that the plant is suffering materially from the leakage of the buildings. Five years ago, I believe, an appropriation of £200 was made for new buildings here, and the necessity for them has been several times since represented, but nothing has as yet been done. I would strongly recommend an appropriation of £300 for the coming year, which would construct one dwelling house and one storehouse.

Two small boats are required here; value \$25 each.

STATION "GRANDE MÈRE."

The material for works at this station is prepared, and the repairs will be commenced as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong. This station is now being operated at much less expense than heretofore.

STATION "LITTLE PILES."

The repairs here are well advanced, and will be completed in January.

STATION "LA TUQUE."

The booms here have been repaired, and the material for the remainder of the work is being prepared. As soon as travelling upon the ice is safe, the work will be pushed with vigor.

In making my approximate estimate for anchor piers, &c., here, I calculated upon raising a sufficient quantity of chains at Shawenegan and at the Grande Mère to answer the purpose. As circumstances known to the department prevented the raising of these chains, a small quantity will have to be provided. The exact quantity required will be furnished to the department in a few days.

In conclusion I would remark, that with the exception of the difficulties arising from the extreme high water last spring, the St. Maurice works have been operated the past year with perfect success. Every economy compatible with the efficient working of the establishment has been exercised.

The cost of maintenance last year was \$6,868.53; this year \$6,603.5, or about 4 per cent less, notwithstanding the difficulties alluded to, and while the quantity of lumber which passed through the works was much greater than any former year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

HENRY R. SYMMES,

Superintendent.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Sec'y Department Public Works,
 Quebec. }

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE HON. H. H. KILLALY, ON HARBORS OF REFUGE.

Toronto, 14th February, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor now to acquaint you, for the information of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, with the progress I have made in carrying out his instructions in reference to an examination of the west coast of lake Huron, from Sarnia to Cape Hurd, and of the north shore of lake Erie, with the view of ascertaining what places thereon offer facilities for the forming of a safe and accessible harbor of refuge.

It was at first considered probable that I would be assisted in the examination by making use of the steamer "Whitby," then chartered for the delivery of the light-house supplies. This vessel, however, had passed up on her trip before I had received the necessary instructions; but even was it otherwise, the nature of her charter would not have admitted of my taking her out of her course to, and detaining her at places where there were no light-house supplies or repairs to be furnished or made.

Within a short time after my attention was directed to this service, I received notice of His Excellency the Governor General having been pleased to appoint me a commissioner to act with Captain Collinson, of the Royal Navy, and Colonel Whittingham, of the Royal Engineers, (named respectively by the Lords of the Admiralty and the Secretary of War) to examine into the state and character of the naval reserves of the Province.

Having performed this duty, we made our report thereon to the Secretary of State, as the proper quarter to address it; but subsequently I was called upon to make a separate report for the information of the Provincial Government; and as reference is made in it to the subject of harbors, a copy of the report is appended hereto, letter A (not printed.)

Being fully aware of the great pressure and influence exerted to have works undertaken at various places, where it was represented that "nature afforded great facilities for the construction of harbors of refuge," but at most of which, in reality, the locality and nature of the coast forbid the obtaining of any harbor deserving such a name, unless at an enormous outlay, I considered it most fortunate that I should have the advantage of consulting upon the subject with a naval officer of such experience and hydrographical reputation as Captain Collinson.

I learn from him that (from facts which had come under his notice in the course of the commission) on his return to England he would recommend that a naval officer should be sent in the spring to correct a few inaccuracies originated by the inferiority of the instruments formerly employed, compared with those now in use; and, fully persuaded that the rival and conflicting claims of the several localities for selection as "harbors of refuge," cannot be decided on so *finally* or satisfactorily by myself or any other Provincial servant, however upright or qualified, as by an officer of the navy, to whom no shadow of bias or party could be attributed, I take the liberty to urge strongly the importance and expediency of the opinion of such an officer being had upon the subject.

From a letter I have received from Captain Collinson, I have every reason to believe it highly probable that an officer will be sent to lake Huron shortly, and, while there, the Province can have the benefit of his services, as suggested, in a short time and at little expense; and, by it, an end would at length be put to the project of constructing "harbors of refuge" at places wholly unsuitable.

The prudence of this course is the more obvious when our present relations with the States, and the great extent of their projected works upon their lake coasts and harbors are considered; as, of course, it is all important that any such outlay in this Province should be made so as to subserve both to defence and commercial operations.

Under this impression, I limited my attention to a few of those I considered the most important places named in the documents accompanying your instructions to me, or those in favor of which the applications were most pressing.

For expenditure of the nature referred to, urgent applications have been made in favor of the following places on lake Huron, viz.:

Saugeen or Southampton, Baie-du-dard, Inverhuron, Kincardine, Port Albert, Goderich, Bayfield, &c.; and on lake Erie, viz.:

The two creeks, the Rondeau, the 16 mile creek, Port Burwell, &c.

At several of these places a small expenditure has been incurred, chiefly for the construction of landing piers, for the convenience of shipping the produce of their respective localities.

At Southampton, off the mouth of the River Saugeen, Chantry Island serves as a natural break-water; and if the work at the north end of it was extended sufficiently, and another mole erected at the south end, a very valuable asylum would be had there for vessels, in bad weather.

The Port of Goderich has become of considerable importance from the size of the town, the only one on the main coast of Lake Huron, it being the outlet of a very fine and highly productive back country, into which some of the best roads in the Province now lead; but particularly from its being the terminus of the Buffalo and lake Huron Railway,—a line which traverses the centre of that important section of the Province,—and crossing and connecting with all the important railways, it affords direct and facile communication with any part of the Province.

The railway company are now, I believe, the proprietors of the harbor, towards the extension and improvement of which they have expended a large amount of money.

Without desiring in any manner to prejudge the question as to the selection of the most eligible sites for one or more bona fide "harbours of refuge" on this coast, the necessity for which is admitted on all hands, I feel bound to represent the importance, in a defensive as well as a commercial point of view, of having this harbor completed.

Attached hereto (Appendix B, not printed) is a copy of the instructions I gave Mr. Wise for his guidance in making a survey of this harbor.

Also Appendix C, Mr. Wise's report thereon (not printed).

The map No. 1, taken from one made by Mr. Burwell in 1827, shews the state of the river prior to any works being commenced.

No. 2, shews the nature and extent of the work done up to 1842, and the influence it had in filling in the beach to the north of it; and the successive deepening of the channel from 1834 to 1842, effected by confining the river between the piers.

No. 3, shews the position of the town generally, with respect to the harbor and the river.

No. 4, Map of the harbor of Goderich, from a survey by Mr. Wise, shewing its present state, the extent of work done or contracted for by the harbor or railway company, and the soundings within the harbor and the piers, and in the offing;—the extension and line of the piers, which are, in my judgement, required to afford a good and facile entrance, is also shewn by a red tint.

No. 5, A map prepared by the direction of the Railway Company, on which is shewn the works now done or under contract; also the extent and nature of the works proposed by their engineer, Mr. Molesworth, in the final completion of the harbor.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the principle adopted in the construction of this harbor is to convert the extensive flat at the mouth of the river, some 20 acres in extent, into an inner basin, to have a depth of 14 feet water; the entrance to it being between two piers, with which considerable progress has been made. The width between the piers at the narrowest part is 170 feet. Vessels wintering in this harbor ran considerable risk in spring, from the ice carried down on the breaking up of the winter, by which a steamer was, in 1859, carried out and lost. To obviate this, the company have had an ice-breaker, of considerable extent, constructed across one of the branches of the river, which effectually answers its purpose.

Reference to map No. 5 will shew that it is proposed by the company hereafter, to divert the river altogether from the harbor, and pass it into the lake, by a channel close under the high land on the north of it. Many good reasons can be given in support of the scheme, but, no doubt, it is not intended to proceed hastily with it.

The first great object is to have the piers extended, I should say, into 20 feet water; experience proving, in such cases on these lakes, that the shingle ceases to be carried round the extremities of the piers in such a depth. The north pier would, on this principle, require to be run out about 700 feet further, and should be terminated by a crib 50 or 60 feet square, having a light-house upon it, and another range light about half way to the shore.

The extension of the southern pier should be about 600 feet. I would recommend it to be laid in such a direction as to give an entrance of 300 feet in width; the head of it, and of that of the north pier, to bear about N.W. by West, so that the run of the waves in heavy blows, which are from the N.W., should not lead within the piers. With such an entrance, and the main basin dredged out to 14 feet, there can be no doubt but that it would be a most valuable harbor.

As far as I could procure information, the river does not bring down much silt or deposit. From several test pits I had sunk, it is satisfactorily ascertained that there is no rock to be found in the entrance or basin, within 20 feet of the water surface; but from a little distance above the basin, the bed of the river assumes a rocky character, so that it is reasonable to expect that the basin being once dredged out, the depth will be maintained.

I am of opinion that if the government retain any control over the harbor, the company should be restricted from forming the large wharf and laying down tracks on it, in the centre of the basin, as shewn in their plan (No. 5); as such would materially curtail the extent to which it would be necessary hereafter to extend it for general purposes, and would confine it, in a great measure, to those of the railway only.

The map (No. 4) will be found a very satisfactory document in every respect.

Several of the other places on this lake, recommended as eligible sites to be selected for the construction of harbors of refuge, I am acquainted with; and I do not hesitate to say that it is impossible to convert them into such; and all that can reasonably be done at them is the construction of landing piers for local purposes, the building of which should be left to the localities.

As I have already stated, I am satisfied that if the government can induce the admiralty, so to instruct their officer when upon duty on lake Huron, shortly, to report at what place or places on the coast between Saruia and cape Hurd, the construction of a harbor of refuge can properly be undertaken, the question will be more satisfactorily decided than by any other course, and a great deal of trouble and expense saved. It would be still better if Lake Erie was embraced in his instructions; and the indispensable points to be looked for in selecting a site for a "harbor of refuge" are so obvious, a very short time would enable such an officer to report decidedly upon the subject.

As directed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the absence of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, I have had a survey made of the "Two creeks" on lake Erie, a place repeatedly and strongly urged upon the attention of government as eligible to be converted into a "harbor of refuge."

The character of the creeks will be fully understood by referring to the map (No. 6), and Mr. Wise's report (appendix D), both accompanying (not printed).

From these documents it will be seen that this place, so strongly recommended for a "harbor of refuge," consists of two circuitous ravines, washed through a clay country from the water shed to the lake by the spring freshets; upon the ceasing of which, there is no further discharge of water, and the entrance into the lake, which the flood had opened, is quickly and wholly filled up by the shingle of the lake.

The channel which remains in the creeks has a depth of water varying from 3 to 8 feet, in many places not over 20 feet wide; the bottom is of soft mud, through which a pole can easily be pushed by the hand 6 feet, and the breadth of the creeks not occupied by water, is filled in by a mass of semi-fluid vegetable matter, easily moved about from place to place; the stench from which, in summer, is so intolerable, that Mr. Wise found it difficult to keep his men there. The banks are generally about six feet over the water.

There is nothing in the nature or direction of the coast, no more than in the creeks, to present any inducement for public expenditure at this place.

To enable me to report upon the state of the Rondeau harbor, I found it necessary to have a minute survey made of the entrance, and of the lines of coast, shoals, &c., around it. Mr. Wise's map, No. 7, and report (appendix E), are herewith accompanying (not printed).

This harbor, or basin, is situated about midway between Port Stanley and Pelée Island, from each of which it is distant about 50 miles; it is a sheet of water about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, by an average breadth of two miles. It is enclosed, from lake Erie, by a low sand bank of much the same character as that which forms Toronto harbor; and was caused, no doubt, by the long reach of sea in south-east winds, which carries along with it the *debris* from the high banks on the north side of lake Erie, into which the waters of this lake have, from time to time, made serious encroachment.

The bank enclosing the Rondeau had, until a short time back, been well covered with timber, and it is much to be regretted that effectual steps to prevent its destruction have not been taken, as it afforded the principal shelter to vessels taking asylum in the harbor.

No streams of any magnitude discharge into this basin, but its waters are much governed by those of lake Erie—as the latter may be affected by storms, the former rise or fall; the connection between which is on the west side of the bar, where the bank is narrowest and weakest. Through this bank, the waters, from time to time, cut channels, according to the direction of the wind; one of the channels usually closing when another is opened. On my examination I found the water throughout the Rondeau generally to be 10 feet, with a soft mud bottom. The piers that had been built to fix and keep open a channel from the basin to the lake, accomplished that object fully; as between them, even in their present dilapidated state, there is not less than 18 feet of water.

To the west of this entrance the waters have cut a very large breach across the beach, over most of which there is now a depth of from 6 to 8 feet of water.

The superstructure of the piers is rotten, and what remains of them hangs over considerably into the channel, into which it will probably soon fall.

There being but little population around this harbor, and no village deserving the name, and but one saw mill, the trade of it is a mere trifle.

When the piers, light-house, and entrance were in good order, the principal value of it was as a place to which vessels caught by severe weather on that part of lake Erie could run for shelter, and many vessels have thereby been saved.

Shortly after the light-house, which stood on the end of the east pier, was burned down, two vessels were wrecked immediately close to the entrance.

The effectual repairs of this harbor would now be attended with considerable expense, as fully 14 or 1500 feet lineal of pier would be required, and not less than 3000 feet in length of a break-water, whether of cribs or piles and brush, to collect and retain the sand and shingle. Even with this embankment, a great length of sand-spit would still be left, through which the water would probably force its way, when the breaches were closed and secured. I am of opinion that an expenditure not much under £25,000 would be required to cover the cost of the piers, break-waters, light-house and dredging, &c., which would be necessary for the establishment and protection of this harbor.

WELLER'S BAY.

To carry out the instructions of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works in reference to this harbour, it became necessary to have an accurate survey made of the offing and the entrance to it, in order to ascertain the extent of the shoals, banks, depth of water in, and direction of the channel leading into it, so that by comparing their present state with that shewn by former surveys, a safe opinion might be arrived at, as to whether there was much tendency in the channel and bars to shifting or altering their direction and depth.

The results of the survey are very satisfactory, as they shew that the state of the entrance, in all essential particulars, is in no way less favorable than at the period of the former survey. In fact the only perceptible difference is that there is rather a better depth of water in the channel now than formerly.

The sheet of water named Weller's Bay, is divided by a spit of sand and islands into an inner and outer bay. The former averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep, at the bottom of which is situated the village of Consecon; the outer bay, from which is the entrance leading to lake Ontario, is about two miles deep and one mile wide. For two thirds of the area, the water is from 15 to 20 feet in depth, with a good clay bottom.

The breadth of Weller's Bay from land to land at the entrance is about 4,800 feet, in the centre of which is the channel to the bay, 450 feet wide in the narrowest part, and about 1300 feet in length. Through this channel there is a depth of water sufficient for any vessel navigating the lake.

A sand bank extends from this channel, on each side, across the mouth of the bay.— On this bank, immediately at the sides of the channel, the water is from 7 feet to 8 feet 6 inches in depth, which diminishes gradually as it approaches the shore, near which it is about two feet deep.

At each end of the entrance channel, both in the lake and in the harbor, the water deepens quickly to 20 and 24 feet.

In strong west and south-west winds, there is a heavy surf on this bank.

To establish the entrance channel beyond all question, it would be necessary to erect piers on each side, of about 1500 feet in length, with a light-house on one of the ends next the lake; and from the piers to the shore, on each side, a breakwater would be required—all of which would involve a very heavy expenditure, not warranted by the trade; but the bay presents so many inducements to vessels to shelter in, from the direct and deep channel leading into it, and the fine width of water and good anchorage inside, it seems to me highly desirable the channel should be buoyed out clearly, for which four buoys would be ample. Then with two range lights, erected upon cribs to be sunk for that purpose—or probably one light on a crib, the other on the main land—the entrance would be safely made at all times.

I believe the department has at its command some screw buoy moorings, which would answer very well in this position. In this case the principal outlay would be on the cribs and light-houses, neither of which need be of an expensive character. The approximate estimate for these is £750.

Accompanying is a map (No. 8) by Mr. Wise, from actual survey (not printed), which will be found a very satisfactory document, shewing as it does the positions of the two harbors, Weller's bay and Presqu'isle, the entrances to each, the soundings, banks, &c., &c.

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

(Signed)

HAMILTON H. KILLALY

T. TRUDEAU, Esq., *Secretary* }
Department Public Works }

APPENDIX—H.

1—STATEMENT of the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Quebec, from 1814 to 1861, inclusive.

Years.	Opened.	Closed.	Years.	Opened.	Closed.
1814	28th April	7th December.....	1838	1st May	26th November
1815	28th April	5th do	1839	23rd April.....	19th December.....
1816	23rd April.....	29th November.....	1840	21st do	2nd do
1817	6th May.....	5th December.....	1841	4th May	14th do
1818	27th April.....	1st do	1842	26th April.....	2nd do
1819	30th do	7th do	1843	5th May.....	1st do
1820	24th do	1st do	1844	23rd April.....	29th November
1821	3rd May .....	.....	1845	23rd do	2nd December
1822	29th April.....	3rd December.....	1846	14th do	9th do
1823	25th do .....	.....	1847	11th May	3rd do
1824	20th do	11th December.....	1848	18th April.....	5th do
1825	19th do .....	.....	1849	24th do	7th do
1826	22nd do	21st December.....	1850	26th do	10th do
1827	14th do .....	.....	1851	22nd do	5th do
1828	12th do .....	.....	1852	30th do	19th do
1829	18th do .....	.....	1853	26th do	3rd do
1830	17th do	4th December.....	1854	5th May.....	5th do
1831	21st do	30th November.....	1855	8th do	27th November.....
1832	29th do	30th do	1856	22nd April.....	2nd December
1833	19th do	25th do	1857	28th do	4th do
1834	18th do	9th December.....	1858	16th do	3rd do
1835	4th May	1st do	1859	26th do	29th November
1836	10th do	1st do	1860	20th April	8th December
1837	2nd do	12th do	1861	26th do	17th do

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC,
29th January, 1862.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Cl. T. H., Q.

No. 2—STATEMENT showing the opening and closing of navigation at the PORTS of QUEBEC, MONTREAL, and KINGSTON; (furnished by the Collectors of Customs of the respective places.)

Year.	PORT OF QUEBEC.			PORT OF MONTREAL.			PORT OF KINGSTON.		
	ARRIVALS.			First Steamer for Quebec.	Last Steamer for Quebec.	Days of Navigation.	Open.	Closed.	Number of days.
	From Montreal Steamer.	From sea. Ship.	No. of days from first arrival to sailing of last vessel.						
1830	April 17	April 26	232	December 4			April 27	December 19	232
1831	" 21	" 16	229	November 30			" 7	" 4	270
1832	" 29	May 4	216	" 30			March 19	Jan. (1834) 1	279
1833	" 18	" 10	222	" 25			April 6	December 22	270
1834	" 18	" 6	221	" 24			" 23	" 31	248
1835	May 4	" 2	209	" 26			" 11	" 26	281
1836	" 11	" 11	199	" 25			" 6	Jan. (1838) 16	257
1837	" 1	April 20	204	" 18			" 8	December 18	255
1838	April 28	May 3	207	" 20			March 19	" 26	280
1839	" 21	" 8	217	" 23			April 23	" 31	283
1840	" 19	April 25	225	" 29			March 24	" 31	283
1841	May 1	" 29	214	" 28			April 25	" 31	254
1842	April 21	May 3	222	" 28			March 9	Jan. (1844) 3	310
1743	May 5	April 18	225	" 28			March 2	" (1845) 12	274
1844	April 28	May 3	215	" 23			April 2	" (1846) 9	271
1845	" 25	" 1	210	" 26			March 31	Jan. (1848) 6	273
1846	" 17	April 24	225	" 27			" 3	December 30	200
1847	May 8	May 8	202	" 26			" 5	" 22	265
1848	April 6	" 1	230	" 21			" 2	Jan. 14, 1853	271
1849	" 25	April 28	218	" 28			April 21		
1850	" 28	" 28	218	" 25			" 28		
1851	" 22	" 20	222	" 20			" 28		
1852	" 30	" 13	219	December 4			April 28		

1853	April 28	April 24	218	November 26	April 20	December 1	April 4	Jan. 5, 1854	277
1854	May 5	" 29	208	" 29	May 1	" 2	" 10	" 13, 1855	279
1855	" 6	" 20	200	" 22	" 5	November 22	" 17	" 1, 1856	268
1856	April 27	April 28	211	" 23	April 29	" 25	" 8	December 31	268
1857	" 17	" 20	222	" 24	" 20	December 5	" 20	Feb. 2, 1858	307
1858	" 18	" 28	222	" 25	" 16	November 30	" 26	Jan. 8, 1859	258
1859	" 22	" 29	221	" 28	" 12	" 26	" 15	December 25	255
1860	" 26	" 28	215	" 26	" 16	December 2	" 12	Jan. 10, 1861	274
1861	" 26	" 22	221	December 2	" 26	" 2	" 8	" 4, 1862	272

RIDEAU CANAL.

No. 4—STATEMENT shewing the dates when the first and last vessel passed the locks each season, from 1835 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Year.	Opened.	Closed.
1835	26th April.....	16th Nov.....	1848	17th April.....	30th Nov.....
1836	10th May.....	15th do.....	1849	25th do.....	30th do.....
1837	2nd do.....	1st December.....	1850	1st May.....	2nd December.....
1838	2nd do.....	19th November.....	1851	28th April.....	24th November.....
1839	22nd April.....	23rd do.....	1852	5th May.....	24th do.....
1840	22nd do.....	24th do.....	1853	13th do.....	24th do.....
1841	28th do.....	24th do.....	1854	3rd do.....	22nd do.....
1842	23rd do.....	25th do.....	1855	4th do.....	25th do.....
1843	2nd May.....	19th do.....	1856	3rd do.....	27th do.....
1844	24th April.....	23rd do.....	1857	2nd do.....	25th do.....
1845	26th do.....	28th do.....	1858	3rd do.....	21st do.....
1846	27th do.....	25th do.....	1859	27th April.....	19th do.....
1847	4th May.....	28th do.....	1860	2nd May.....	23rd do.....
			1861	30th April.....	29th do.....

RIDEAU CANAL.

No. 5—STATEMENT shewing the opening and closing of navigation at Ottawa, Jones' Falls, Brewer's Upper Mills, and Kingston.

Year.	Ottawa.		Jones' Falls.		Brewer's Upper Mills.		Kingston.	
	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.
1832	May 29.....	Nov 14.....	July 30.....	Nov. 14.....				
1833	do 3.....	do 1.....	June 7.....	do 7.....				
1834	April 17.....	do 14.....	April 28.....	do 13.....				
1835	do 27.....	do 16.....	do 23.....	do 23.....				
1836	May 10.....	do 15.....	May 6.....	do 16.....	May 1.....	Nov. 20.....		
1837	do 2.....	Dec. 1.....	April 30.....	do 23.....	do 1.....	do 23.....		
1838	do 2.....	Nov. 19.....	do 25.....	do 24.....	do 1.....	do 23.....		
1839	April 22.....	do 23.....	do 29.....	do 24.....	do 1.....	do 24.....		
1840	do 22.....	do 24.....	do 23.....	do 22.....	do 1.....			
1841	do 28.....	do 24.....	do 30.....	do 24.....				
1842	do 23.....	do 25.....	do 22.....	do 26.....				
1843	May 2.....	do 27.....	do 29.....	do 29.....				
1844	April 24.....	do 23.....	do 22.....	do 23.....	May 1.....	Nov. 24.....		
1845	do 28.....	do 28.....	do 26.....	do 28.....	April 26.....	do 27.....		
1846	do 21.....	Dec. 2.....	do 19.....	do 30.....	do 19.....	Dec. 1.....		
1847	May 4.....	Nov. 28.....	May 1.....	do 29.....	May 5.....	Nov. 24.....		
1848	April 17.....	do 27.....	April 20.....	do 30.....	April 21.....	do 29.....	May 1.....	Nov. 30.....
1849	May 16.....	do 30.....	do 26.....	do 30.....	do 26.....	do 30.....	do 2.....	do 30.....
1850	do 3.....	Dec. 2.....	May 2.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do 1.....	Dec. 1.....
1851	April 28.....	Nov. 24.....	April 26.....	do 12.....	do 26.....	do 17.....	April 25.....	Nov. 30.....
1852	May 4.....	do 24.....	May 1.....	do 23.....	May 3.....	do 23.....	May 1.....	do 30.....
1853	April 27.....	do 24.....	April 27.....	do 27.....	April 26.....	do 29.....	do 1.....	do 30.....
1854	May 1.....	do 25.....	do 27.....	do 29.....	do 28.....	do 29.....	do 1.....	do 30.....
1855	April 30.....	do 23.....	May 2.....	do 28.....	May 1.....	do 28.....	do 1.....	do 28.....
1856	May 1.....	do 27.....	do 1.....	do 28.....	do 1.....	do 28.....	do 1.....	do 28.....
1857	do 2.....	do 25.....	April 22.....	do 21.....	April 23.....	do 23.....	April 23.....	do 23.....
1858	do 2.....	do 21.....	May 1.....	do 19.....	May 1.....	do 16.....	May 1.....	do 22.....
1859	April 27.....	do 19.....	April 20.....	do 23.....	April 16.....	do 27.....	April 16.....	do 30.....
1860	May 2.....	do 28.....	May 1.....	do 25.....	May 1.....	do 26.....	May 1.....	do 29.....
1861	April 30.....	do 26.....	do 2.....	do 23.....	do 1.....	do 20.....	do 1.....	do 25.....

No. 6—Opening and closing of navigation between Lakes Huron and Superior, at Sault Ste. Marie, from 1843 to 1861.

Year.	Opened.	Closed.
1843.....	.....	17th November.
1844.....	22nd April.....	23rd do
1845.....	24th do.....	9th do
1846.....	16th do.....	25th do
1847.....	9th May.....	26th do
1848.....	26th April.....	23rd do
1849.....	9th May.....	4th December.
1850.....	3rd May.....	17th November.
1851.....	26th April.....	27th do
1852.....	3rd May.....	23rd do
1853.....	28th April.....	27th do
1854.....	28th do.....	29th do
1855.....	2nd May.....	30th do
1856.....	3rd do.....	15th do
1857.....	8th do.....	1st December.
1858.....	3th do.....	20th November.
1859.....	3rd do.....	26th do
1860.....	25th April.....	29th do
1861.....	3rd May.....	29th do

In general, the above dates apply to the Straits of Mackinac.

(Signed,) JOHN WILSON,
C. W.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Sault Ste. Marie, C. W.,

4th January, 1862.

No. 7.—The following table, taken from the report of the canal Commissioners of the State of New York, shows the date of opening and closing of the Hudson river; also the time of opening and closing the Erie canal, from 1824 to 1860, and the opening of lake Eric, from 1827 to 1860.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE HUDSON RIVER.			COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSE OF NAVIGATION OF ERIE CANAL.				
River open.	Winters.	River closed.	Open days.	Canal open.	Canal closed.	Navigable days.	Opening of the Lake.
March 3, 1824.....	1824-25.....	January 5, 1825.....	309.....	April 30, 1824.....	December 4.....	219.....	
" 6, 1825.....	1825-26.....	December 13, 1825.....	283.....	" 12, 1825.....	" 5.....	238.....	
February 26, 1826.....	1826-27.....	" 24, 1826.....	302.....	" 20, 1826.....	" 18.....	243.....	
March 20, 1827.....	1827-28.....	November 25, 1827.....	251.....	" 22, 1827.....	" 18.....	241.....	April 21, 1827.....
February 8, 1828.....	1828-29.....	December 23, 1828.....	220.....	March 27, 1828.....	" 20.....	268.....	" 1, 1828.....
April 1, 1829.....	1829-30.....	January 11, 1830.....	286.....	May 2, 1829.....	" 17.....	230.....	May 10, 1829.....
March 15, 1830.....	1830-31.....	December 25, 1830.....	293.....	April 20, 1830.....	" 1.....	242.....	" 5, 1830.....
" 15, 1831.....	1831-32.....	" 6, 1831.....	263.....	" 16, 1831.....	" 1.....	230.....	" 8, 1831.....
" 25, 1832.....	1832-33.....	" 21, 1832.....	289.....	" 25, 1832.....	" 21.....	241.....	April 27, 1832.....
" 21, 1833.....	1833-34.....	" 13, 1833.....	277.....	" 10, 1833.....	" 12.....	238.....	" 23, 1833.....
February 29, 1834.....	1834-35.....	" 15, 1834.....	291.....	" 17, 1834.....	" 12.....	240.....	" 6, 1834.....
March 25, 1835.....	1835-36.....	November 30, 1835.....	268.....	" 25, 1835.....	November 30.....	230.....	May 8, 1835.....
April 4, 1836.....	1836-37.....	December 7, 1836.....	248.....	" 25, 1836.....	" 26.....	216.....	April 27, 1836.....
March 27, 1837.....	1837-38.....	November 1, 1837.....	261.....	" 20, 1837.....	December 9.....	231.....	May 10, 1837.....
" 19, 1838.....	1838-39.....	December 25, 1838.....	257.....	" 12, 1838.....	November 25.....	228.....	March 31, 1838.....
" 25, 1839.....	1839-40.....	November 18, 1839.....	280.....	" 20, 1839.....	December 16.....	241.....	April 11, 1839.....
February 23, 1840.....	1840-41.....	" 5, 1840.....	283.....	" 20, 1840.....	" 3.....	228.....	" 27, 1840.....
March 24, 1841.....	1841-42.....	" 10, 1841.....	280.....	" 24, 1841.....	" 28.....	222.....	" 17, 1841.....
February 4, 1842.....	1842-43.....	November 28, 1842.....	308.....	" 20, 1842.....	" 30.....	214.....	March 7, 1842.....
April 13, 1843.....	1843-44.....	December 10, 1843.....	249.....	May 1, 1843.....	" 26.....	222.....	May 6, 1843.....
March 18, 1844.....	1844-45.....	December 17, 1844.....	278.....	April 15, 1844.....	" 20.....	228.....	March 14, 1844.....
February 24, 1845.....	1845-46.....	" 5, 1845.....	283.....	" 15, 1845.....	" 25.....	224.....	April 3, 1845.....
March 18, 1846.....	1846-47.....	" 14, 1846.....	275.....	" 16, 1846.....	" 25.....	224.....	" 11, 1846.....

April 7, 1847.....	1847-48.....	December 25, 1847.....	263.....	May 1, 1847.....	November 30.....	214.....	April 23, 1847.....
March 22, 1848.....	1848-49.....	" 27, 1848.....	292.....	" 1, 1848.....	December 9.....	223.....	" 9, 1848.....
" 19, 1849.....	1849-50.....	" 26, 1849.....	286.....	" 1, 1849.....	" 5.....	219.....	March 23, 1849.....
" 10, 1850.....	1850-51.....	" 17, 1850.....	282.....	April 22, 1850.....	" 11.....	234.....	" 25, 1850.....
February 25, 1851.....	1851-52.....	" 14, 1851.....	293.....	" 15, 1851.....	" 5.....	235.....	April 2, 1851.....
March 28, 1852.....	1852-53.....	" 22, 1852.....	270.....	" 20, 1852.....	" 16.....	239.....	" 20, 1852.....
" 23, 1853.....	1853-54.....	" 21, 1853.....	274.....	" 20, 1853.....	" 20.....	245.....	" 14, 1853.....
" 17, 1854.....	1854-55.....	" 8, 1854.....	260.....	May 1, 1854.....	" 3.....	217.....	" 29, 1854.....
" 27, 1855.....	1855-56.....	" 20, 1855.....	268.....	" 1, 1855.....	" 10.....	224.....	" 21, 1855.....
April 11, 1856.....	1856-57.....	" 14, 1856.....	248.....	" 5, 1855.....	" 4.....	214.....	May 2, 1856.....
February 27, 1857.....	1857-58.....	" 27, 1857.....	303.....	" 6, 1857.....	" 15.....	223.....	April 27, 1857.....
March 20, 1858.....	1858-59.....	" 17, 1858.....	273.....	April 28, 1858.....	" 8.....	225.....	" 15, 1858.....
" 13, 1859.....	1859-60.....	" 10, 1859.....	273.....	" 15, 1859.....	" 12.....	242.....	" 7, 1859.....
" 6, 1860.....	1860-61.....	" 14, 1860.....	283.....	" 25, 1860.....	" 12.....	232.....	" 17, 1860.....

APPEN

WELLAND

No. 1.—Depth of water on Lower Mitre Sill. Lock

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....			12 0	11 9	11 9	11 8	12 2	12 2	13 6	13 3	13 6	12 6
February.....			12 1	11 11	12 7	11 9	12 4	12 1	13 6	13 0	13 1	12 8
March.....			12 6	12 1	12 7	12 7	12 9	12 4	13 9	13 4	13 6	12 8
April.....			12 11	12 6	13 0	12 7	13 6	12 10	13 11	13 7	13 6	13 0
May.....			13 3	12 11	13 3	13 2	14 4	13 6	15 0	13 11	14 5	13 7
June.....	13 2	13 0	13 4	13 3	13 5	13 3	14 7	14 3	15 6	15 0	14 5	14 0
July.....	13 1 1/2	12 8	13 2	12 9	13 4	13 1	14 6	14 4	15 4	14 6	14 5	14 4
August.....	12 7 1/2	12 5	12 8	12 6	13 1	13 0	14 3	13 10	14 5	13 9	14 5	14 0
September.....	12 5	11 10	12 6	12 4	13 0	12 8	13 10	13 5	14 3	13 9	14 2	13 5
October.....	11 11	11 8	12 4	11 8	12 7	12 3	13 5	13 4	14 2	13 3	13 6	12 9
November.....	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 6	12 4	12 3	13 4	13 3	13 7	13 0	13 1	12 4
December.....	11 8	11 7	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 2	13 6	13 3	13 8	12 11	12 5	11 7

WELLAND

No. 2.—Depth of water on Upper Mitre Sill. Lock

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....					15 2	11 1	13 11	9 9	14 4	11 3	14 8	11 7
February.....			13 4	11 0	12 2	9 9 1/2	13 6	11 5	12 9	12 10	12 7	11 0
March.....			15 0	11 6	13 2	11 4	13 9	11 2	14 0	12 11	13 7	11 3
April.....			12 10	11 6	13 5	11 1	14 2	9 10	13 10	11 2	13 8	11 0 1/2
May.....	13 6	12 0	12 10	11 5	16 4	12 1	16 4	13 9	14 5	13 3	13 10	12 1
June.....	12 8	11 8	12 6	11 9	13 10	12 7	15 0	12 11	15 5	13 5	13 4	12 9
July.....	12 8 1/2	11 6	12 10	11 9	14 3	12 6	14 11	12 2	14 5	13 5	14 3	12 9
August.....	13 3	11 11	12 9	11 5	13 3	12 6	13 6	13 0	13 9	13 3	13 2	12 1
September.....	12 6	10 9	12 5	10 8	13 5	12 1	14 5	12 6	14 6	12 2	12 9	11 8
October.....	12 5	10 9	13 2	11 1	14 1	12 1	13 5	11 7	14 11	12 3	13 10	11 8
November.....	13 10	11 7	12 4	10 9	14 3	12 1	13 10	11 10	13 5	12 0	14 5	11 7
December.....	13 8	11 6	14 10	9 10	14 7	11 10	17 7	12 4	15 10	11 10	14 8	11 3

DIX I.

CANAL.

No. 1. Port Dalhousie. From Lock Masters' Returns.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
						Highest.	Lowest.
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
12 0	11 8	12 2	11 9	11 10	11 6	14 10	14 3
11 11	11 3	11 10	11 7	11 10	11 6	14 10	14 3
12 0	11 3	12 2	11 8	12 7	11 8	14 10	14 5
12 1	11 6	13 3	12 1	13 4	12 3	15 2	14 9
12 11	12 0	14 0	13 3	14 3	13 5	15 2	15 8
13 7	11 11	14 6	13 10	14 9	14 1	16 0	15 8
13 10	13 7	14 7	14 3	15 0	14 9	16 2	15 10
13 9	13 6	14 4	13 7	15 1	14 10	16 0	15 8
14 6	13 5	13 7	12 0	15 0	14 6	15 2	15 1
13 5	12 9	12 11	12 3	14 2	14 1	15 5	14 10
12 10	12 4	12 4	11 9	14 7	14 0	15 1	14 9
12 6	12 0	11 11	11 6	14 8	14 6	15 2	14 7

CANAL.

No. 27. Port Colborne. From Lock Masters' Returns.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
						Highest.	Lowest.
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
14 4	10 9	13 0	12 5	11 9	10 11	16 7	12 1
12 3	11 1	12 9	11 8	13 3	10 10	13 4	11 6
13 5	10 10	12 4	11 9	13 5	11 0	13 3	12 9
12 6	11 4	13 0	12 0	16 4	12 9	14 4	12 0
13 0	11 7	12 10	12 4	13 5	12 2	15 9	12 7
13 3	12 2	13 3	12 5	13 9	12 11	15 5	13 8
14 5	12 5	13 3	12 5	13 9	13 0	15 1	14 0
14 7	12 9	13 1	12 5	13 9	13 0	15 5	14 0
13 10	12 0	13 8	11 10	13 5	12 9	14 5	13 5
14 5	11 9	12 9	11 1	13 3	11 7	17 0 1/2	12 5
15 7	12 2	17 0	11 3	14 10	12 5	14 2	13 0
14 5	12 3	17 7	10 6	15 8	12 6	17 3	13 0

WELLAND

No. 3.—Depth of water on Lower Mitre Sill of Lock

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....												
February.....												
March.....												
April.....					11 0	9 1	12 10	9 5	12 4	10 6	12 4	11 0
May.....			11 6	9 8	12 3	10 4	14 6	11 6	13 8	11 0	12 0	11 0
June.....	11 2	10 6	10 8	9 10	11 7	10 6	12 4	11 10	13 4	12 0	12 10	11 0
July.....	11 6	10 4	10 10	9 8	12 6	10 11	13 11	11 7	12 6	10 10	12 3	10 5
August.....	11 0	10 6	10 9	9 4	12 2	10 9	12 2	11 4	12 0	11 4	11 10	10 8
September.....	10 11	9 1	10 11	9 3	12 5	9 11	13 2	11 1	12 6	10 6	11 9	10 2
October.....	11 0	9 1	10 11	9 0	12 6	10 0	11 11	9 10	12 10	10 7	11 7	9 9
November.....	11 11	9 0	10 2	9 0	12 6	10 0	12 1	10 2	11 9	10 6	15 0	9 3
December.....	11 8	9 0	10 11	9 0	12 3	10 3	12 6	10 9	15 3	10 6	11 6	9 10

RAPIDE

No. 4.—Depth of water on Lower Mitre Sill, Lock

Month.	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....			10 6	9 0	8 6	6 9
February.....			10 0	9 0	8 0	7 0
March.....			9 9	9 0	8 3	7 0
April.....			9 9	9 0	9 3	8 0
May.....			11 0	9 9	9 6	8 6
June.....			11 3	10 9	10 3	9 6
July.....			11 0	10 9	10 3	9 9
August.....		11 6	10 6	9 9	10 6	10 0
September.....			10 0	9 3	10 6	9 6
October.....			10 6	8 8	10 3	9 9
November.....	10 6	9 3	9 3	8 5	10 0	9 3
December.....	10 0	9 9	8 6	7 0	10 0	9 0

CANAL.

No. 29, Port Maitland, from Lock Master's Returns.

1855.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
					11 6	9 6	11 9	10 3	16 3	11 10		
					12 0	10 5	12 4	9 11	13 8	12 1	12 9	11 10
					12 0	10 6	12 4	10 3	12 3	11 2	12 0	10 6
					12 6	10 9	12 0	11 2	12 9	11 6	11 6	10 8
					13 2	11 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	11 4	11 11	10 7
					11 10	9 10	12 6	10 6	12 10	10 7	13 6	11 11
					12 0	10 6	12 10	10 7	11 10	10 3	12 4	10 2
					12 6	10 3	15 3	10 6	13 6	10 3	12 8	10 8
					15 3	10 6	11 9	9 6	11 11	10 3	12 6	10 9

PLAT CANAL.

No. 15.—From Lock Master's Returns.

1856.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
	9 9	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	11 3	11 6	10 0	11 0	9 9	10 6
	9 9	9 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 6	10 0	10 9
	9 6	8 3	8 9	8 0	11 9	11 0	12 9	10 0	11 0	9 9	10 9
	10 3	8 3	10 0	8 9	12 0	11 0	13 1	11 3	10 9	10 3	11 9
	11 0	10 3	11 0	9 6	12 0	11 3	13 3	12 0	11 0	10 3	12 9
	11 0	10 8	11 9	10 9	12 9	11 9	12 9	12 3	11 0	10 6	12 9
	10 9	10 3	11 9	11 3	12 10	12 3	12 9	12 0	11 6	10 9	12 8
	10 6	9 6	12 0	11 0	12 9	12 3	12 6	11 9	11 0	10 6	12 3
	10 0	9 3	11 9	11 0	12 6	11 6	12 3	10 0	11 3	10 3	12 6
	9 6	8 0	11 3	10 0	11 6	10 6	10 0	9 3	10 9	9 0	11 9
	9 3	7 9	12 9	10 0	11 3	10 9	10 6	9 9	13 0	9 0	12 0
	9 3	7 0	11 9	10 9	11 3	10 0	10 6	9 0	10 9	9 6	12 9

FARRAN'S

No. 5.—Depth of Water on Lower Mitre

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	10 0	6 5	10 0	9 5	10 6	8 6	11 3	10 2	9 0	8 3
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 3	9 9	11 9	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 3
June	10 11	9 9	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 3	11 9	11 0	10 6
July	10 0	9 5	10 0	9 6	10 6	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 3	11 0	10 6
August	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 9	11 3	10 6	11 6	10 9	10 9	9 6
September	9 0	8 3	9 10	8 6	10 0	9 6	10 9	10 0	11 0	10 9	9 9	9 0
October	9 0	8 3	9 10	8 6	10 0	9 6	10 9	10 0	11 0	10 6	10 0	9 0
November	9 3	8 5	9 7	8 10	9 6	9 0	10 3	9 9	10 6	9 10	9 3	8 6
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	8 3	10 9	9 0	10 0	9 3	9 0	8 6

CORNWALL

No. 6.—Depth of water on Upper Mitre Sill.

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	10 0	9 2	10 3	9 5	9 11	8 5	10 11	9 11	10 11	9 2
April	.....	.....	10 10	9 5	10 7	9 8	11 2	10 0	11 7	10 5	10 6	9 0
May	10 6	9 9	10 10	10 0	10 10	10 0	11 0	9 6	12 2	11 2	11 3	10 3
June	10 7	10 2	10 8	10 1	11 0	10 5	12 0	11 1	12 1	11 9	11 5	10 6
July	10 5	10 0	10 6	10 0	10 11	10 6	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 5	11 4	10 3
August	10 1	9 7	10 3	9 9	11 0	10 0	11 4	10 7	11 5	10 10	11 1	10 0
September	10 0	9 2	10 1	9 1	10 5	9 6	11 1	10 4	11 1	10 3	10 8	9 5
October	9 7	8 6	9 9	8 11	10 5	9 5	10 8	9 5	11 8	10 2	10 9	9 9
November	10 2	9 0	9 7	8 0	9 11	9 1	10 9	9 10	10 7	10 1	10 6	9 3
December	10 1	8 11	9 11	8 7	10 4	8 5	10 6	9 11	10 10	9 10	9 10	8 5

POINT CANAL.

Sill. Lock No. 22.—From Lock Master's Return.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
9 9	7 9	8 9	8 0	8 9	8 3	8 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	9 6	10 6	9 6	10 6	9 9
8 3	7 6	8 6	8 0	8 9	8 3	8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	8 4
8 3	7 6	8 6	8 0	8 9	8 3	8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	8 4
8 3	7 6	8 6	8 0	8 9	8 3	8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	8 4
8 3	7 6	8 6	8 0	8 9	8 3	8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	8 4
10 0	9 0	10 9	9 9	10 9	9 9	9 9	11 3	10 3	11 6	10 0	9 9	9 9	11 3	9 0
10 0	9 0	10 9	9 9	10 9	9 9	9 9	11 3	10 3	11 6	10 0	9 9	9 9	11 3	9 0
17 0	10 0	10 9	10 0	11 3	11 0	11 9	11 3	11 3	11 6	11 3	10 0	9 9	9 9	9 3
11 3	10 3	10 3	9 9	11 0	10 9	11 0	11 9	11 3	11 6	11 3	9 6	9 3	9 9	9 6
11 3	10 0	9 9	9 6	11 0	10 9	11 9	10 0	10 6	9 0	9 6	9 0	9 6	9 0	9 6
10 3	9 9	10 0	8 9	10 6	9 6	11 3	9 9	10 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 9	9 3
10 0	9 3	9 0	8 3	11 0	9 6	10 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 9	9 3
10 0	8 6	9 3	7 6	10 9	10 0	10 3	9 6	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 0	9 3

CANAL.

Lock No. 21.—From Lock Master's Return.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
9 7	8 4	10 7	7 0	9 3	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 6	10 1	12 2	10 3	10 3	11 1	9 8
8 11	7 4	9 5	3 0	10 1	8 0	.....	.....	11 0	9 9	10 8	10 2	10 7	10 7	9 6
8 11	7 4	9 5	3 0	10 1	8 0	.....	.....	11 0	9 9	10 8	10 2	10 7	10 7	9 6
10 1	9 1	10 3	9 0	10 7	9 6	11 8	11 0	12 6	10 6	11 0	10 6	11 3	10 1	10 1
10 4	9 5	11 3	10 3	11 3	10 1	12 0	11 4	12 2	11 1	11 11	11 3	10 5	12 7	11 6
10 9	10 0	11 10	11 0	11 8	10 10	12 6	11 11	12 9	12 4	11 4	11 6	11 0	12 7	11 6
11 0	10 4	11 2	10 1	11 10	11 2	12 6	11 10	12 7	12 1	11 6	10 11	12 5	12 0	11 9
11 0	10 2	10 10	10 2	11 10	11 3	12 8	12 1	12 5	11 9	11 4	10 11	12 1	11 6	11 6
10 11	10 2	10 8	9 11	11 10	11 2	12 2	11 1	12 5	11 9	11 2	10 11	12 1	11 6	11 6
10 10	10 1	10 7	9 4	11 7	9 4	12 0	11 0	12 0	10 9	10 6	9 6	11 11	11 4	11 4
10 10	9 10	10 3	9 1	12 0	10 8	11 0	10 9	12 0	10 6	9 6	9 6	11 11	11 2	11 2
11 10	9 10	10 11	9 1	11 11	10 11	11 8	10 0	11 11	10 0	10 11	10 0	12 4	11 1	11 1

CORNWALL

No. 7.—Depth of Water on Lower Mitre Sill.

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January			17 4	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 6	14 10	28 0	13 9	25 3	11 3	21 9	11 0
February			18 9	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 8	9 0	24 0	20 3	20 0	12 3	21 0	15 0
March			14 5	10 1	17 2	11 0	24 0	12 0	18 6	12 4	22 7	16 3
April			10 8	10 2	11 5	10 2	13 2	11 0	12 4	11 7	16 0	10 6
May	10 0	9 8	11 2	10 6	10 8	10 4	11 7	11 5	12 3	11 11	12 0	11 3
June	9 10	9 7	11 0	10 5	11 0	10 8	12 2	11 5	12 10	12 0	11 6	11 4
July	9 10	9 8	10 7	10 4	11 0	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9	11 4	12 0	11 9	.....	10 0
August	9 8	9 6	10 6	10 2	10 11	10 8	11 6	11 1	11 8	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 6	10 9
September	9 7	9 3	10 5	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10	10 3	11 1	10 10	11 6	11 2	10 11	10 4
October	9 6	9 1	9 9	9 5	10 4	10 1	10 10	10 7	11 4	10 11	10 4	10 2
November	10 1	9 4	9 10	9 4	10 3	9 10	11 5	10 5	10 11	10 10	10 4	10 1
December	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5	19 0	9 9	17 3	9 10	11 4	10 6	11 9	10 6	17 8	10 0

CANAL.

Lock No. 15.—From Lock Master's Returns.

Highest.	Lowest.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
24 0	10 6	26 0	13 0	27 0	13 6	15 6	11 3	29 9	15 7	28 0	18 2	28 6	11 2	28 6	11 2
23 0	17 3	22 0	17 0	26 5	20 0	.....	.....	29 0	20 0	34 0	19 0	33 0	23 9	33 0	23 9
19 6	14 3	24 0	16 3	18 10	13 0	.....	.....	30 3	12 3	22 6	10 10	25 0	15 0	25 0	15 0
17 3	10 6	16 6	11 1	12 9	11 11	12 0	11 8	12 3	11 5	11 2	10 10	14 6	11 8	14 6	11 8
10 11	10 2	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 2	12 2	11 9	.....	.....	11 2	10 10	12 4	11 11	12 4	11 11
10 7	10 4	11 2	11 0	11 5	11 2	12 6	11 9	12 2	12 0	11 4	11 1	12 5	12 1	12 5	12 1
11 9	10 7	11 1	10 9	11 11	11 4	12 8	12 2	12 4	12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 6	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10	12 1	12 10	12 1
11 3	11 0	10 9	10 6	11 10	11 9	13 3	11 9	12 3	11 6	11 6	11 2	12 2	11 8	12 2	11 8
11 3	11 2	10 6	10 3	11 10	11 4	.....	.....	11 8	11 2	11 4	10 10	11 11	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 11	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 0	10 10	10 5	9 7	11 6	9 8	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 11	10 4	11 2	10 9	12 1	11 6	12 1	11 6
11 0	10 10	9 10	9 2	10 8	10 4	.....	.....	10 11	10 3	11 4	10 5	12 0	11 5	12 0	11 5
15 5	11 0	16 6	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4	10 4	15 6	10 10	25 0	10 8	12 9	11 0	12 0	11 6	12 0	11 6

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

No. 8.—Depth of water on Upper Mitre Sill, Lock No. 14, from Lock Masters' returns.

Month.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January	11 0	9 7	9 9	10 10	9 2	11 4	12 11	11 0	12 3	11 0	13 6	12 2	13 6	12 2
February	11 6	10 0	11 4	10 1	8 6	11 5	12 6	11 3	11 6	11 0	13 9	12 2	13 9	12 2
March	10 0	9 7	10 0	9 9	8 10	12 3	12 10	11 8	11 3	11 0	13 0	12 5	13 0	12 5
April	10 8	9 8	10 3	9 6	.....	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 8	11 0	13 7	12 11	13 7	12 11
May	10 8	10 4	9 11	9 7	.....	13 0	12 2	12 0	13 11	12 3	13 8	12 11	13 8	12 11
June	10 8	10 4	9 9	9 8	9 10	12 6	12 5	11 11	13 8	12 10	13 6	13 0	13 6	13 0
July	10 4	10 0	9 9	9 0	10 6	12 0	12 4	12 0	13 5	12 6	13 2	12 10	13 2	12 10
August	10 0	9 8	9 9	9 3	10 10	12 0	12 2	11 6	11 10	12 0	13 10	12 7	13 10	12 7
September	10 0	9 8	9 5	9 2	10 7	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 0	10 10	12 4	12 4	12 13	12 4
October	10 0	9 7	9 2	8 8	10 4	12 0	11 8	11 0	12 3	11 6	13 4	12 3	13 4	12 3
November	10 0	9 7	9 3	11 6	10 11	11 6	11 4	11 4	12 3	11 4	11 54	12 1	12 10	12 1
December	10 0	9 10	9 6	8 8	11 1	12 2	12 0	11 0	12 9	11 4	12 6	12 0	12 6	12 0

BEAUFHARNOIS CANAL.

No. 8.—Depth of water on Upper Mitre Sill Lock, No. 14, from Lock Masters' returns.—(Continued.)

1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
13 3	12 2	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 7	14 3	12 7	13 7	13 5	14 0	12 4	13 6	12 2
12 7	11 11	11 8	11 4	11 10	11 0	11 6	12 11	13 8	12 11	13 2	12 2	12 10	12 2	13 2	11 6
12 11	11 9	11 8	12 9	12 2	11 2	11 6	12 6	13 6	12 6	13 9	12 5	12 10	12 3	13 4	12 4
12 6	12 0	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 3	12 8	12 6	13 3	12 6	13 0	12 11	12 9	12 4	13 0	12 10
13 6	12 5	12 4	11 8	13 0	12 4	13 1	12 10	13 4	12 10	13 8	13 4	12 8	12 4	13 11	13 4
13 6	12 5	12 4	11 9	12 10	12 4	13 2	13 2	13 8	13 2	13 8	13 5	12 9	12 6	13 0	13 4
12 10	12 6	12 9	12 2	12 10	12 3	13 2	13 3	13 7	13 3	13 7	13 2	12 11	12 6	13 2	12 10
12 10	12 6	12 9	12 2	12 6	12 4	13 1	13 2	13 7	13 2	13 5	12 11	12 11	12 6	13 5	12 11
12 6	11 10	12 6	12 0	12 3	11 10	13 0	12 8	13 7	13 2	13 6	12 4	12 11	12 6	13 2	12 7
12 2	11 9	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 5	13 0	12 5	13 2	12 5	13 3	12 0	12 8	12 1	13 4	12 8
12 1	11 6	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 5	13 0	12 4	13 2	12 5	13 3	12 0	12 8	12 1	13 4	12 8
11 10	11 2	12 4	11 10	11 8	11 0	13 2	12 5	12 11	12 3	12 11	12 0	14 6	12 1	13 5	12 6
11 7	11 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 6	13 2	12 5	13 6	12 1	13 8	12 2	14 0	12 4	13 5	12 9

January.....
 February.....
 March.....
 April.....
 May.....
 June.....
 July.....
 August.....
 September.....
 October.....
 November.....
 December.....

BEAUHARNOIS

No. 9.—Depth of Water on Lower Mitre Sill,

Month.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....			14 0	11 0	18 0	11 6	16 0	13 0
February.....			13 0	12 6	18 6	17 0	19 0	16 0
March.....			14 0	12 6	18 0	14 0	17 0	11 6
April.....			13 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	13 6	11 6
May.....			13 4	12 6	14 6	14 0	13 0	12 0
June.....			13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	12 6
July.....			13 0	14 4	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0
August.....			11 0	10 0	11 0	10 6	11 0	10 6
September.....	10 0	9 10	11 8	11 0	10 6	10 0	10 6	10 0
October.....	10 2	10 0	11 6	11 0	9 10	9 6	11 6	10 6
November.....	10 6	10 0	11 6	11 0	10 6	10 0	11 6	11 6
December.....	10 6	10 0	11 6	11 0	13 0	10 6	12 0	11 6

CANAL.

Lock No. 6, from Lock Masters' Returns.

Month.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....	17 0	12 6	16 0	11 6	12 10	11 0	15 0	13 6	17 0	14 0	16 6	13 0
February.....	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	15 0	13 0	16 3	14 0	16 3	15 0	19 6	15 0
March.....	18 0	13 0	13 6	11 0	13 6	12 5	16 3	13 6	15 0	11 6	16 0	13 6
April.....	13 0	11 6	12 9	11 9	12 6	12 0	14 6	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 6
May.....	11 6	11 0	14 0	12 6	12 6	12 0	14 6	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 6
June.....	12 0	11 6	13 9	13 6	12 6	12 0	14 0	13 4	12 10	12 0	15 3	13 0
July.....	11 0	10 6	13 3	12 3	13 3	11 8	13 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	13 0	12 4
August.....	10 8	10 6	12 3	12 0	11 8	11 5	12 0	11 2	11 4	11 0	12 4	11 5
September.....	11 0	10 6	12 3	12 0	12 6	11 6	11 5	11 0	11 9	11 4	11 8	11 0
October.....	10 6	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 3	11 0	10 6	11 9	11 2	12 3	11 8
November.....	11 0	10 6	11 6	10 0	12 0	11 5	11 6	10 6	11 7	11 2	12 5	11 6
December.....	11 3	10 6	12 0	11 0	13 6	11 5	14 0	11 6	13 9	11 7	12 4	11 6

LACHINE

No. 10.—Depth of water on Upper Mitre Sill,

Month.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January			11 10	10 4	11 0	9 5	11 4	10 0	13 1	11 3	11 10	10 0
February			11 1	10 2	11 1	9 9	10 6	9 3	12 4	10 7	11 0	9 6
March			10 8	10 0	12 0	10 3	9 3	10 11	11 1	10 3	11 8	9 9
April			11 6	10 0	13 5	12 4	13 11	10 5	13 8	11 2	12 5	11 0
May	14 3	12 7	15 4	13 2	14 3	13 4	14 10	13 8	14 8	13 5	14 9	13 6
June	14 2	11 7	13 3	11 1	14 11	13 2	13 9	12 11	14 4	12 10	14 1	12 8
July	11 5	10 6	11 1	10 8	12 4	11 6			12 10	11 6	12 3	11 2
August	10 4	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 6	10 6			11 5	11 1	11 2	10 4
September	10 5	9 10 ¹ / ₂	10 3	9 8	10 7	9 11	11 2	10 7	11 6	10 9	10 5	10 0
October	10 2 ¹ / ₂	9 10	10 5	9 10	10 4	9 11	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 2	10 3	9 11
November	10 10	9 10	10 5	9 9	10 5	9 8	11 8	11 3	11 11	11 0	10 9	9 10
December	11 4	10 1	11 2	9 11	11 9	9 10	11 8	10 10	11 4	10 3	11 7	9 9

CANAL.

Lock No 5. From Lock Master's Returns.

1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
11 11	13 2	12 0	10 7	12 5	10 2	13 2	10 10	12 7	10 6	12 5	10 10	12 1	9 4
11 1	9 2	10 6	8 8	11 9	10 7	13 2	11 5	11 7	10 1	12 0	10 8	10 11	8 5
9 7	8 9	10 2	9 3	11 2	10 2	12 7	10 10	13 5	10 11	12 0	10 1	12 2	10 8
13 0	9 0	12 5	9 4	13 0	10 6	14 1	12 6	13 9	12 8	12 8	11 8	15 0	11 8
13 8	12 6	12 7	12 1	14 10	12 8	14 1	13 5	14 11	13 9	14 4	12 4	16 4	15 6
12 10	11 11	11 9	11 4	14 5	13 7	14 5	13 0	14 6	13 6	13 5	12 2	15 8	13 2
12 5	11 1	11 7	11 1	13 7	12 10	13 7	12 4	13 6	12 4	12 1	11 3	13 4	12 4
11 2	10 6	11 0	10 6	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 8	11 4
10 8	10 4	10 9	10 3	12 5	11 9	12 9	12 0	11 7	11 3	11 4	10 9	11 10	11 4
11 3	10 3	11 0	10 4	12 0	11 4	12 4	11 10	11 8	11 0	11 3	10 10	12 7	12 1
11 11	11 0	10 6	10 1	13 0	11 4	13 3	11 3	12 9	10 10	12 7	11 1	12 10	12 0
11 6	10 10	11 4	9 9	12 4	11 10	11 6	10 2	12 9	10 10	12 11	10 10	12 10	11 7

LACHINE

No. 11.—Depth of water on Lower Mitre Sill of Lock

Month.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....			35 3	25 7	27 9	31 6	31 9	27 7
February.....			33 3	31 7	32 10	29 3	27 4	25 0
March.....			32 2	31 3	32 0	29 10	27 4	24 9
April.....			32 2	29 2	32 0	29 0	24 6	24 4
May.....			25 0	23 7	27 0	23 0	21 7	22 4
June.....			24 0	21 3	23 8	20 7	23 0	21 0
July.....			21 3	19 0	20 8	18 10	21 2	18 11
August.....			19 0	16 7	18 10	17 5	19 1	17 0
September.....	18 7	18 0	19 4	18 1	17 8	17 1	18 1	17 9
October.....	19 0	18 2	19 5	18 7	17 6	17 1	19 0	19 0
November.....	19 10	18 5	20 0	18 9	18 3	17 1	22 0	18 7
December.....	24 3	19 3	30 8	18 4	30 3	17 11	25 7	19 0

ST. ANNE'S LOCK,

No. 12.—Depth of Water on Lower Mitre

Month.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January.....			9 0	7 3	7 7	6 9	7 5	5 11
February.....			8 5	6 10	7 7	6 8	7 2	5 5
March.....			6 5	5 5	7 10	6 3	7 3	6 1
April.....			9 2	7 1	8 7	6 9	12 10	6 1
May.....			10 6	9 1	11 0	11 6	13 6	11 10
June.....			10 2	8 6	13 0	10 2	11 10	10 1
July.....			9 6	7 1	9 2	7 12	9 10	7 8
August.....			7 0	6 8	7 11	6 11	9 9	6 8
September.....	6 6	6 3	7 3	6 4	6 6	5 9	9 9	6 5
October.....	6 8	6 4	7 0	6 6	6 9	6 2	7 9	6 5
November.....	7 2	6 2	7 8	6 5	7 11	6 9	7 7	6 9
December.....	7 10	6 10			8 1	7 6	8 0	7 11

CANAL.

No. 1 (from Lock-master's Return.)

1856.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
39 6	27 0	34 6	29 3	28 3	24 0	36 5	30 6	34 3	30 2	36 4	31 4
30 11	20 0	31 3	28 9	33 2	30 0	30 10	28 0	29 11	27 0	31 5	28 9
29 6	26 3	30 7	28 8	32 0	29 6	36 5	23 0	29 6	28 2	32 4	29 10
36 9	21 0	32 6	21 0	36 6	22 2	29 7	21 9	28 7	20 6	41 7	24 3
23 0	20 2	25 5	20 5	23 7	22 4	21 6	22 2	23 9	20 7	27 2	25 5
20 0	19 1	23 10	23 0	23 10	21 9	23 9	21 11	23 4	20 4	25 0	21 7
19 3	18 10	22 9	21 0	25 5	20 7	22 0	20 4	20 4	18 10	23 3	20 7
19 0	18 0	21 5	20 6	20 11	19 7	20 4	19 3	19 3	18 7	20 8	19 4
18 5	17 9	20 6	19 6	21 5	20 0	19 6	18 10	19 1	18 0	19 9	18 9
18 10	17 7	20 5	19 2	21 2	19 4	19 6	18 7	19 0	10 5	20 10	19 10
17 10	17 0	21 7	19 7	20 2	18 9	22 2	18 3	20 0	18 0	21 3	20 0
34 10	17 1	23 1	19 10	33 6	18 2	35 11	20 3	32 7	18 11	26 5	20 0

OTTAWA RIVER.

Sill, (from Lock-master's Returns.)

1856.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
8 7	7 6	7 9	7 1	6 4	7 9	7 8	7 2	8 0	7 5	8 2	7 3
7 8	7 0	7 10	6 11	6 8	7 11	7 4	6 6	7 10	7 1	8 4	7 4
9 2	6 3	7 10	7 0	6 9	7 2	6 0	6 9	6 6	7 3	8 0	7 0
10 8	6 8	13 10	10 8	11 2	8 10	10 1	8 9	10 0	8 3	13 4	9 0
8 7	7 6	13 10	10 8	11 9	11 2	13 0	10 2	13 7	9 11	15 4	13 6
11 1	7 6	13 6	11 7	11 9	9 6	12 2	10 2	11 9	9 3	14 2	9 9
7 5	6 5	10 1	9 11	9 5	8 0	10 0	8 1	9 1	7 3	9 10	8 2
7 7	6 9	8 11	8 10	8 5	7 0	8 2	6 11	7 3	6 9	8 0	7 3
7 7	6 9	8 11	8 10	8 5	7 0	7 6	6 5	7 7	6 3	8 0	6 10
8 6	7 7	8 5	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 5	7 7	7 0	8 8	8 2
8 3	7 2	10 0	7 5	8 7	7 6	10 1	7 4	8 4	7 4	9 3	8 2
8 3	7 2	8 10	7 11	7 7	6 11	9 3	8 5	7 7	7 4	9 3	8 0

RIDEAU

No. 13.—STATEMENT shewing the water level of the Ottawa River

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		
	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
1844									13 2	21 5	19 7	18 2	16 3	13 6	13 0
1845	8 8	8 7	7 11	8 0	9 5	10 0	13 5	13 10	24 0	23 6	18 6	14 4	11 10	10 8	
1846											28 6				
1847															
1848															
1849															
1850	10 3	9 6	9 0	8 10	8 5	8 1	7 8	10 0	18 1	20 10	19 1	14 9	11 9	10 3	
1851	9 8	8 7	8 3	8 1	8 9	8 9	14 4	16 8	18 8	20 6	19 11	18 4	15 6	12 5	
1852	8 4	7 10	7 5	7 6	7 4	7 8	8 10	10 11	18 0	22 9	19 2	18 4	15 6	15 4	
1853	8 3	11 0	9 7	9 4	8 10	8 1	7 10	11 10	14 10	17 8	18 0	17 3	13 9	10 7	
1854	9 3	9 0	8 8	8 1	8 0	8 8	8 2	12 6	15 0	19 9	19 8	16 5	13 2	11 0	
1855	10 4	9 4	9 2	9 6	8 1	7 9	7 5	8 5	21 0	21 8	18 6	17 10	14 6	11 4	
1856	11 5	10 9	9 2	8 8	7 10	7 4	6 10	9 6	15 6	13 11	11 9	11 9	9 6	10 7	
1857	10 2	9 5	9 7	9 9	10 7	9 9	9 8	13 3	15 9	21 6	21 9	21 4	19 0	15 1	
1858								16 1	17 2	17 9	18 0	16 5	12 9	12 0	
1859	8 4	7 11	7 4	7 5	7 4	9 0	13 3	12 5	16 5	20 1	19 9	15 6	14 6	12 3	
1860	9 9	11 4	10 1	9 7	9 7	10 1	12 4	13 5	14 2	19 9	18 3	16 5	14 9	10 5	
1861	9 0	8 8	8 6	9 2	9 5	10 2	10 2	13 9	17 6	24 10	22 6	18 8	14 7	12 11	

CANAL.

at the outlet Lock at Ottawa, as registered by the Lock-master.

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Remarks.
	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
	10 1	9 6	9 5	8 5	7 7	8 8	9 3	9 10		9 6	} 22nd Sept., 4ft. 6in., lowest. 25th May to June 3, 28ft. 6in., highest.
	9 5	8 6	7 7	8 6	10 2	13 9	12 9	14 0	13 0	13 3	
			5 7	4 10	5 1						
	9 11	8 4	7 0	8 1	8 7	10 10	9 11	10 11	9 11	10 6	} 6ft. 3in. on 9th Sept., lowest.
	11 4	10 0	8 10	8 9	7 3	7 6	8 5	9 1	8 6	8 7	
	11 4	9 10	8 6	7 9	9 0	11 0	11 2	11 9	11 2	12 4	
	7 9	7 11	7 2	7 10	8 6	9 6	8 6	10 5	11 9	10 0	
	9 2	7 6	9 6	6 7	6 7	7 11	8 3	9 2	10 6	11 1	
	9 6	7 9	7 6	7 9	7 7	9 9	10 1	13 10	12 7	13 0	
	9 6	7 2	8 0	8 11	9 9	11 11	10 3	11 4	11 2	11 3	
	15 0	14 9	12 8	11 1	11 5	10 4	9 5	13 4	11 8	10 0	
	10 4	9 10	8 7	12 0	10 9	10 7	11 8	10 8	9 3	8 9	
	10 3	9 3	7 6	7 11	9 9	10 6	9 7	9 11	12 4	12 9	
	8 10	7 11	8 4	7 4	7 11	8 2	9 3	10 4	9 9	9 9	
	10 10	9 6	8 3	8 0	8 9	12 2	10 7	13 2	10 8	13 0	

APPENDIX K.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

1.—STATEMENT of the number of Vessels, and their aggregate Tonnage, which have arrived at Quebec from sea, in each year, from 1764 to 1861, inclusive, distinguishing Steamers from Sailing Vessels from the year 1831 to 1861, inclusive, and of Vessels engaged in the coasting trade from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, the number of men employed, &c.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	Year	No. of Vessels.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	REMARKS.
1764	67	5,496	568	1798	81	11,034	924	
1765	52	4,814	456	1799	125	16,163	1,569	
1766	66	6,999	601	1800	141	16,757	1,798	
1767	70	5,157	517	1801	175	20,517	1,564	
1768	46	4,069	360	1802	179	18,221	1,204	
1769	82	7,411	587	1803	167	28,744	1,530	
1770	48	5,870	364	1804	165	22,804	1,107	
1771	77	6,584	597	1805	157	18,795	1,027	
1772	62	5,313	494	1806	167	16,756	1,008	
1773	.....	.....	.....	1807	193	18,355	1,880	
1774	.....	.....	.....	1808	334	70,275	3,220	
1775	*	.....	.....	1809	517	85,476	4,126	
1776	.....	.....	.....	1810	627	134,204	5,308	
1777	63	5,746	509	1811	582	116,687	5,553	* The compiler unable to ascertain the precise number.
1778	.....	.....	.....	1812	399	86,196	3,950	
1779	.....	.....	.....	1813	190	43,856	2,200	
1780	.....	.....	.....	1814	173	31,092	1,456	
1781	.....	.....	.....	1815	184	35,922	1,794	
1782	.....	.....	.....	1816	281	53,390	2,889	
1783	60	8,792	724	1817	332	77,715	3,629	
1784	32	5,164	356	1818	388	90,118	4,018	
1785	58	8,831	586	1819	645	150,122	6,965	
1786	74	10,000	547	1820	585	147,754	6,767	
1787	*	.....	.....	1821	434	102,786	4,645	
1788	58	8,199	553	1822	612	145,953	6,450	
1789	*	.....	.....	1823	569	132,634	6,130	
1790	50	8,566	461	1824	619	150,000	8,047	
1791	81	14,760	828	1825	796	195,598	10,348	
1792	163	12,361	659	1826	714	179,949	9,282	
1793	114	15,758	933	1827	619	152,712	8,080	
1794	113	22,129	1,274	1828	718	183,472	9,310	
1795	117	22,447	1,678	1829	900	236,575	11,700	
1796	67	11,050	890	1830	896	227,275	11,648	
1797	80	19,072	1,077					

Sailing Vessels and Steamers.

Year.	No of Vessels.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	No. of Steamers.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	REMARKS.
1831	1,026	263,160	13,329	1	363	21	The "Royal William" was the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic from this port.
1832	944	260,705	12,264	1	363	21	
1833	940	245,703	10,855	1	363	21	
1834	1,039	295,550	12,828	.....	.....	.....
1835	1,105	311,490	13,425	.....	.....	.....	From the year 1834 to 1839, inclusive, no steamers crossed the Atlantic for this port.
1836	1,152	344,406	14,445	.....	.....	.....
1837	1,002	313,885	13,237	.....	.....	.....
1838	1,026	333,133	13,552	.....	.....	.....
1839	1,068	357,837	15,262	.....	.....	.....
1840	1,247	427,839	16,691	8	3,112	136	The "Union" was the only steamer that navigated between this port and Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1844, inclusive.
1841	1,221	425,118	16,443	13	5,057	221	
1842	861	295,370	11,316	11	4,279	187	
1843	1,216	428,419	16,399	11	4,668	204	
1844	1,220	446,474	16,494	12	4,868	204	
1845	1,489	576,541	20,932	.....	.....	.....	From the year 1845 to 1852, inclusive, no steamers crossed the Atlantic for this port.
1846	1,460	568,225	20,614	.....	.....	.....
1847	1,212	479,124	17,564	.....	.....	.....

No. 2.—LIST of number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels built in Quebec, as far back as the Records can show (1787) giving the number above and below 100, 500, 1000, 1500 tons and upwards.

Year.	100 Tons and under.		500 Tons.		1000 Tons.		1500 Tons.		Over 1500 Tons.		Total Ships.	Total Tons.
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.		
1787	18	755	3	877							19	1452
1788	58	2383									58	2383
1789	10	452									10	452
1790	10	334	2	320							12	654
1791	11	452	1	122							12	574
1792	5	191	1	123							6	319
1793	11	384	3	545							14	909
1794	7	242	3	691							10	933
1795	16	659	3	705							19	1364
1796	8	454	5	843							13	1297
1797	9	389	5	1139							14	1528
1798	8	340	5	798							13	1138
1799	16	741	14	4280	2	1167					32	6188
1800	10	437	10	2686	1	648					21	3769
1801	14	637	9	2223	1	544					24	3404
1802	10	736	10	2074	1	560					21	3370
1803	16	833	14	2335							30	3168
1804	18	1113	7	1411							25	2524
1805	9	528	6	1313							15	1846
1806	12	632	6	1700							18	2332
1807	7	308	8	2420							15	2728
1808	5	226	8	2333	2	1074					15	4133
1809	9	417	12	2998							21	3415
1810	13	763	21	4195	1	575					35	5532
1811	19	986	30	9612	5	3093					54	13691
1812	11	549	23	6392							34	6941
1813	9	541	9	2774							18	3315
1814	17	888	7	2424	1	594					25	3906
1815	28	1324	10	1528	1	608					39	3460
1816	31	1492	7	2081	1	670					39	4213
1817	30	1352	4	902	2	1336					36	3590
1818	29	1436	7	1576	1	554					37	3586
1819	15	726	10	2940							25	3666
1820	8	314	8	1770							16	2684
1821	14	666	8	1588							22	2254
1822	11	469	9	2216							20	2685
1823	26	1209	12	2497							38	3706
1824	13	725	21	6083							38	10498
1825	19	1044	63	18254						1	83	24592
1826	26	1478	58	17694						1	84	19172
1827	27	1621	34	7854							61	9475
1828	25	1434	35	7788	1	560					61	9782
1829	17	933	16	4586	1	568					34	6087
1830	10	604	15	4189							25	4793
1831	25	1392	10	2871	3	1907					38	6170
1832	11	618	10	2435	3	1842					24	4895
1833	13	935	7	2271	4	2392					29	5598
1834	12	617	17	4557	6	3836					35	9010
1835	11	609	12	2894	7	4509					30	8012
1836	13	749	9	2751	9	6655					31	10155
1837	18	876	6	1885	10	7418					34	10179
1838	16	923	11	2721	8	5814					35	9358
1839	19	855	11	3453	15	8324	1	1267			46	13929
1840	19	979	16	4577	29	21005					64	26561
1841	22	1300	15	3502	27	18320					64	23122

* Columbus, constructed with a view of evading the timber duties in the United Kingdom.
Baron of Renfrew.

LIST of number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels, &c.—(Continued.)

Year.	100 Tons and under.		500 Tons.		1000 Tons.		1500 Tons.		Over 1500 Tons.		Total	Total
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1842	34	1961	13	3769	10	6891	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	12621
1843	23	1278	7	2022	9	6085	3	3351	.....	.....	42	12736
1844	18	1046	7	1428	13	9639	2	2101	.....	.....	40	14214
1845	8	337	11	3019	22	15626	5	5731	.....	.....	46	24713
1846	14	634	4	1315	16	11901	5	5864	.....	.....	39	19714
1847	26	1410	11	3482	30	22874	7	7974	.....	.....	74	35740
1848	24	1552	12	3493	13	10354	6	6899	.....	.....	55	22298
1849	35	2157	14	2972	16	13371	8	9660	.....	.....	73	25160
1850	33	2036	10	2555	21	18495	10	11064	.....	.....	74	34154
1851	17	1168	12	2284	17	14890	20	23263	.....	.....	66	41605
1852	14	934	14	3070	12	10535	7	8497	2	3369	49	26405
1853	28	1610	21	4488	9	6746	26	32484	5	8691	89	54028
1854	20	1140	21	3645	14	10612	19	23903	4	7254	78	46554
1855	39	2048	30	5974	10	7961	15	17789	1	2030	95	35802
1856	41	2167	22	6335	14	11856	12	13982	1	1502	90	35842
1857	30	1586	13	3355	30	22273	9	9872	1	1558	83	38644
1858	23	1102	8	1848	15	11909	5	5666	.....	.....	51	20518
1859	16	667	13	2737	7	5223	5	5841	.....	.....	41	14468
1860	25	1234	10	2660	12	9111	8	9580	.....	.....	55	22585
1861	19	832	9	2657	15	12818	8	9239	.....	.....	51	25546
	1364	70818	931	238234	447	333734	181	214027	16	33388	2039	890201

CUSTOM HOUSE, Quebec, 4th March, 1862.

LACHINE CANAL.

No. 2.—STATEMENT shewing the number and class of vessels and freight which passed upwards through the Lachine Canal during the following mentioned years.

Years.	200 Tons and under (Trips.)			200 to 300 Tons. (Trips.)			300 to 400 Tons. (Trips.)			Total number of Trips.			Total Tons of Freight.			Vessels passed through Lock No. 1.																					
	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	200 Tons and under. (Trips.)	200 to 300 Tons.	300 to 400 Tons.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total number of Trips.	Steamers.	Propellers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total number of Trips.					
1858	594	194	3046	77	36	169	54	35	169	671	250	3259	112454	417	50	2102	8	63	90	11	9	216	428	59	2355	480	107	1865	428	59	2355	480	107	1865			
1859	606	262	3182	79	40	230	33	47	206	685	302	3489	136780	706	336	3491	35	47	206	38	63	90	452	44	1766	8	63	90	452	44	1766	8	63	90	452	44	1766
1860	639	302	3216	67	54	228	47	47	206	706	336	3491	117597	812	56	2102	11	9	216	11	9	216	428	59	2355	480	107	1865	428	59	2355	480	107	1865	428	59	2355
1861	756	285	4081	56	73	262	56	56	812	358	4399	121080	417	50	2102	11	9	216	11	9	216	428	59	2355	480	107	1865	428	59	2355	480	107	1865	428	59	2355	

MONTREAL, 30th January, 1862.

(Signed,) ALFRED GOUGH.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the amount of produce received at Port of Montreal by Steamers and all other Vessels, *viz* the St. Lawrence Canals, during the navigable season of 1861.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Peas.	Oats.	Barley.	Ashes.	Pork.	Deef.	Butter.	Apples.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
By Steam vessels.....	577,197	703,956	128,268	10,296	190,674	16,857	14,952	.....	8,440	.....	.....	.....
Sailing vessels.....	190,923	5,865,138	1,427,418	14,220	1,190,805	88,424	111,686	.....	1,684	.....	.....	.....
	768,119	6,589,094	1,555,686	24,516	1,381,479	105,281	126,588	11,553	10,024	245	39,380	45,549

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the receipts of Western produce, at the Port of Montreal and by way of the St. Lawrence Canals, during the year 1861, and the exports during the same period.

	Ashes.	Flour.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Peas.	Oats.	Barley.	Pork.	Deef.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Lard.	Copper Ore.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Tons.
Total Receipts*	30,885	991,694	7,392,056	1,516,757	97,364	1,251,341	78,708	101,194	19,940	1,381	19,135	68,930	2,480	250
do do by Canal†	11,553	768,119	6,589,094	1,555,686	24,516	1,381,479	105,281	126,588	10,024	245	.....	39,380	.....	.....
do Exports*	26,361	653,148	6,022,377	1,476,025	.....	1,654,03	311,101	1,819	857	2,204	33,463	60,681	4,812	.....

*Quantities furnished by Secretary of the Board of Trade.
† do do do Collector of Tolls.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the opening and closing of navigation, arrivals and departure, tonnage, &c., of sea-going vessels, for the following years.

Year.	Opening of Navigation.	Close of Navigation.	First arrivals from sea.	Last vessel for sea.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Lower Port vessels.		Sea-going vessels.		Greatest number in Port. at one time.	
					No. of	Tonnage.	No. of	Tonnage.	No. of	Tonnage.	Total No. of	Gross Tonnage.	Date of	Number.
1854	April 25 ...	Dec. 6 ...	May 20 ...	Nov. 23 ...	6	5,545	174	58,416	78	6,940	258	70,910	Oct. 10	21
1855	" 28 ...	" 12 ...	" 9 ...	" 20 ...	6	5,545	90	38,433	107	9,721	107	48,154	June 14	30
1856	" 18 ...	" 3 ...	April 30 ...	" 24 ...	16	14,276	117	47,497	114	9,548	247	71,321	" 9	26
1857	" 18 ...	" 13 ...	May 1 ...	" 25 ...	9	7,541	123	51,795	95	8,404	227	67,940	" 13	22
1858	" 9 ...	" 12 ...	April 30 ...	" 24 ...	16	17,887	127	53,553	82	7,869	225	78,809	" 5	23
1859	" 4 ...	" 11 ...	May 3 ...	" 20 ...	35	43,704	118	43,705	77	7,251	230	94,600	" 3	35
1860	" 10 ...	" 7 ...	April 30 ...	" 25 ...	37	45,387	149	69,742	73	6,470	259	121,589	Oct. 7	117
1861	" 24 ...	" 22 ...	" 27 ...	Dec. 4	40	51,298	433	202,601	101	7,894	574	261,793	June 6	

(Signed,) A. M. RUDOLF,
Harbour Master.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 5th February, 1862.

HARBOR OF MONTREAL.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the number of river steamers and sailing vessels with their tonnage, from the year 1851 to the year 1861, both inclusive; also the greatest number in Port at one time, with their tonnage.

Year.	Greatest number of River Steamers in Port on one day.		Greatest number of River sailing craft in Port on one day.		Total number of River Steamers in Port in one year.		Total number of River sailing vessels in Port in one year.		Total number of all River craft in Port each year and the gross Tonnage.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1851.....	8.....	600.....	79.....	3950.....	468.....	91488.....	3141.....	221665.....	3609.....	313183.....
1852.....	10.....	750.....	82.....	4100.....	409.....	33705.....	3700.....	300898.....	4109.....	334604.....
1853.....	8.....	650.....	91.....	4550.....	318.....	62087.....	3179.....	255428.....	3491.....	317915.....
1854.....	13.....	976.....	76.....	3800.....	571.....	111263.....	3047.....	244860.....	3618.....	366129.....
1855.....	16.....	1200.....	91.....	4905.....	586.....	114411.....	2687.....	221588.....	3273.....	335999.....
1856.....	16.....	1357.....	150.....	6750.....	531.....	102634.....	2780.....	221639.....	3311.....	324293.....
1857.....	19.....	1425.....	118.....	4860.....	635.....	123955.....	3090.....	230587.....	3795.....	364542.....
1858.....	17.....	1275.....	117.....	4820.....	567.....	169274.....	3257.....	268472.....	4124.....	484146.....
1859.....	18.....	1350.....	96.....	4750.....	801.....	177550.....	3397.....	281319.....	4198.....	451065.....
1860.....	23.....	1725.....	137.....	5850.....	909.....	144742.....	3568.....	253410.....	4568.....	398152.....
1861.....	28.....	2380.....	196.....	9850.....	982.....	152872.....	4265.....	377352.....	5247.....	530224.....

HARBOR OFFICE,
February 5th, 1862.

[Signed,]
JOHN FERNS,
Wharfinger.

LACHINE CANAL.

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the amount of Flour manufactured and Grain elevated and stored at the Mills and Stores at Côte St. Paul and St. Gabriel Locks, and at Basin No. 2, Lachine Canal, during the year 1861.

Name of Mills.	Flour Manufactured. Barrels.	Grain elevated and stored. Bushels.	Proprietors' Names.
Avon Mills at Côte St. Paul.....	25,300	120,175	Wm. Parkyn.
Montreal Mills at St. Gabriel.....	10,000	45,000	Wm. Walker.
St. Gabriel do	30,000	130,000	A. W. Ogilvie & Co.
Royal Mills on Basin No. 2.....	79,650	1,102,258½	Grant Hall & Co.
City No. 2.....	50,000	700,000	Ira Gould.
Canal.....	28,862	293,861½	James McDougall.
Store and Elevator.....	.....	250,283½	James Harvey.
Totals	223,212	2,641,578½	

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th February, 1862.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

No. 7.—STATEMENT shewing the number of vessels which passed through the Beauharnois Canal during the following years.

Year.	Vessels with passes from Montreal.	Vessels obtaining passes at Beauharnois.	Total.
1859.....	2337	352	2689
1860.....	2904	197	3101
1861.....	4679	182	4861

Signed,) GEORGE ELLIS,
Collector of Tolls.

CORNWALL CANAL.

No. 8.—STATEMENT furnished by the Collector, shewing the number of vessels which passed through the Canal, during the following years.

1859.

Description of Vessel.	under 200 Tons.		Over 200 and under 300 Tons.		Over 300 and under 400 Tons		Over 400 Tons.		Number of vessels.		Total both ways.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
Steamers	387	37	74	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	461	38	499
Propellers.....	49	45	26	25	1	1	.....	.....	76	71	147
Sailing Vessels.....	345	288	42	37	7	25	.....	1	394	351	745
Total.....	781	370	142	63	8	26	.....	1	931	460	1391

1860.

Steamers.....	412	60	88	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	77	577
Propellers.....	70	72	52	50	.....	1	.....	.....	122	123	245
Sailing Vessels.....	501	432	113	113	13	17	.....	1	627	583	1210
Total.....	983	564	253	180	13	18	.....	1	1249	783	2032

1861.

Steamers.....	469	106	83	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	110	662
Propellers.....	97	102	58	52	1	1	.....	.....	156	155	311
Sailing Vessels.....	1101	1056	161	166	26	21	.....	1	1288	1244	2532
Total.....	1667	1264	302	222	27	22	.....	1	1996	1509	3505

CHAMBLY CANAL.

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the number of vessels, and their aggregate freight, which passed through the Chamby Canal during the following years:—

Year.	Upward bound Vessels, &c.						Downward bound Vessels, &c.						Totals up and down.		
	Vessel.	80 Tons and under.	From 80 to 150 Tons.	From 150 to 250 Tons.	250 Tons and over.	Totals.		80 Tons and under.	From 80 to 150 Tons.	From 150 to 250 Tons.	250 Tons and over.	Totals.		No. of Vessels.	Freight, Tons.
						No. of Vessels.	Freight, Tons.					No. of Vessels.	Freight, Tons.		
1859	Steamers.....	91	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	182	.....
	Sailing Vessels..	906	368	4	.....	1277	123103	896	353	6	.....	1255	30871	2532	153074
1860	Steamers.....	101	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	101	35497	202	.....
	Sailing Vessels..	1049	447	5	.....	1501	158400	1115	411	8	.....	1584	.....	2035	193807
1861	Steamers.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	79	.....
	Sailing Vessels..	684	128	.....	.....	812	70377	729	148	.....	.....	877	35800	1689	106177

10th February, 1862.

ST. ANN'S LOCK, OTTAWA RIVER.

No. 10.—STATEMENT shewing the number of vessels and their aggregate freight, which passed through the St. Ann's Lock, during the following years :

	Upward bound Vessels, &c.			Downward bound Vessels, &c.			Amount of Tolls.
	Steamers.	Sailing and other vessels.	Freight in Tons.	Steamers.	Sailing and other vessels.	Freight in Tons.	
1855.....	410.....	1048.....	10813.....	411.....	1005.....	3595½.....	\$ cts. 4389.22
1856.....	423.....	954.....	1310½.....	362.....	826.....	4069.....	5058.71
1857.....	436.....	1058.....	10412½.....	360.....	995.....	3368.....	4549.38
1858.....	393.....	1114.....	11816.....	348.....	1067.....	4425.....	4905.73
1859.....	447.....	1238.....	13669.....	403.....	1157.....	4598.....	5654.17
1860.....	486.....	1433.....	14589.....	435.....	1341.....	5139.....	6687.02
1861.....	494.....	1397.....	15081.....	437.....	1322.....	4176.....	6328.03

(Signed)

JOHN BARRETT,

Collector of Tolls.

APPENDIX M.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Names, Position and Characteristics of Light Houses on the Lower St. Lawrence, between Belle-Isle and Quebec.

No.	Name of Light.	Locality of Light.	Latitude North.	Longitude West.	Characteristic or Order of Light and Color of Light.	Fixed, Flashing or Revolving.	Miles seen in clear weather.	Color or Peculiarity of Light House.	Height in feet, center of Lantern above water.	Height in feet of Building from base to vane.	Quantity of Oil consumed during the Season, average, of 3 years.	Description of Oil.	Number of Keepers.	Salaries and allowances of keepers.	Cost of Oil annually.	Annual cost of maintenance other than Oil and salaries.	Number of times signal guns have been fired. Average of 3 years.	Time of year signal guns most required.	Annual cost of keeping up signal guns.	When Lighted and Extinguished.	Year first Lighted.	REMARKS.
BELOW QUEBEC.																						
1	Belle Isle	Extreme S. Point of Island	51 53 00	55 22 13	Light 1st Order. Dioptric	Fixed	28	Circular Tower faced with white Fire Brick	470	62	250 Gallons	Porpoise	1 and 2 Assistants	\$ 1060	5s. 6d. p. gal.	\$ cts. 1223 34	1623	April, June, Aug.	\$ cts. 799 47	1st April, 15th Dec.	1858	*Including value of Powder which has been furnished by the military authorities, but not yet paid for. The L. H. must be always kept open Southward of Cormorant Point. Seen from N. N. W. to S. E. by E. Visible from W. ½ S. round by N. to E. by N. ½ N Pilot's stationed here. A Gun fired every hour during Fog and Snow Storms, from 15th April to 15th December.
2	Amour Point	S. E. Side of Forteau Bay	51 27 35	56 50 48	Light 2nd Order. Cateoptric	do	18	do	155	109	300 "	do	1 and 2 "	520	"	360 17	662	June, August	538 71	do do	1858	
3	Heath Point	S. E. Point of Anticosti	49 5 20	61 41 47	17 Lamps and Reflectors	do	15	Conical Grey stone	110	90	400 "	Porpoise and Seal	1 and 2 "	500	"	302 73				do do	1835	
4	S. W. Point of Anticosti	S. W. Point of Island	49 23 45	63 35 47	21 Lamps and Reflectors	Revolving every minute	15	do	110	75	700 "	do do	1 and 2 "	500	"	216 04				do do	1831	
5	W. End of Anticosti	Extreme W. Point of Island	49 52 30	64 32 00	Light 2nd Order. Cateoptric	Fixed	15	Circular Stone Tower, faced with white Fire Brick	112	169	360 "	Porpoise	1 and 2 "	800	"	358 25	425	April, Nov., Dec.	375 68	do do	1858	
6	Cape Rosier	On the Cape	48 51 37	61 12 00	Light 1st Order. Cateoptric	do	16	do	136	112	260 "	do	1 and 2 "	800	"	340 33	236	April, Nov., Dec.	369 03	do do	1858	
7	Pointe des Mouts	Abouts ½ mile N. E. of the Point	49 19 35	67 22 02	17 Lamps and Reflectors	do	15	do	100	75	450 "	Porpoise and Seal	1 and 1 "	560	"	165 30				do do	1830	
8	Father Point	Rimouski, on the Point	48 21 25	68 27 25	6 Lamps and Reflectors	do	10	Octagonal, white	43		150 "	Coal Oil	1 and 1 "	296	5s. 9d. p. gal.	128 68	125	August, Novemb.	45 90	10th April, 10th Dec.	1859	
9	Biquet	West Point of Island	48 23 12	68 53 28	21 Lamps and Reflectors	Revolving every two minutes	17	do	112	65	550 "	Porpoise and Seal	1 and 2 "	760	About 5s. 6d. per gallon	325 06	865	June, Aug., Nov.	546 19	do do	1844	
10	Red Island	S. W. Pt. of Red Island Bank	48 1 20	69 33 07	24 Lamps and Reflectors	Fixed	12	Red	75	51	700 "	do do	1 and 1 "	660	"	92 90				do do	1845	
11	Green Island	On the North Point	48 3 17	69 25 14	13 Lamps and Reflectors	do	13	Stone Square, white	60	40	400 "	do do	1 and 2 "	560	"	687 68	884	July, Aug., Nov.	535 96	do do	1809	
12	Light Ship	South Traverse, N. E. part of St. Roch Shoals	47 22 10	70 15 08	16 Lamps and Reflectors	do	9	do			199 "	do do		\$1720 amount of contract for navigating this vessel		634 00			From Sunset to Sunrise from the opening to closing of navigation		1830	
13	Pillar	Fifty Fathoms from S. Point of the Islet	47 12 25	70 21 48	15 Lamps and Reflectors	Revolving every minute and quarter	15	Stone. Conical, white	68	38	450 "	do do	1 and 1 "	660	"	173 94				From Sunset to Sunrise from the 15th April to 15th December		1848
14	Brandy Pots	S. E. End of Island			Light 4th Order. Lenticular	Fixed		Circular	78	29		do										
15	Long Pilgrim	W. of Center of Island			do do	do		do	212	39		do										
16	Grand Island, Kamouraska	Near N. E. End of Island			Cateoptric. 7 Lamps and Reflectors	do		Square	162	36½		Coal Oil										
17	Crane Island	On Shoal S. E. Side of Islands dry at low water			do 5 Lamps and Reflectors	do		Octagonal	48	41		do										
18	Belle Chasse Island	N. E. End of Island			do 5 Lamps and Reflectors	do		Square	64	38		do										
ABOVE QUEBEC.																						
1	St. Antoine	S. Shore, River St. Lawrence	46 38 12	71 39 23	do 2 Lamps and Reflectors	do	10	Wood, white	96		60 "	Porpoise and Seal. Coal Oil to be used next year	1 Keeper	\$12 a month during the season of navigation.		41 10				From Sunset to Sunrise, during the season of navigation		1358
2	St. Croix	On S. Shore near high water mark, ½ mile North of the Church	46 35 22	71 47 00	do	do	6	do do	30	20	60 "	do do	1 "	140	"	56 20				do do	1842	
3	Fort Neuf	Two Lights—the one on N. Shore ½ of a mile off the River. N. Light	46 41 45	71 52 21	do	do	5	Upper Light House of Stone, Lower do of wood, both white	200		130 "	do do	1 "	200	"	112 92				do do	1842	

No. 2. — STATEMENT shewing the names, positions and characteristics of Light Houses on the River St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal.

No.	Name of Light from Admiralty List of 1860.	Name of Light sent to Department of Public Works, by the Trinity House, Montreal.	Locality of Light.	Latitude North.	Longitude West.	No. of Light House.	No. of Lamps and Reflectors.	Color and peculiarities of Light House.	Height in feet centre of Lantern above high water.	Height in feet of Building, from base to vane.	REMARKS.		
1	Point Platon	Point Platon	{ On S. side 1½ miles below Richelieu Isl., N. Light } { S. 72 W. 169 yards apart. }	46 39 13	71 53 17	2	2 Lamps and Reflectors	Wood, square, white.	{ 152 } { 130 }	24 7	1816 } 1824 }	All the Lights between Quebec and Montreal, are fixed.	
2	Richelieu	Islet Richelieu	On centre of the Island	46 38 24	71 55 5	1	2 do do	do	27	20	1816		
3	Langlais Point	River du Chêne	On S. Shore ½ a mile below Great Chene River	46 35 5	71 59 50	1	2 do do	do	35	8	1844		
4	Cap Charles	Cap Charles	N. 67 W. 80 yards apart	46 33 39	72 4 30	2	3 do do	do	110	20	1856		The description of Oil used for all the Lights is Coal Oil (Kerosine), which is found to be the best and most economical (costing 128 per cent less than Sperm Oil), it never freezes, and never fails if properly attended to.
5	Grondines	Grondines	On N. Shore	46 35 49	72 4 27	2	2 do do	do	45	30	1857		
6	St. Pierre les Becquets	St. Pierre les Becquets	On S. Shore summit on St. Pierre Point	46 30 28	72 12 46	1	2 do do	do	85	12	1844		
7	Batiscan	Batiscan	{ N. Shore 1½ miles below Batiscan Church, S. Light } { S. 86 W. 246 yards apart. }	46 30 19	72 15 12	2	2 do do	do	{ 39 } { 20 }	31 11	1844		
8	Champlain	Champlain	N. Shore near Champlain Church	46 26 34	72 20 45	1	2 do do	do	31	10	1844		
9	Cap Magdalen, Lower Lights	Cap Magdalen, Lower Lights	{ N. Shore, 3 miles below the Cape, S. Light..... } { S. 60 W. 125 yards apart..... }	46 23 46	72 27 32	2	2 do do	do	{ 37 } { 33 }	13 10	1843		
10	Cap Magdalen, Upper Lights	Cap Magdalen, Upper Lights	{ do 2 miles below the Cape, W. Light..... } { S. 85 W. 235 yards apart..... }	46 23 16	72 28 52	2	2 do do	do	{ 55 } { 35 }	30 10	1843		
11		Point St. Gregoire				1	2 do do						
12	Port St. Francis	Port St. Francis	S. Shore, W. Light	46 16 20	72 37 50	1	1 do do	do			1839		
13	Point du Lac	Point du Lac	N. Shore	46 16 51	72 40 37	1	1 do do	do	71	24	1843		
14		Light Vessel, No. 3											
15	Centre Light Vessel	Light Vessel, No. 2	S. S. E. 2½ miles from Rivière du Loup	46 11 39	72 53 31		3 Burners in each Vessel, but no Reflectors		15	8	1816	Removed at the approach of Winter, on account of the Ice.	
16	Western Light Vessel	Light Vessel, No. 1	N. side of channel N. E. by N., 3 m. from Flat Island.	46 9 39	72 57 4				15	8	1828		
17	Raisins	Isle aux Raisins	On the Island	46 6 14	72 58 3	1	2 Lamps and Reflectors	Wood, square, white.	30	20	1843		
18	Stone	Isle à la Pierre	On the Island	46 5 54	72 59 55	1	1 do do	do	30				
19	Valtrie	Lavaltrie	S. side of Island	45 52 55	73 16 15	2	4 do do	do	{ 21 } { 13 }	17 9	1831		
20	Traverse	Contrecoeur	2½ miles above Contrecoeur	45 49 52	73 17 11	2	2 do do	do			1838		
21	Repentigny	Repentigny	¾ mile below Repentigny, W. Light	45 45 10	73 26 23	2	2 do do	do	{ 30 } { 14 }	26 14	1843		
22	Bayne	Isle à la Bayne	On the Islet	45 44 24	73 26 27	1	2 do do	do	24	16	1831	The general time of lighting up in Spring is the 17th April and of extinguishing about the 2nd December.	
23	Ste. Thérèse	Isle Ste. Thérèse	On the Island	45 41 22	73 27 53	2	2 do do	do					
24	Point aux Trembles	Point aux Trembles	W. Shore, E. Light	45 38 26	73 29 34	2	2 do do	do		{ 53 } { 25 }	1846		
25	Montreal	Montreal	On the Wharf	45 30 19	73 33 25	2	2 do do	do	{ 38 } { 29 }	31 21	1830		

NOTE.—The Columns marked this * are from information received from the Registrar of the Trinity House, Montreal, the remainder from the Admiralty List of 1860.

No. 3.—STATEMENT shewing the names, position, and characteristics of light houses on the river St. Lawrence, between Lachine and Kingston, and on lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and on the Ottawa river.

No.	Name of Light.	LOCALITY OF LIGHT.	Latitude north.	Longitude west.	Characteristic or Order of Light, and Color.	Fixed, Flashing or Revolving.	Miles seen in clear Weather.	Color or Peculiarity of Light House.	Height in Feet of Centre of Lantern above Water.	Height in Feet of Building, from Base to centre of Lantern.	Quantity of Oil consumed during the Season.	Description of Oil.	Number of Keepers.	Year first Lighted.	REMARKS.
1	Lachine Pier.....	Head of Lachine Canal, S. Pier, 190 yards from the end.....	45.25.00	73.43.18	One Lamp and Reflector.....	Fixed.....	6	Wood, White.....	24	20	71	Animal and Vegetable.	One Keeper.....	1849	Experience proves the cost of Coal Oil to be about one-half that of Sperm, and the consumption nearly equal, in addition to the advantage of Coal Oil exhibiting a more brilliant light, besides a great saving of fuel and wicks
2	Lachine Light Ship.....	N. Side of Channel, 4-5 of a mile above Light No. 1.....	45.24.30	73.43.48	Two Lamps and Reflectors.....	do.....	6	Vessel, Red Tower, Iron, White.....	24	18	60	do do	do	1849	
3	Chateauguy Floating Light.....	On Shoal, S. Channel, 2-3 miles above Light No. 2.....	45.24.00	73.49.18	do do	do	6	do do	24	18	90	do do	do	1849	
4	Floating Light, Lake St. Louis.....	On Shoal, S. Side Channel, 1 mile above Light No. 3.....			Three do	do	8	do do	25	24		do do	do		
5	Beauharnois and 1st Range Light.....	Foot of Beauharnois Canal, South Side.....	45.18.00	74.2.18	Two do do	do		Wood, White.....	36	30	141	Mineral.....	do	1850	
6	do 2nd do	S. Side of Canal, 330 yards, from 1st Range of Light.....			Three do do	do		do	72	30			do		
7	Grosse Point, Main Light.....	1/2 mile W. of Beauharnois Canal, on River N. Side of Channel.....	45.14.00	74.10.8	Two do do	do	8	Wood, Red.....	32	30			do	1845	
8	do 1st Range Light.....	S. Side of Channel, on a Pier 1 1/2 mile W. of head of Canal.....			One Lamp.....	do	3 or 4	Wood, White.....	13	10	120	do	do		
9	do 2nd do	S. Side of Channel, on a Pier 55 yards W. of 1st R. Light, 1 mile S. of Main Light.....			do	do		Wood, Red.....	20	16			do		
10	do 3rd do	S. Side of Channel on a Pier 440 yards E. of Main Light.....			do	do		Wood, White.....	11	8			do		
11	McKie's Point.....	On main land, W. end of Point, about 1/2 mile N. of Channel.....	45.11.30	74.27.0	Two Lamps and Reflectors.....	do	10	do	42	37	53	do	do		
12	Cherry Island.....	On Island S. Side of Channel, 1/2 mile from shore, 2 miles W. of St. Anicette.....	45.5.00	74.49.0	Three do do	do	10	do	48	44	62	do	do	1847	
13	Light Ship, Lake St. Francis.....	On Shoal, S. Side of Channel, 3 1/2 miles below Lancaster.....			do do	do		Ves., Slate col., Tow. White	25	20	98	Animal and Vegetable.	do	1849	
14	Lancaster Pier.....	On Pier, Lancaster bar, N. Side of Channel, 3 miles above Lancaster.....	45.6.00	74.53.0	Three Lamps and two Reflectors	do	8	Wood, White.....	27	22	69	Mineral.....	do	1844	
15	Coles Shoal.....	On Pier N. Side of Channel, 5 miles above Brockville, 1/2 mile from Shore.....			Two Lamps and Reflectors.....	do		do	32	31	50 1/2	do	do	1856	
16	Gronadier Island.....	On S. Point of Island, N. of Channel, 2 miles below Rockport.....			Three do do	do		do	55	37	68 1/2	do	do	do	
17	Lindoe Island.....	N. W. Point of Island, S. Side of Channel, 5 miles W. of Rockport.....			Three Lamps and two Reflectors	do		do	40	26	62 1/2	do	do	do	
18	Gananoque Narrows.....	On E. End of Little Slave Island, S. of Channel, 5 miles below Gananoque.....			do and Reflectors.....	do		do	44	37		do	do	do	
19	Jack Straw Shoal.....	On Pier N. Side of Channel, 3 miles below Gananoque.....			do do	do		do	31	29	126	do	do	do	
20	Spectacle Shoal.....	On Pier N. Side of Channel, 2 miles W. of Gananoque.....			Two Lamps.....	do		do	28	26		do	do	do	
21	Red Horse Rock.....	On Pier N. Side of Channel, 2 1/2 miles W. of Gananoque.....			do	do		do	28	26	94	do	do	do	
22	Burnt Island.....	S. E. Point of Island N. Side of Channel, 3 1/2 miles W. of Gananoque.....			Three Lamps and two Reflectors	do		do	64	26	85	do	do	do	
23	Wolfe Island.....	On Extreme N. E. Point of Island, 18 miles below Kingston.....			do and Reflectors.....	do		do	41	29	20 3/4	do	do	do	*Since 25th October, 1865
24	Snake Island.....	On Pier, on Shoal N. Side of Channel, 5 miles W. of Kingston.....	44.11.25	76.37.30	do do	do	6	Stone, White.....	36	29	65 1/2	do	do	1858	Red Light.
25	Nine Mile Point.....	N. W. Point of Simcoe Island, 9 miles W. of Kingston.....	44.8.45	76.38.45	7 Lamps and Reflectors.....	do	15	do	48	45	252	Animal and Vegetable	do	1833	
26	Falso Ducks.....	E. End of Island, 1 mile S. of Timber Island, 3 miles S. E. of Point Travers.....	43.56.30	76.57.45	15 do do	do	22	do	67	63	440	do do	do	1828	
27	Point Peter, Lay Point.....	Long Point, Lake Ontario, on Main Land, N. Shore.....	43.51.30	77.13.30	10 do do	Revolving.....	25	do	70	68	267	do do	do	1833	
28	Scotch Bonnet.....	Lake Ontario, on Small Island, 1 mile S. W. of Nicholson Island.....	43.54.00	77.38.10	8 do do	Fixed.....	13 1/2	do	61	49	205	do do	do	1856	
29	Prosquise, Main Light.....	On Extreme E. Point.....	44.1.00	77.46.0	11 do do	do	18	do	73	65	233	do do	do	1840	
30	do 1st Range Light.....	On Pier, Salt Point Island, S. of Channel.....	44.0.00	77.46.0	2 do do	do		Wood, White.....	24	20	56	do do	do	1851	
31	do 2nd do	On Main Land, 55 yards from Shore.....			1 do do	do		do	32	20	28	do do	do		
32	Gull Island.....	On Reef, 2 m. from Main Land, between Port Hope and Cobourg, N. Side of Ch'l.....	43.53.30	78.17.0	10 do do	do	10	Stone, White.....	60	56	309	do do	1, and 1 Assistant.	1840	
33	Gibraltar Point.....	S. W. Side of Point off Toronto.....	43.37.00	79.28.0	12 do do	do	18	do	70	67	278 1/2	do do	One Keeper.....	1820	
34	Burlington Bay.....	On S. Side of Canal.....	43.18.00	79.54.0	5 do do	do	15	Stone, Stone Color.....	68	64	70 1/2	Mineral.....	do	1838	
35	do Range Light.....	End of S. Pier.....			2 do do	do	4	Wood, White.....	46	42	28	do	do	1845	
36	Oakville.....	43.27.00	79.46.0						12					1836	
37	Port Dalhousie.....	Near end of Pier, Easterly Side of Canal.....	43.13.00	79.20.0	10 do do	Revolving.....	10	do	53	44	229	Animal and Vegetable	do	1852	
38	Port Colborne.....	On Pier at head of Welland Canal.....	42.53.00	79.19.0	10 do do	Fixed.....	12	do	64	61		do do	do	1852	
39	do Range Light.....	do do			1 do do	do		do	35	30	464	do do	do		
40	Molawk Island.....	On Island between Ports Maitland and Colborne, 1 mile from Main Land.....	42.50.00	79.37.0	10 do do	Revolving.....	10	Stone, White.....	70	66	160	do do	do	1848	
41	Port Maitland.....	On Wharf extending from Shore, near the Feeder.....	42.52.00	79.40.0	6 do do	Fixed.....	10	Wood, White.....	57	50	129 1/2	do do	do	1848	
42	Port Dover.....	do do at the Village.....	42.47.00	80.16.0	4 do do	do	8	do	30	25	85	do do	do	1846	
43	Long Point, Lake Erie.....	On Point, 1/2 mile from S. E. End.....	42.35.00	80.9.0	15 do do	do	25	do	75	72	365	do do	do	1843	
44	Port Burwell.....	On Main Land, in Village.....	42.39.00	80.54.0	3 do do	do	12	do	88	47	74	do do	do	1840	
45	Port Stanley.....	On W. Wharf, near Village.....	42.41.00	81.17.0	3 do do	do	4	do	44	37	85	Mineral.....	do	1844	
46	Point Pelée Reef.....	On Caisson, on Sand Bar, 1/2 of a mile S. from extreme end of Point.....	41.52.20	82.29.45	7 do do	do		do	76	61	160	Anim'l, Veg. and Min.	1, and 1 Assistant.	1833	Red Light.
47	Pelée Island.....	On Extreme N. E. End of Island.....	41.50.00	82.41.0	14 do do	do	9	Stone, White.....	65	60	335	Animal and Vegetable	One Keeper.....	1833	
48	Bois Blanc.....	E. End of Island, about 1 mile from Amherstburgh.....	42.05.30	83.6.0	6 do do	do	18	do	61	45	321 1/2	do do	do	1837	

No. 3.—STATEMENT shewing the names, position and characteristics of light houses on the river St. Lawrence, between Lachine and Kingston, and on lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and on the Ottawa river.—Continued.

No.	Name of Light.	LOCALITY OF LIGHT.	Latitude North.	Longitude West.	Characteristic or Order of Light and Color.	Fixed, Flashing or Revolving.	Miles seen in Clear Weather.	Color or Regularity of Light House.	Height in Feet of Centre of Lantern above Water.	Height in Feet of Building, from Base to centre of Lantern.	Quantity of Oil Consumed during the Season.	Description of Oil.	Number of Keepers.	Year first Lighted.	REMARKS.
38	River Thames	At entrance to River on S. W. Side of Main Land.....	42.18.0	82.36.0	4 Lamps and Reflectors.....	Fixed.....	12	Stone, White.....	35	33	Gallons. 161	Animal and Vegetable	One Keeper.....	1837	
39	do Range Light.....	On Pier about 55 yards N. from Main Light.....			1 do do.....	do.....	6	Wood, Slate Color.....	10	7				1845	
40	Goderich	On Main Land, in front of Town, on bank of Lake Huron.....	43.45.0	81.52.0	9 do do.....	do.....	25	Stone, White.....	139	23	2374	do do	do	1847	
41	Point Clark	On Extreme Point, 20 miles N. from Goderich.....	44.4.30	81.53.30	2nd Order Lenticular.....	Revolving.....	20	do Stone Color.....	87	80	253	do do	do	1859	
42	Clantrey Island	On Island, 1½ miles Westerly from Southampton.....	44.29.40	81.32.20	do do.....	Fixed.....	20	do do.....	86	80	240	do do	1, and 1 Assistant	1859	
43	Isle of Coves	E. End of Island, entrance from Lake Huron to Georgian Bay.....	45.19.50	81.51.15	do do.....	Flashing.....	22	do do.....	90	80	225	do do	do do	1859	
44	Griffith Island	N. E. Side of Island, about 20 miles N. of Owen Sound, in Georgian Bay.....	44.51.0	81.1.10	3rd Order do.....	Fixed.....	25	do do.....	130	80	125	do do	One Keeper.....	1859	
45	Nottawasaga Island	On Island, about 3 miles N. W. from Collingwood.....	44.32.30	80.23.15	2nd do do.....	Revolving.....	20	do do.....	86	80	297	do do	1, and 1 Assistant	1859	
46	Christian Island	On Extreme E. part of Island at entrance to, and 20 miles from Penetanguishene.....	44.47.10	80.16.50	4th do do.....	Fixed.....	15	do do.....	61	55	90	do do	One Keeper.....	1859	
<i>River Ottawa Lights.</i>															
1	Light Ship, near Point Valois.....	S. Side of Channel, 4-5 of a mile above Isle Dorval and 1672 yards from Light No. 3, on St. Lawrence Channel.....			2 Lamps and Reflectors.....	do.....	4	Iron, Vcs. Red, Tow. White.	21	17	37	Mineral.....	do		Tower, Wood.
2	Point Claire, Pier Light.....	On Shoal, N. Side of Channel, about 1½ miles below Point Claire, and 1½ miles W. from Light No. 1.....			do do.....	do.....	7	Wood, White.....	29	25	39	do.....	do		
3	Green Shoal.....	On Pier S. Side of Channel, about 7 miles below Ottawa City.....			do do.....	do.....	10	do.....	36	17	33½	do.....	do		

APPENDIX N.

REPORT ON POINTE PELÉE LIGHT HOUSE.

TORONTO, 7th March, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith an approximating estimate for the completion of the light house tower, on Point Pelée, and for the securing of the caisson on which it stands.

The tower was well framed, fitted thoroughly, all the parts painted and marked, and then transported to the site; but before erecting it, the filling of the caisson had to be opened into, for the purpose of making a proper stone platform on which to rest the tower, and to which it could be securely bolted down.

On opening into the filling, instead of finding it composed of heavy stone masonry, it turned out to be chiefly of small stones, indiscriminately laid, and the mortar or cement that was used had never set or bonded. The consequence was, that it had to be removed to several feet in depth, and masonry of heavy flat-bedded ashlars, laid in cement and well grouted, substituted. Sufficient of this was effected, before winter set in, to enable the tower to be erected, the lantern placed, and the light exhibited some months before the close of navigation; but the heavy storms which prevailed almost without interruption, last year, on lake Erie, rendered it a work of unusual delay, difficulty and cost. From the exposed and isolated position of the caisson, it was impossible at times, (for weeks together,) to venture the steambot and stone barges alongside it. The lengthened charter of the vessels and hire of the men caused thereby, added considerably to the expense.

But little is required to complete the tower, &c. In the estimate of the cost of which, I have included that of means to extinguish fire. From the insulated position of this light house, its distance from land and the difficulty of getting to, or from it at times, I consider it indispensable that the men in charge should have efficient means at command to subdue a fire, in case of such a casualty; those estimated for, consist of a tank capable of holding a thousand gallons, strongly framed and lined with lead, placed on the upper floor, supplied by a suitable forcing pump, with iron suction and rising main, notice pipe, &c.; also, a fire main from the tank to the different floors; each of which to have fifteen feet of hose and branch, with brass stop-cock, nozzle, &c., &c.

It is very desirable that arrangements for the completion of this work should be authorized as soon as possible, in order that it may be commenced when the weather will permit of it.

As the tower platform is now securely laid, the remaining masonry of the caisson may be done by contract; in which case the contractor should provide the necessary steamer, stone barges, &c., &c.

The finishing of the tower consists chiefly in the caulking of the lantern floor, and angle joints, bolting on some knees, fixing some stay and hoop bars, arranging the lamp frame, giving the tower two more coats of paint, &c., &c., for most of which the materials are on hand; this work would be best done by engaging two or three trustworthy mechanics who could be accommodated in the tower.

The old light on the end of Pelée Island, will be secondary to this new one, on the extremity of the reef. I am of opinion, that as the latter will be first seen on going up the lake, it is important it should be visible as far as possible—the light on it should therefore be a white one, and that on the Island, at present white, should be changed into a red one. If this is approved of, immediate notice should be given in the papers of the principal lake Ports, American as well as Canadian.

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

(Signed,)

HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF COMPLETING THE LIGHT HOUSE TOWER, WITH KEEPER'S
APARTMENTS, &c., &c., ON PELÉE REEF.

Caulking upper platform, angle joints around windows and doors, &c...	\$ 80 00
Painting	100 00
Sundry small joiners' work, bolting knees, &c.....	150 00
Fire extinguishing apparatus and tank.....	320 00
Boat cranes, winches, outer steps, lamp frames, &c.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$900 00

Estimate of the cost of securing the caisson at Pt. Pelée reef, on which
the light house stands: 280 yards of masonry of heavy ashlar,
with dressed top and bottom beds, and radiated joints, dowelled
and fitted to the caisson, laid in cement and well grouted; cranes
and other machinery found by the contractor, at \$10 per yard..... \$2800 00

1 steamer and crew at \$50 per day.

1 scow and crew at 15 “

	\$65 per day for say 65 days.....	4225 00
Iron in dowels, cramps, bolts, screw bands, sheeting protection against ice, &c., &c.....		500 00
		<hr/>
		\$7525 00

To complete tower.....	\$ 900 00
“ secure caisson.....	7525 00
	<hr/>
	\$8425 00

Superintendent to live in the tower during the work, say 3 months or 90 days, at \$4.....	360 00
	<hr/>
	\$8785 00

OTTAWA BUILDINGS.

APPENDIX

To Report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY
AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

SIR,—This Department has been called upon for approximate estimates of the cost of erecting the necessary permanent Buildings for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor General, the two branches of the Legislature, and the several Public Departments, whether at or near the Cities of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, or Quebec.

The Commissioners are, of course, aware that the preparation of *bona fide* detailed estimates for such extensive buildings would require a considerable length of time; but being anxious to furnish, as soon as possible, the information called for by the House of Assembly, and believing that from your own experience, and the means which the records of the office afford, you can prepare such estimates as will answer the object at present in view, I am directed to request that you will forthwith proceed to do so.

The estimates prepared about two years since by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, for the erection of such buildings, and which amounted to £122,745, will not be a safe guide, as, independent of strong objections raised to them at the time with respect to security from fire not being sufficiently provided for, items of considerable importance, and which would necessarily involve a large expenditure, are wholly omitted,—such as main sewerage, heating, lighting, fencing, road-making, barracks, lodges, &c. &c.; still, by comparing them with the various estimates for Public Buildings lately acquired by the Department, you will be enabled to furnish estimates sufficiently reliable, and such as will meet the views of the Legislature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS A BEGLY,
Secretary.

F. P. RUBIDGE, Esq., &c., &c.,
Public Works Office.

No. 1½.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, March 29th, 1856.

Thomas A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary.

SIR,—Upon the subject of the proposed Government Edifices, and their probable cost in different localities, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Estimates of the cost of erecting the Executive and Parliamentary Buildings upon a

scale of equal comparison in the Cities of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec, from the short time given to prepare them in, must necessarily be only approximate calculations, or what are termed *General Estimates*. The Department of Public Works having possession of data relative to Provincial Edifices either recently erected or now proposed for construction, are enabled to submit the probable amount required for carrying into effect the intentions of the Government and Legislature with reference to the contemplated Public Buildings.

Apart from the question of site at the several localities recommended, it is believed that the advantages possessed by each of these Cities and their immediate vicinities, in respect to suitable building material and labor, are nearly upon a par; or at least such that contractors doing a large business would be found willing to put up structures so extensive in scale, upon similar terms and for the same bulk-sum, at either of the places indicated. Exception perhaps would be taken to Toronto on one item, namely the great cost of building-stone, and the distance at which it has to be procured; Toronto being chiefly dependent on the Hamilton, Queenston, and Ohio quarries, for this material.

The designs furnished by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm in 1851, for the Government Edifices in Toronto, shew a combination of *brick and stone* for the exterior walls; and this arrangement, it is considered, would contrast fairly with outside walls wholly of stone in the other cities. This combination therefore of *brick and stone* in Toronto, and *entirely stone* in the other localities, for outside-faced work, is assumed as forming an equal basis of calculation for each and all the sites. The various arrangements, dimensions, and extent of accommodation furnished in the Toronto plans alluded to, are likewise held to be suitable and sufficient for the purposes required elsewhere.

The Commissioners of Public Works have recently erected and completed a very extensive building in cut-stone masonry, known as the New Court House, Montreal, the expenditure upon which, upon the well known approximate method of computing the cubic contents of the interior, gives the sum of 8½ pence per cubic foot. This result is somewhat excessive, owing to changes in plans, and delays, with the consequent claims therefor; including also the cost of fitting up and furnishing the interior. They have likewise at the present time under their notice 15 competition plans and estimates for a New Custom House in Quebec, the cost of which buildings by the several Architects is made to range from 5d. to 9d. per cubic foot; and striking the average of twelve of these estimates, it amounts to say 6½d., which I assume to be as nearly correct as possible, and applicable to the Provincial Edifices proposed to be built in the cities afore-enumerated.

The estimates submitted with the Toronto designs in 1854 by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm are as follows:—

Parliament Buildings	£51,592	0	0
Departmental Offices	49,553	0	0
Government House and Offices	21,600	0	0
	£122,745	0	0
Lodges, Barracks, Guard House, Fencing, Planting Grounds, Drainage, &c.	11,000	0	0
	£133,745	0	0

The cost of Ventilating and Heating, laying on Gas fixtures and Waterpipes, and interior furnishing, *not* however included in the above sum.

Cubing, therefore, the interior dimensions of the Buildings planned for Toronto, a comparison with the other estimates remarked upon, there results, at the foregoing valuation of the Architects, that the Legislative Buildings would cost, say . . . 3½d. per foot cube,

Public Departments	3½d. " " "
Governor's Residence and Offices	3½d. " " "

This investigation will make it clearly apparent that if Public Buildings in Toronto or elsewhere cost, say 6½d. per foot, consequently 3½d., submitted as their outlay, must be considered an *under estimate*.

Assuming therefore the more reliable rate of 6d., the cost would become :

For Parliament Buildings	£92,439	4	0		
And adding 1d. per foot for Heating, Ventilating, Gas, Water, Fixtures and Fittings, &c.	£15,406	10	8		
				£107,845	14 8
Public Departments at 6d. per foot.	£76,524	5	0		
Add 1d. for Heating, &c., as above.	£12,754	0	10		
				£ 89,278	5 10
Governor's Residence and Offices, 6d. per foot.	£37,028	11	6		
Add 1d. for Heating, &c., as above.	£ 6,171	12	9		
				£ 43,200	4 3
Fencing, Road-making, Lodges, Barracks, Guard House, Planting, and Drainage, as before.	£ 11,000	0	0		
				£251,324	4 9
Total cost.					

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

F. P. RUBIDGE,

A. E. P. W.

ADDENDA TO REPORT OF MARCH 29th, 1856.

It is necessary here to remark that the foregoing expenditure does not contemplate any other precautionary measures against fire than the ordinary modes of construction in timber flooring and roof, &c. If required to submit a sum for erecting these buildings to resist conflagration, with all the modern appliances of science and skill to render them *Fire Proof* with non-combustible materials:—it would then be requisite to give, as a final outlay, (and any less sum would probably be deceiving the Government and Legislature) a further sum of 1d. per foot cube, or 15 per cent. upon the total, making 8d. per foot.—Adding, therefore, the amount of

Fire-Proofing	£ 84,332	4	2
To the cost without do	251,324	4	9
Grand total becomes	£285,656	8	11

Respecting the ground sites in the several cities: The land in Toronto is already provided by the Provincial Government. In Kingston, the property purchased by the Government from the Murney Estate is also applicable.

In Ottawa City, probably a part of the Ordnance Lands to be made over to the Province, would be found suitable.

At Montreal, a site would have to be acquired; but the proceeds of the sale of the very valuable property held by the Government in the vicinity of Jacques Cartier Square and Notre Dame Street, would go far towards any fresh purchase elsewhere.

Lastly, in Quebec, the Government have sufficient ground adjacent to the old Chateau and Garden for the Public Edifices; or they might obtain other eligible sites under favorable conditions in exchange for the Spencer Wood property, if deemed advisable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) F. P. RUBIDGE,

A. E. P. W.

No. 2.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, May 3rd, 1859.

The Honorable Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—Upon the 29th March, 1856, I had the honor of submitting the accompanying Report upon the probable cost of the proposed Public Edifices, for Legislative and Departmental

purposes, of the Provincial Government, based upon the Drawings and Plans, with their extent of accommodation, prepared by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, whose estimate for the whole amounted to £133,745. Heating, Ventilation, Gas fixtures, Water-pipes and interior furnishing, superintendent, &c., are, however, not included in the above sum.

Upon comparing this Estimate with the outlay incurred under the Commissioners for certain large Public Edifices, and also contrasting it with Estimates from Architects in different parts of the Province for other Public Buildings, as well as from experience of the fact how largely the Actual Expenditure exceeds the first Estimates, I considered that the gross sum above stated would be much under the eventual outlay.

The Report of the 29th March, 1856, sets forth: That the approximate cost of these Buildings, according to the Estimate of the Toronto Architects, would be at the rate of say 3½d. per cube foot of the interior dimensions; whereas the assumed cost of these Buildings from data submitted, is taken to be 6½d., and adding a further sum for wants not included in the original Estimate, the total outlay of these Public Edifices is put at the safer but much larger amount of £251,321 4s 9d, or say two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, currency, a sum which, I believe, would not be found more than sufficient to erect these Public Buildings in a substantial and creditable manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant.

(Signed,) F. P. RUBIDGE,

A. E. P. W.

No. 3.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Toronto, May 7th, 1859.

Plans and designs for the several Public Buildings proposed to be erected in the City of Ottawa, addressed to the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, will be received up to the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at the Office of the Department of Public Works

They are to comprise:—

- 1st. Elevations, Plans, Sections, longitudinal and transverse, Specification and Estimate of Buildings for the Provincial Parliament and Library, the latter to be fire-proof.
- 2nd. Elevations, Plans, and Sections, with Specifications and estimate of the Buildings for the Public Departments.
- 3rd. Elevations, Plans, and Sections, with Specifications and estimate of the residence for the Governor General, with all the requisite out-offices, &c.
- 4th. For the most approved sets of designs for the Parliament Buildings, £250 will be awarded as the first Premium, and £100 as the second.

For the Public Departments, £250 will be awarded as the first Premium, and £100 as the second.

For the Government House, £100 will be awarded as the first Premium, and £50 as the second.

The plans selected to become the property of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The above Edifices are proposed to be built in a plain substantial style of Architecture of coursed hammer-dressed masonry, with neatly pointed joints, and cut stone quoins, window dressings, cornices and entablatures; the material being found in the vicinity of the City of Ottawa. Interior walls to be of brick-work.

The Commissioner of Public Works, with a due regard to ample accommodation and the most approved arrangements for ventilation and heating, limits the expenditure on these Public Edifices to the following outlay:—

For Parliament House	\$300,000
For Departmental Buildings.....	240,000
Government House and Offices.....	100,000

Due provision to be made for the supply of water, Gas, &c., &c. &c.

The drawings are to have a motto attached thereto, accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the competitor; only to be opened upon a selection of the designs answering to the motto aforesaid.

All information as to the sites for the Buildings, their sizes, the number of rooms, &c., &c., &c., necessary to the preparation of the Plans, can be obtained at the Office of the Department.

(Signed,) JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 4

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
11th May, 1859.

STATEMENT of accommodation required for the Legislative Buildings, the Government Departments, and the residence of His Excellency the Governor General, not including basement stories, living rooms, corridors, passages, vaults, out-buildings, &c., &c.; for the guidance of Architects preparing Competition Plans, in addition to the information given in the published Notice.

BUILDING OR DEPARTMENT.	No. of Offices required.	Superficial area square feet about.	REMARKS.	
Governor General and Staff.....	6	2500	The site selected for the Parliament buildings and the Departments is that known as Barrack or Fortification Hill, in the City of Ottawa. The extent of ground suitable for building purposes being about 25 acres. The Parliament Block to occupy a prominent position near the Bank of the Ottawa River, the Departments to form flank Buildings removed as far distant from the former as the extent of ground will admit of.	
Executive Council.....	15	5000		
Indian Department.....	4	1200		
Provincial Secretary.....	12	3500		
Crown Law Officers.....	9	2750		
Provincial Registrar.....	4	1200		
Adjutant General of Militia.....	12	2500		
Bureau of Agriculture.....	8	4000		
Public Works.....	15	5000		
Crown Lands and Woods and Forests...	30	11000		
Finance Minister, (Inspector General.)	10	3000		
Customs Branch.....	8	2750		
Audit Branch.....	6	1800		
Receiver General ..	11	5000		
Postmaster General.....	20	6500		
Legislative Buildings:				The foundations of the Buildings will be in rock excavation. The Plan of the ground can be seen at the Office of the Department or upon the published lithographed plans of the City of Ottawa. The Parliamentary Library and the Provincial Registrar's Records to be in fire-proof apartments. The same kind of protection extended to the other Buildings, as far as the limited expenditure will admit of.
Council Chamber.....	1	4000		
Hall of Assembly.....	1	4000		
Lobbies.....		3000		
Picture gallery.....		2500		
Library.....		6500		
Reading rooms, wardrobes, Speakers' apartments, Committee rooms, Clerks' rooms, &c., &c.....	85	35000		
Governor General's Residence; state rooms, ball room, dining room, drawing room, Library, private apartments, &c., &c.....			For particulars in reference to the Parliamentary Library, parties are referred to the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Alpheus Todd. The offices for the Minister of Finance, the Crown Lands, the Public Works, and Postmaster General, are to be grouped in one suite, and the other Public offices in another.	
Domestic offices.....	40	18000		
	53	8500		

No. 5

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

25th August, 1859.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General, &c. &c., &c.

The undersigned has the honor to report for Your Excellency's information, that in pursuance of public notice of the 7th May last, this Department has received thirty-three separate designs for the Public Buildings in Ottawa, submitted by eighteen Architects, of whom one resides in the City of New York, and the rest in Canada.

For the Parliamentary Buildings there are sixteen designs by fourteen competitors, ten of which are either of the Classic or Italian, and six of the Norman or Gothic Styles.

For the Departmental Buildings, four are Classic and three Gothic, making seven designs by six competitors.

For the Governor General's residence, there are ten designs submitted by ten competitors.

These designs are all at present displayed in the east wing of the Parliament Buildings in this city, and arranged on the walls for convenient inspection. Many of them evince great taste and skill, and are highly creditable to the Architectural profession of this Province, especially when it is considered that it was limited both in time and expense in their production.

The undersigned, assisted by the Architect of this Department, has devoted the past week to a critical examination and analysis of the respective merits of these several designs; and now beg respectfully to submit the result, to assist Your Excellency in making a selection of such as are deserving of the first and second premiums, and of being adopted for execution.

In an investigation of this character, where the merits and demerits of the designs are so various, it has been found advantageous and indeed indispensable, for arriving at a fair discrimination, to divide the respective requirements under ten or more separate heads (as for instance, fitness of plan, economy of construction, adaptation to climate, to position, to local material, &c., &c.) and to apply to each a modulus of ten points or marks of merit, and to assign to each a certain number, in the order in which they respectively stand; and the aggregate for each design should, by its highest number or most merit-marks, fairly determine which of them is best upon the whole.

The Architect's report, accompanied by Schedules 1, 2, and 3 (*) and by the printed notice and conditions, is herewith submitted for Your Excellency's information, but the undersigned begs respectfully to add that he does not entirely agree with him in the assignment of the marks of merits, and has therefore given in red ink (†) on his Schedules, the judgments which he, the undersigned, has formed from his personal examination of the plans.

According to the best of his judgment, assisted by the modulus of comparison above described, the undersigned would venture respectfully to recommend to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency, the following designs, as possessing, upon the whole, the highest degree of merit:

FOR PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

First,—“*Semper Paratus*”..... Civil Gothic Style
Second,—“*Stat nomen in umbra*”..... do.

FOR DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

First,—“*Stat nomen in umbra*”..... Civil Gothic Style.
Second,—“*Semper Paratus*”..... do.

FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE

First,—“*Semper Paratus*”..... Grecian.
Second,—“*Odahwah*”..... Norman.

There is great unity of design in the plans submitted for the Parliamentary Buildings by “*Semper Paratus*,” and, for the great public uses for which they are designed, they

(*) Schedule No. 3 refers to Governor's residence, (not printed.)

(†) See note on Schedule.

represent a dignified and appropriate edifice. The arrangements are convenient and the accommodation ample, exceeding that called for by the printed conditions. Owing doubtless, however, to its hasty preparation, it is not devoid of some serious defects, but these can all be readily overcome by re-arrangement of the basement plan, and then it would become a very suitable design for adoption, provided it can be executed within the limits of the Estimate, which is £75,000. On this point the Architect has volunteered a tender, herewith submitted, from responsible contractors, backed by ample security, in confirmation of the correctness of his calculations.

The undersigned estimates the cost of this plan at £90,000; but it is not impossible that the keen competition which the letting of these works must create, together with the facility of construction at Ottawa, might induce parties to take the work at much lower prices than the undersigned has heretofore been accustomed to base his estimates upon.

The design of "*Stet nomen in umbru*" for the Departmental Buildings is in the same style as, though of somewhat different expression from the one just referred to for the Parliamentary Buildings, and will harmonize with it. The undersigned considers it a handsome and appropriate building, without being expensive; affording sufficient accommodation, and very well arranged for the transaction of public business. The undersigned would, however, prefer an arrangement which would get rid of the closed courts, and sees no difficulty in its accomplishment. The Architect's estimate is £55,000 or £5,000 less than the sum to which it was limited in the printed conditions. The undersigned estimates the cost at £60,000.

For the Government House there are only two designs at all worthy of consideration, and neither of these, from obvious defects, would the undersigned recommend Your Excellency to adopt. The arrangement contemplated by "*Semper Paratus*," of providing accommodation for the domestics and kitchen in the basement of the building is inadmissible, while it would appear that the skylight roofing of both of this and the plan submitted by "*Odahwah*" is impossible in the way in which they are represented. They are, however, both handsome designs, and might be modified to suit Your Excellency's wishes; but it is not likely that either of them could be built at less than fifty per cent. above the Architect's estimate of £25,000.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

S. KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 54.

TORONTO, August 23rd, 1859.

SIR,—Upon the competition designs for the Public Buildings to be erected in the city of Ottawa, I have the honor to submit the following remarks and statements, premising that although they furnish only an individual opinion of the respective merits of the plans in question, that opinion is arrived at without bias or preference of any kind beyond what the drawings give rise to.

I need not comment upon the excellence of so many fine designs and examples of skillful draughtmanship; nevertheless, owing probably to the limited time for getting up so many creditable competition drawings, I could not assert that any one set of plans so completely answered the requirements, that they could be carried into immediate execution, in preference to others and without revision of any sort.

An impression prevails that an edifice of the sternest architectural style is best adapted to the site and vicinity: I do not support this view, and think it would eventually be found a mistake to erect a gloomy pile of buildings for Legislative purposes on so commanding a situation.

A synopsis or abstract of the drawings furnished shews that there are sixteen designs for Parliamentary Buildings sent in by fourteen competitors, of which ten are either in the Classic or Italian, and six in the Norman or Gothic styles of architecture.

For Departmental Buildings, four are Classic and three Gothic, making seven designs submitted by six competitors.

And for the Governor General's residence, there are ten designs submitted by ten competitors.

The total being thirty-three separate designs from thirty hands; but as some parties supply two and three designs each, the total number of Architects submitting designs is but eighteen, out of which number seventeen, I believe, reside in Canada, and the remaining one in New York.

Upon examining the several designs, and plans it was found that upon many points the relative merits and defects were so conflicting, that a tabulated scheme of comparison was resorted to, of which the modulus of superiority was taken to be the number 10. Upon this principle I have submitted the accompanying schedules.

1, 2, 3. (*)—The aggregate of each column shewing the claim to excellence pertaining to the motto above.

Thus "*Stat Nomen*" shews a high claim for "beauty of design" and a medium one for interior arrangement: "*Odehweah*" is exactly the reverse of this; while "*Semper Paratus*" takes high figures in both requirements, but counts low on the score of cost and safety against fire from the number and position of boilers, &c.

I trust this method of balancing merits and defects, which is not an unusual one in Europe, may be deemed the most satisfactory.

Before any premium is paid over to the successful Architect, I am of opinion he should be called upon to draw up a working specification other than, in most instances, the mere *description* furnished with his competition plans; so that the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works may be prepared to advertize the work if he thought proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

F. P. RUBIDGE, A. E. P. W.

Samuel Keefer, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner.

(*) Schedule No. 3 refers to Governor's residence (not printed).

No. 1. SCALE of Comparison for Designs for Parliamentary Buildings at City of Ottawa, August 20th, 1859.
 16 DESIGNS.—The number 10 assumed as modulus of superiority.

REQUIREMENTS.	Civil Gothic.		Norman.		Star of the Elizabethan or Tudor.		Secax.		Lombard Venetian.		Italian Flat.		Italian Nowry N. York.		Italian Classic.		Italian strength of Art.		Italian. Etude du Louvre.		Estimate by Wisdom, Bean-ly, &c., &c.		Plain modern.
	Estimate by S. Keefer in red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by Star of the Elizabethan or Tudor.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by Secax.	Estimate by Lombard Venetian.	Estimate by Italian Flat.	Estimate by Italian Nowry N. York.	Estimate by Italian Classic.	Estimate by Italian strength of Art.	Estimate by Italian. Etude du Louvre.	Estimate by Wisdom, Bean-ly, &c., &c.	Plain modern.								
1 Fitness of plan and interior arrangement.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
2 Economy of construction, cost.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3 Adaptation to specified and local materials.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4 Adaptation to site or position.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5 Adaptation to Climate.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6 Economy of warming and ventilation.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7 Lighting.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8 Beauty of design.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9 Conformity with conditions in regard to information required.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10 Safety against fire.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Note.—Zero is placed where excess of appropriation is either admitted by the competitor or conclusive from requirements of specification and Drawings, also, where the information sought is wanting.	62	62	73	69	61	32	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
(1)	62	62	73	69	61	32	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
(2)	62	62	73	69	61	32	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
(3)	62	62	73	69	61	32	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54

(*) Figures in red give estimate of the undersigned, (Signed,) S. KEEFER.
 (Signed,) F. P. RUBIDGE, A.E.P.W.
 Toronto, August 23rd, 1859.
 (**) Note.—The figures referred to as being in red ink on the manuscript are printed on this sheet in the columns headed: 'Estimate by S. Keefer in red ink on manuscript.'

No. 2. SCALE of Comparison for Designs for Departmental Buildings, Ottawa City, August 26th, 1859.

7 DESIGNS.

The number 10 assumed as modulus of comparison.

REQUIREMENTS.	PLAN No. 1.		PLAN No. 2.		PLAN No. 3.		PLAN No. 4.		PLAN No. 5.		PLAN No. 6.		PLAN No. 7.		PLAN No. 8.		PLAN No. 9.		PLAN No. 10.		
	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	Estimate by red ink on manuscript.	Estimate by F.P. Rubidge.	
1) Fitness of plan and interior arrangement.....	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
2) Economy of construction, cost.....	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9
3) Adaptation to specified and local materials.....	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10
4) Adaptation to site or position.....	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
5) Adaptation to climate.....	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9
6) Economy of warming and ventilation.....	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10
7) Lighting.....	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10
8) Beauty of design.....	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9
9) Conformity with conditions in regard to information required.....	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9
10) Safety against fire.....	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90
	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)

NOTE.—Zero, placed where excess of cost is either admitted by the competitor or evident from the requirements of specification and drawings.—Also where the information sought is wanting.

4 Figures in red, give estimate of the undersigned, (Signed,) S. KERFER.

(Signed,) F. P. RUBIDGE, A. F. P. W. Toronto, August 23rd, 1859.

(*) NOTE.—The figures referred to as being in red ink on the manuscript are printed on this sheet in red ink on manuscript.

No 6.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
27th August, 1859.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

In further reference to the competition designs for the Public Buildings at Ottawa, the undersigned has the honor, in complying with your Excellency's memorandum, received yesterday, to submit the following report as supplementary to the Departmental Report thereon of the 25th instant.

The undersigned regrets that the difference of opinion which exists between the Architect of this Department and himself with respect to these plans, has rendered it impossible for Your Excellency to arrive at a conclusion on the relative merits of the designs; and in reference to this object it is also to be regretted that the exigencies of Public service have rendered it necessary that Mr. Rubidge should return to Quebec to attend to the works in progress there; but the undersigned is not without hope that the observations he has yet to make upon those designs, will enable Your Excellency to make a satisfactory selection of such as are entitled to the premium, and suitable to be submitted for tender.

In entering upon this duty, the undersigned, in his first report, was desirous of arriving at a conclusion without drawing invidious comparisons between the different competitors, and therefore gave expression to his views by a system of numbers; but recognizing the perfect justness of the remarks contained in Your Excellency's memorandum, with respect to the erroneous nature of some of the points of comparison, the undersigned, in compliance with Your Excellency's instructions, would respectfully observe, and believes it will be readily admitted, that the real competition for all the Buildings rests between the three sets of designs which are produced by "*Semper Paratus*," "*Stat nomen in umbra*," and "*Oduhwah*."

For the Parliamentary Buildings, the Plan of "*Oduhwah*" is apparently inadmissible on account of its cost. The Architect having furnished no detailed estimate whereon to base an opinion, it has been necessary to make one from the cubic contents, which affords a very safe approximation. The design contains 4,500,000 cubic feet, which at six pence per cubic foot, a moderate estimate, would make the cost £112,500, or £37,500 more than the sum stated in the conditions.

To the undersigned it appears that there are other grave objections to this design beside the question of cost. For, however much it might be adapted to the scenery, it possesses neither truth nor beauty,—and the heavy castellated style in which it is conceived, renders it prison-like and defiant in its aspect, and therefore unsuited to become the seat from whence should emanate the laws of a free country. In regard to the Library placed within the great tower, the circle within the square at once increases the expense and diminishes the amount of accommodation; while its union with the Houses and surrounding offices diminishes the opportunity of lighting it. The flat roof and parapet is a trap for the snow, and so is the valley on the north side; both of which are faults of a serious nature. The arrangement of the accommodation on three floors instead of two, and placing the Houses on the middle floor, will be inconvenient for the transaction of public business. There are likewise several hundred feet of dark passages in it.

It would therefore appear that the choice is limited to the two former, "*Semper Paratus*" and "*Stat nomen in umbra*," and it only remains to determine which stands first.

In support of the preference already shewn by the undersigned to the former, it is to be observed in respect to "*Stat nomen in umbra*" that 1st. The houses are placed on the first floor instead of being on the ground floor; and 2nd. That they have galleries for the Public around them which are *within* instead of being *without* the body of the House: an arrangement which is not only inconvenient, but is considered inadmissible. 3rd. The chambers are 54 feet in height, with pointed open roof and heavy hammer beams which will prevent hearing. 4th. No elevation or section is given of the circular library (shewn on the rider plan on which the estimate is based), by which to judge of its appearance. 5th. There are several valleys where the snow will lodge and injure the building. 6th. The boilers for the heating are within the body of the building. And 7th, finally its conventional and collegiate appearance seems rather to associate it with the business of devotion and learning, than with purposes of Legislation. In itself it is a handsome object, but scarcely

suitable to the position, the scenery, or the uses for which it is designed. The Architect has furnished no detailed estimate, but has stated the cost to be £80,000, which is £5,000 in excess of the conditions. As a check upon this, its entire contents have been taken, which amount to 3,000,000 cubic feet, which at six pence a cubic foot gives £75,000 as its probable cost by this method of calculation, and therefore within the conditions.

The plan of "*Semper Paratus*," as before stated, has some defects, but none of so serious a nature as those just enumerated;—like the former, the boilers are placed *within* the walls of the building, and some of the walls on the ground floor are without support in the basement, but it is considered that these are mere errors of hasty composition, which can easily be corrected. The rooms and corridors are well lighted and convenient. The two Houses are on the ground floor, and ample accommodation is provided for the public, for ex-members, and for the reporters, in galleries that are placed *without* the body of the House. The undersigned considers the accommodation and arrangement of this design more complete than any, while its handsome palatial appearance brings it in harmony with the position and the scenery, and renders it an appropriate edifice for the purposes of Legislation. The Architects not having furnished a detailed estimate, one has been made from the cubic contents, which is 3,600,000 cubic feet, which at six pence a foot will make the cost £90,000, or £15,000 in excess of the conditions. But on this point there is the tender of Ginty & Co., volunteered by the Architects in support of the estimate.

Considering this to stand highest in the order of merit, and to be the best suited for adoption, the undersigned would respectfully submit for Your Excellency's consideration, that the first premium be awarded to it, provided the Architects furnish a detailed specification and estimate, and modify the plan under the direction of this Department, and that the work be let thereon to responsible contractors for the amount stated in the conditions.

" <i>Semper Paratus</i> " contains, besides the two Houses of Parliament, the halls, closets, &c.	110	Rooms,
" <i>Stat women in umbra</i> "	90	do.
" <i>Odahwah</i> "	117	do.
The printed conditions called for only.....	80	do.

With regard to the Departmental Buildings, the only difference between Mr. Rubidge and the undersigned is in the design entitled to the second prize. In both of these the necessary accommodation is provided, and it is likely they can both be built within the assigned limit, and there is really very little choice between them.

The preference which the undersigned gave to "*Semper Paratus*" is owing chiefly to the want of proper light in the passages of "*Odahwah*."

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

(Signed,) SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 7. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 27th August, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th August, 1859.

On the Reports of the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and of Mr. Rubidge, the Assistant Engineer of the Department, on the designs for the Parliament and Public Buildings at Ottawa.

The Committee respectfully recommend :

1st. That the first premium for the Parliament Buildings be awarded to the design with the motto "*Semper Paratus*," and that the second premium be awarded to the design with the motto "*Stat women in umbra*."

2nd. That the first premium for the Public Departments be awarded to the design with the motto "*Stat women in umbra*," and the second premium to the design with the motto "*Semper Paratus*."

3rd. That the first premium for the Government House be awarded to the design "*Odahwah*," and the second premium to the design "*Semper Paratus*."

The Committee in this recommendation desire to express as their opinion that none of

the designs referred to can be adopted without considerable modifications and improvements, and that the Prize Exhibitors be so informed.

Certified.

(Signed.)

W. H. LEE.

To the Honorable the Commissioner
of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

No. 8. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated the 1st September, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 2nd September, 1859.

Inasmuch as the plans for the several Public Buildings at Ottawa, to which the premiums were awarded by Your Excellency in Council on the 29th ultimo, are not thoroughly adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, as appears by the Report of the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Engineer of Public Works, the Committee recommend that the Architects who obtained the first premiums be respectively informed that though those premiums have been awarded, their plans will not necessarily be adopted unless they can be so altered as to be made satisfactory to the Government; and that, therefore, if they desire to produce this result, they should repair to Quebec without loss of time, and confer with the Department of Public Works there; but without any charge to the Government.

Certified.

(Signed.)

W. H. LEE.

C. E. C.

No. 9

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Quebec, 8th September, 1859.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the first day of November next, at noon, for the erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings in the City of Ottawa, in accordance with the Plans and Specifications which may be seen on application at this Office, and at the Offices of the Architects in Ottawa and Toronto, on and after Saturday, the Fifteenth day of October next.

For information relative to the Parliamentary Buildings, parties will apply to Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Architects, Ottawa and Toronto; and in reference to the Departmental Buildings, to Messrs. Stent & Laver, Ottawa; and for both, at this Office.

The Tenders are to addressed to the "*Secretary of Public Works, Quebec*," and endorsed "*Tender for Public Buildings, Ottawa*," and to be signed by two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract. Printed forms of tender will be supplied, and no tender will be received unless in accordance with the form.

(Signed.)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 9th September, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—The order in Council of the 2nd instant having referred you to this Department for instructions relative to the modification required in your premiated plans for the Parliamentary Buildings at Ottawa, to adapt them more completely to the requirements of the Government, and keep the expenditure within the limit assigned for them, I have the honor to direct your attention to the following changes and alterations in those plans, necessary to secure these objects:—

1st. To reduce the length of the front elevation about forty-nine (49) feet proportionably off the whole frontage.

2nd. Reduce the width of the corridors and galleries to eleven (11) throughout.

3rd. Reduce the length of the two houses about eight (8) feet each, leaving the width forty-five (45), as at present. This alteration with the change in the width of the corridors will have the effect of taking about ten (10) feet off the depth of the building, North and South.

4th. Dispense with the arcade across the Court leading to the Governor General's room, and shift that room to the other side.

5th. Omit the Speaker's and Librarian's residences

6th. Raise the ground floor some two or three feet above the line represented on the elevation; as well to give it more height as to reduce the quantity of rock excavation for the basement rooms and vaults.

7th. Re-arrange the walls in basement to afford proper support to those above; and place the Kitchen, Saloons, and Dining Rooms in such positions as to receive the greatest amount of light and air.

8th. The area walls and railings to be omitted, when not absolutely required to afford light to basement rooms.

9th. Reduce the number of Boilers for heating to five (5), and place them in the areas without the main walls.

10th. Provide only four (4) Vaults for each House in the basement under the central part of the front.

11th. Omit the Barber's Rooms and Baths in the basements.

12th. No furniture to be provided.

13th. The ground floor of the two Houses, Lobbies and Corridors, where there are no Rooms or open spaces below, are to be made fire-proof and finished in a plain manner, either with cement, or with hollow brick tiles laid on a bed of concrete; but when they are over Rooms or open spaces below, they will be either of oak on wooden joists, or cement on iron joists—and tenders taken for both).

14th. The first and second floors will be of wood.

15th. The interior finishing of the Walls in both Houses and in the Lobbies and Corridors, to be plain at present, but adapted to the reception of marble lining, should it be hereafter decided on.

16th. Omit the ornamental cresting on the apex of the roof and on the tops of the truncated roofs at each end of the front.

These are the principal points to which your attention is at present directed; and you are requested to have detailed Plans and Specifications, with form of tenders, all fully completed and ready for inspection and examination by parties desirous of tendering for the work, on or before the 15th of October next, at Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec.

It is requested that you will have these documents prepared by the 10th of October for the approval of this Department, before they are submitted to the public; and when so approved, the specifications and forms of tender to be printed.—A printed form of contract containing the conditions, is now enclosed for your information and guidance.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, &c., Toronto.

No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 14th September, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—The order in Council of the 2nd instant having referred you to this Department for instructions relative to the modifications required in your premiated Plans for the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, in order to meet the requirements of the Government, and keep the expenditure within the limit assigned for them, I have the honor to direct your attention to the following alterations in those plans, necessary to secure these objects:—

1st. In order to get rid of the open courts, each of the blocks is to be opened out,

and disposed of in the form of an L, with one leg facing on the square and the other on Wellington Street.

2nd. For convenience of access to the rooms and for economy of heating, there is to be a central hall about nine (9) feet in breadth, with rooms on either side, which is to be lighted by vistas at each end, as well as by the entrance halls and stairs at the sides. It is particularly desired that the halls shall be well lighted.

3rd. Place the Boiler for heating purposes in the angle formed by the two sides of the Building, and let the chimney ascend from this angle.

4th. Both faces (on Wellington Street and on the Square) to be three (3) stories in height and of corresponding appearance.

5th. Alter the character of the windows to correspond in their general aspect with those of the Parliamentary Buildings, and get rid of the mullions.

6th. It is desirable, for appearance sake, to vary the designs of the two blocks on the East and West side of the Square, to adapt them to the different features of the ground, and so do away with the formality of two similar buildings.

7th. Increase the thickness of walls for strong rooms, and avoid putting fire places in them.

8th. The Water-closets to be outside of the main walls, as in the original drawing, or placed in such positions within them as not to become offensive to the occupants of the rooms.

9th. A valley is shown in the original elevation which should be avoided by joining the roof of the tower so as to prevent any lodgment of snow.

10th. The internal finishing to be plain and substantial, and Cornices to be put only in the principal Rooms and Halls.

11th. The tower at the angle of the block to be larger and higher than that shown in the original drawing, with a water tank at the top to put out fire.

A few copies of the blank forms of contract are sent herewith for your information, in regard to the general conditions of contracts with this Department.

It is required that the detailed Plans, Specifications, and forms of tender shall be ready for the inspection of parties desirous of tendering for the work, by Saturday, the 15th day of October next, and that they shall be submitted for the approval of this Department on or before the 10th day of October next: and for this object it is my intention to be at Ottawa about that time.

The specifications and forms of tender, when approved, to be printed for the convenience of those who may be tendering for the work.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy-Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs Stent & Laver,
Architects, &c., Ottawa.

No. 12.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
QUEBEC, 22nd October, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Postponement of Time.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

In consequence of the great length of the specifications, and the impossibility of having them prepared and translated for the examination of parties wishing to tender within the time mentioned in the former advertisement, the *period for receiving Tenders at this Office is extended to Tuesday, the 15th of November next, at noon.*

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Quebec, 14th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA CITY.

Tenders will be received at this office until noon of Friday, the 30th December next, from such competent Plumbers and Machinists as are prepared and disposed to undertake the heating of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

The Tenders to state a bulk sum for which the Contractor is willing to supply all the materials, and construct, erect, and put in successful operation, all the works, machinery and appliance, connected with the entire system of heating for each Building. He is to state upon what system his tender is based, and submit a full specification, accompanied with detailed drawings, of its application; and to guarantee its perfect efficiency for ten years after it goes into operation.

Plans of the several Buildings may be seen on reference to this office, or to the Architects, Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Ottawa and Toronto, or to Messrs. Stent & Laver, at Ottawa.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the "*Secretary of Public Works*," and endorsed "*Tender for Heating Public Buildings at Ottawa*," and to contain the signatures of two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the contract and continued efficiency of the system, and are to be accompanied by such certificates and recommendations as the parties may have to offer with respect to its operation.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 14.

To the Honorable Commissioner
of Public Works.

QUEBEC, November 19th, 1859.

SIR,—We have been requested by the Deputy Commissioner to address you on the subject of remuneration for our professional services in the erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

In compliance with the order in Council, we attended at Quebec to receive instructions from the Commissioner of Public Works for the preparation of specifications and working drawings, and were then informed that we should be employed upon the usual professional terms, viz: Five per cent. upon the outlay.

This percentage we understand to include all charges, with the exception of travelling expenses from Ottawa to Quebec, when required to attend upon the Commissioner, and that we shall not have any claim for charges upon any extra work that may be necessary to carry out the Buildings according to the true intent and meaning of the Plans and specifications; these having been so well considered, we do not anticipate that any extras will arise.

Should any works in addition be ordered requiring new Plans, the same to be subject to the same rate of charge.

We would respectfully submit that the works being now let, as we think, too low, our labour and responsibility is thereby increased, and our commission upon the actual value of the work will not be equal to five per cent.

Taking into consideration the extent of the work and the great responsibility devolving upon us, we trust that you will confirm the understanding we had with the Deputy Commissioner.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) FULLER & JONES, Architects,
Parliament Buildings.
(Signed,) STENT & LAVER, Architects,
Departmental Buildings.

No. 15. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 22nd November, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd same month.

The Committee have had under consideration a Report, dated 17th November, 1859, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, submitting Schedules of the Tenders received for the erection of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, together with the Report of the Deputy Commissioner on the Tenders so received.

The Deputy Commissioner, in his said Report, states that the seven lowest Tenders for the Parliamentary Buildings, including fire-proofing, are as follows :

1. Charles Peters, Quebec.....	\$346,000
2. Thomas McGreevy, Quebec	361,900
3. David Glass, London.....	379,000
4. F. X. Berlinguet, Quebec.....	399,810
5. Jones, Haycock & Co., Port Hope.....	434,500
6. James Stewart & Co., Kingston.....	450,000
7. John Gibson & Co., Toronto.....	460,000
And that the Architect's Estimate is.....	492,000

That the lowest Tenders for the Departmental Buildings, fire-proofing not being specified, are as follows :—

1. Charles Peters, Quebec.....	\$233,000
2. Brown & Watson, Montreal.....	238,400
3. John Gibson & Co., Toronto.....	249,000
4. Jones, Haycock & Co, Port Hope.....	251,000
5. F. X. Berlinguet, Quebec.. ..	273,900
6. Thomas McGreevy, Quebec.....	279,000
7. Alexander Manning & Co., Toronto.....	290,000
The Architect's Estimate being	288,000

The Commissioner states that a Tender was also received from Thomas McGreevy, for the *whole* work ; but being ambiguous, he directed enquiry to be made whether it included the fire-proofing, to which an affirmative reply has been received, but that it is not accompanied by a Schedule of Prices.

That if McGreevy's last mentioned offer (No. 47, in the Schedule) be received as a Tender for the erection of both Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, then his Tender and that of Peters are equal in amount for the whole work, \$579,000, a difference of \$61,900 existing between Mr. McGreevy's said proposal and the aggregate of his separate Tenders, in consideration of his obtaining the whole of the work.

The Commissioner submits that he does not feel warranted either in rejecting or entertaining the Tender No. 47 of Mr. McGreevy's, nor of offering an opinion respecting the sufficiency of any of the surties offered by Messrs. McGreevy and Peters.

The suggestions made in the report of the Deputy Commissioner, that the Departmental Buildings be made fire-proof, is concurred in by the Commissioner.

The Committee advise that the Tender of Mr. McGreevy be received and accepted for the whole work, but that he be called upon to submit the names of new surties.

That the Schedules of prices be prepared by Mr. McGreevy to the satisfaction of the Department of Public Works.

That the Departmental Buildings be made fire-proof, the cost to be ascertained by the Department, and accepted by the Contractor.

Certified.

(Signed) W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable the Commissioner
of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

No. 16.

QUEBEC, November 29th, 1859.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, awarding me the contract for the erection of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, on the three conditions mentioned in your letter,

1st. I submit the names of Messrs. L. Stafford and John Flanagan as my securities.

2nd. I have already submitted the schedule of prices.

3rd. The fire-proofing of Departmental Buildings will cost fifty thousand four hundred dollars.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. servant,

(Signed,) THOS. R. MCGREEVY.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 29th November, 1859.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

The Commissioner of Public Works has the honor to submit herewith a proposal by the Architects for the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, in reference to the terms on which their services are to be given. He recommends that their remuneration be five per centum on the outlay, provided that the gross amount of commission do not exceed eight thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and that this sum be divided in proportion to the cost of the respective Buildings. That this percentage shall include all charges of every description in connection with their professional services, and that under no circumstances whatever, whether of deviation from, or addition to the Plans, or delay in the progress, shall a greater sum be claimed by them. That it shall be paid according to the progress of the work, at the sole option and discretion of the Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.

No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 30th November, 1859.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned has the honor to report for the information of Your Excellency, with reference to the amount to be added to the contract for fire-proofing the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, that the cost was estimated by the Department of Public Works at \$43,918, which the contractor considered too low by \$6,482. That to cover the possible difference, the Deputy Commissioner and Architects consider that ten per cent may be added to their estimate, and the Contractor is willing to accept that sum, making in all \$48,310 for the fire-proofing. The undersigned concurs in the recommendation and the authority to insert the sum of \$48,310, as the price to be allowed to the Contractors for fire-proofing the Departmental Buildings.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 19.

QUEBEC, 30th November, 1859.

SIR,—With reference to the third clause respecting fire-proofing of Departmental Buildings at Ottawa; in re-considering the amount of the estimate, I would accept an addition of ten per cent. on the amount of the estimate of your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt. servt.,
THOS. R. MCGREEVY.

To the Honorable
The Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 20.

QUEBEC, 1st December, 1859.

SIR,—In order to secure the speedy erection of the Government Buildings at Ottawa; if the Government accedes, let the Departmental Buildings be given to Messrs. Jones & Co., of Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), THOS. R. MCGREEVY.

Honorable Commissioner
of Public Works.

No. 21. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd December, 1859.

On the Report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 29th November, 1859, submitting a proposal by the Architects for the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa in reference to the terms on which their services are to be given, and recommending that their remuneration be five per centum on the outlay, provided that the gross amount of Commission do not exceed eight thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and that this sum be divided in proportion to the cost of the respective Buildings.

That this percentage shall include all charges of every description in connection with their professional services, and that under no circumstances whatever, whether of deviation from, or addition to the plans, or delay in their progress, shall a greater sum be claimed by them, and that it shall be paid according to the progress of the work at the sole option and discretion of the Commissioner.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Honorable the Commissioner, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

No. 22. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 2nd December, 1859.

On the Report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 30th November, 1859, stating that with reference to the amount to be added to the contract for fire-proofing the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, the cost was estimated by the Department of Public Works at \$43,918, which the Contractor considered too low by \$6,482; that to cover the possible difference, the Deputy Commissioner and Architects consider that ten per cent. may be added to their estimate, and the Contractor is willing to accept that sum, making in all \$48,310 for the fire-proofing.

The Commissioner concurs in the recommendation, and requests authority to inser

the sum of \$48,310, as the price to be allowed the Contractor for fire-proofing the Departmental Buildings.

The Committee advise that the authority requested be granted.

Certified.

(Signed.)

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

No. 23.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 2nd December, 1859.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned has the honor to submit for the approval of Your Excellency, a draft of the contract proposed to be entered into with Mr. Thomas McGreevy, Master Builder, of Quebec, for the erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, in accordance with the Order in Council of the 23rd of last month.

In connection with this contract, the undersigned begs to add that he received a communication from Mr. McGreevy yesterday, which is herewith transmitted, in which he proposes to relinquish the Departmental Buildings to Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, of Port Hope.

The undersigned sees no objection to this proposed division of the work, provided the aggregate of the two contracts so divided does not exceed the gross amount of Mr. McGreevy's tender, with the estimate for fire-proofing added; that is to say, the sum of six hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars for the whole of the work.

Your Excellency's decision on the above proposal, with the provisos named, is respectfully solicited.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 24. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th December, 1859.

The Committee have had before them a Report, dated 2nd December, 1859, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, submitting for approval a draft of the Contract proposed to be entered into with Mr. McGreevy, for the erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, in accordance with the Order in Council of 23rd November ultimo.

That in connection with this contract, he has received a letter from Mr. McGreevy, dated 1st instant, in which he proposes to relinquish the Departmental Buildings to Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, of Port Hope.

That he, the Commissioner, sees no objection to this proposed division of the work, provided the aggregate of the two contracts, so divided, does not exceed the gross amount of Mr. McGreevy's tender, with the estimate of fire-proofing added, that is to say, the sum of \$627,310.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Honorable the Commissioner, and recommend the division of the contract as suggested by him.

Certified.

(Signed.)

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable the Commissioner
of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

No. 25. CONTRACT, &c., OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA CITY,
C. W.

THIS INDENTURE, made this Seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, between THOMAS MCGREEVY, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Canada, Master Builder, hereinafter throughout designated as "The Contractor," of the first part, and HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, represented herein by the Honorable THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, of the Province of Canada, hereinafter throughout designated as "The Commissioner," of the second part.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of Canada have, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the said Province, and of certain Resolutions to that effect of the Legislature of the said Province, determined to erect buildings at the City of Ottawa, hereinafter mentioned, for the use, occupation, and accommodation of the Legislature and of the several Public Departments of Her Majesty's Civil and Militia Service of Canada. AND WHEREAS, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, Plans and Specifications have been prepared for Buildings for the use, occupation, and accommodation of the Legislature of Canada, and of the Officers and Servants thereof, (and which buildings are herein throughout designated as the "Parliamentary Buildings,") by Messieurs Fuller and Jones, the Architects thereof. AND WHEREAS the Contractor hath agreed to and with Her Majesty the Queen, to erect, build, and complete the several buildings, and to supply all proper and requisite materials therefor, upon the terms, and subject to the conditions, stipulations, and agreements hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the Contractor, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, in manner hereinafter mentioned; He, the Contractor, doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, covenant, promise and agree to and with Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, in the manner following, that is to say:—

1. He, the Contractor, shall well, truly and faithfully build, erect, construct, complete, and finish in the best and most workmanlike manner in every respect, and of the best materials of their several kinds, including the fireproofing of the whole thereof, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the Parliamentary Buildings to be built, erected, and placed in and upon such portion or portions of the land known as the Barrack Hill, in the City of Ottawa, as may be pointed out to the Contractor for that purpose, and according to the plans and specifications thereof respectively; and which plans and specifications are signed by Messrs. Fuller & Jones, the Architects of the said Buildings, and by the Contractor; and the plans whereof so signed are deposited of record in the Department of Public Works, and the Specifications whereof so signed are hereto annexed, marked A, and a table of questions and answers, in explanation or modification of the said specifications also signed, are hereto annexed marked B, and which said papers A & B are to be construed and read as part hereof, and as embodied in and forming part of this contract; and further, that the Contractor in the erection, construction and completion of the said buildings respectively, and in every matter or thing connected therewith, or incident or relative thereto, shall be guided and bound by such further working detailed plans and instructions as may, from time to time, be furnished and supplied to him by the Architects in charge.

2. The Contractor shall and will, preparatory to or in course of erection of the works embraced in this contract, make and complete all necessary excavations, and shall find and supply all necessary and proper scaffolding, materials, tools, implements, and plant of whatsoever kind or description, for the erection, construction, and completion of the said works and every part thereof, and shall also find and work and temporarily place such examples of the work or moulds or patterns thereof, in experiment to test the style or effect, and from time to time, shall alter, vary, or renew the same, as the Architects in charge or the Clerk of Works may require; and further, that all materials of the said work shall, before being used, be inspected and approved of by the Architects in charge or by the Clerk of Work ing un or their orders, and any materials disapproved of and rejected by th

said Architects or the Clerk of Works as aforesaid, shall not be used in the works, and if not removed by the Contractor, when directed by the Architects or Clerk of Works aforesaid, then the same shall be removed by the Architects or Clerk of Works aforesaid, to such place as they may deem proper, at the cost, charge, and risk of the Contractor: but, any such inspection, and any approval of materials, shall not in any wise subject or make liable Her Majesty to pay the Contractor for the said materials so approved, or any portion thereof, unless employed or used in the said works, nor prevent the rejection afterwards of any portion thereof, which may prove or turn out at any time before the final completion of this contract to be unsound or unfit or improper to be used in the works, nor shall such inspection be considered as a waiver of objection to the work or any part thereof, on the account of unsoundness or imperfection of the materials used.

3. The Contractor shall forthwith immediately commence the works embraced in this contract, and shall proceed with the same from time to time; and the same respectively and every part and parcel thereof shall be fully, thoroughly, and entirely completed in their several particulars, and given up under final certificate and to the satisfaction in all respects of the Commissioner and of the Architects in charge thereof, on or before the first day of July, which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, time being of the essence of the contract; and further, that in failure of completion as aforesaid at the period hereinbefore specially limited for the completion thereof, the Contractor shall forfeit all right, claim, or demand to the sum of money or percentage hereinafter agreed to be retained by the Commissioner, and any and every part thereof, as also to any moneys whatever which may be at the time of the failure of the completion as aforesaid due or owing to the Contractor; and that the Contractor shall also pay, or cause to be paid to Her Majesty as liquidated damages, and not by way, of fine or penalty, the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every week, and the fractional part of such sum for every part of a week for which the works within this contract or any portion thereof may remain incomplete, or for which the certificate of the Architects in charge of the completion of the said works or any part thereof may be withheld; and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands such sums as may become due as liquidated damages, from any sum of money then due or payable, or to fall or become due or payable thereafter to the Contractor.

4. That in case of inclement weather occurring, whether during the progress of the works, which in the opinion of the Commissioner or Architects in charge of the same, respectively, may be detrimental thereto, or during the period when the works may be suspended in whole or in part by the Commissioner or the Architects in charge of the said works, respectively, for the winter season or otherwise, such precautions shall be taken by the Contractor, at his own outlay and cost, and without any charge or claim in respect thereof as may in that view be directed by the Commissioner or Architects in charge, and that any such direction of the Commissioner or the Architects in charge shall not be taken or held in any manner whatsoever to involve Her Majesty in any responsibility in regard to the preservation of the work; and further that if the contract fail in such precautions, the same may be adopted by the Commissioner or Architects in charge, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands, out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which might otherwise at any time become or fall due to the Contractor, all such sums of money, damages and expenses, as shall have been incurred, defrayed or expended in the adoption of such precaution as aforesaid.

5. The care of the works under this contract and of every part thereof, and of the materials, tools, implements and everything belonging or appertaining thereto, shall be entirely at the charge of the Contractor, and he shall be liable for, and responsible for all loss, damage, detriment or injury that may arise or be sustained during the progress of the works, and until the said buildings shall have been certified by the Architects in charge as complete, and have been delivered to and received by the Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty; and further that in the event of any loss, damage, detriment or injury, the property so lost, damaged, deteriorated or injured shall be replaced, reconstructed, restored, renewed or amended as the case may be, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner or of the Architects in charge; and further that if the Contractor fail in the replacing, reconstruction, restoration, renewal, or amendment of such lost, damaged, deteriorated or injured property, the same may be so replaced, reconstructed, restored, renewed, or amended by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain

in his hands out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which may otherwise at any time become or fall due to the Contractor, all such sums of money and expenses as shall have been so incurred, defrayed, or expended by the Commissioner for such purpose, or the Commissioner may recover the same from the Contractor, as in the next succeeding clause mentioned.

6. On failure of the Contractor to complete the works herein contracted for, at the period of time hereinbefore mentioned, the Contractor shall be liable for and shall pay or cause to be paid to Her Majesty all percentages, salaries, or wages which shall become due to the Architects in charge, Clerk of Works, or subordinate person or persons superintending the work on behalf of the Commissioner, from the period so hereinbefore named for completion of the works up to and until the said works shall actually be completed and received; and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which may otherwise at any time become or fall due to the Contractor, all such sums of money and expenses as shall have been so incurred, defrayed or expended by the Commissioner for such purpose, or the Commissioner may recover the same from the Contractor in an action in the name of Her Majesty, as moneys paid for and on account of the Contractor.

7. If it shall, at any time, appear to the Commissioner, that the establishment or the rate of progress at, in, and upon the said works or any of them, or of any work or matter incident to the same, or in any way connected therewith, are not satisfactory, or such as to ensure the completion of the same within the time hereinbefore mentioned, or on failure or breach by the Contractor of any matter or thing herein contained, on the part of the contractor to be done or performed, or if the Contractor shall, at any time or times, neglect or refuse to carry on his contract or any part of it, or to supply requisite and proper scaffoldings, tools, implements or plant or materials, or is unable to carry on the same, then, and in any of such cases, the Commissioner may forthwith, after having given three days' notice to the Contractor of his intention so to do, and without any process or suit at law or other legal proceeding of any kind whatever, or without its being necessary to place the Contractor *en demeure*, either absolutely take the works or any part thereof out of the hands of the contractor, and re-let the same without the necessity of previous advertisement, or employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools, implements and all other things requisite for the completion and performance of the contract, at the expense of the Contractor; and the contractor shall, in either case, be liable for all damages and extra costs and expenditure which may be incurred by reason thereof; and if such damages or extra costs, and expenditure exceed in the whole the said sum of three hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, then Her Majesty may recover of and from the Contractor, the balance or excess over and beyond the said sum of three hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

8. If any overseer, mechanic or workman employed on or about the works or any portion, be incompetent to perform the work or duties required of him, or give just cause of complaint, the contractor shall immediately, upon the application of the Architects or Clerk of Works, dismiss such person or persons forthwith from the works, and he shall not be employed again thereon without the written consent of the Architects or Clerk of Works; and should the Contractor continue to employ such overseer, mechanic or workman, the Contractor shall pay to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Twenty Dollars, as liquidated damages and not of fine or penalty, for each and every day during which such overseer, mechanic or workman shall be employed on the works after such application for his dismissal as aforesaid; and the Commissioner shall have the same power of retaining such sums as may become due to Her Majesty under this clause, or of enforcing payment thereof as are given and expressed in the sixth clause of this contract.

9. That whenever or so often as it may be necessary for the Contractor to co-operate with any person contracting for supplying or placing the apparatus for heating the buildings, the Contractor shall diligently, and under the directions of the Architects in charge, or the Clerk of Works, perform all such works as shall be requisite or proper on the part of the Contractor for building in, securing, and placing in proper position the flues or other apparatus required for heating, in a proper and secure mode, and to prevent the possibility of accident by fire therefrom, without any extra charge therefor, and shall be bound in all things to conform to the direction of the Commissioner touching such work.

10. That when any discrepancy exists between the dimensions as indicated by the scale of any drawing and the dimensions marked in figures on the plans or on any drawings which may be from time to time supplied by the Architects to the Contractor for the purpose of working therefrom, the figures are in all cases to be considered correct; and if there should be any discrepancy between the figures or dimensions or the forms of the construction or the material as indicated by the plans or drawings, and the dimensions and description given in the specifications, the directions of the Commissioner or the Architect in charge shall be adopted in reference to such discrepancy, and shall be binding and conclusive on the Contractor.

11. Whenever neither the plans, drawings or specifications contain any notice of minor parts, the intention to include which is nevertheless clearly to be inferred, and which minor and detailed parts are common, usual and proper in workmanship of the same or similar character, and which are obviously necessary to the due completion or stability of the work, all such parts and the necessary materials therefor or the necessary tools and implements for working up the same are to be found, completed, provided and fixed by the Contractor, and are to be considered as included in this contract and not as extra work, it being the intention of this covenant that all such work of every kind as may be necessary for completely finishing the work proposed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and for the rectification of any failure from whatever cause arising, and the well maintaining, sustaining, and supporting the whole of the works as well as any and whatever change, alteration and addition that may be made so that the whole may remain sound and firm, are implied in the plans, specifications and drawings heretofore mentioned, although the same are not therein specifically expressed.

12. That the Contractor shall not in any way, directly or indirectly sell, dispose of, or re-let, assign, transfer or sub-let to any person or persons whomsoever, either entirely or partially, and jointly with himself, or in any other manner or way howsoever, this contract or any part thereof, or any portion of the work embraced herein or to be performed hereunder, or which, without being distinctly and specially mentioned herein, may yet be rendered necessary for the full and proper completion of the contract.

13. That any notice or other paper connected with this contract which may be required or desirable on the part of Her Majesty may be served on the Contractor either at his or their usual domicile, or at his or their usual place of business at the City of Ottawa, by being left at the Post Office, and any notice or other paper so addressed and left at the Post Office shall to all intents and purposes be considered legally served. And the Contractor and Her Majesty the Queen do and each of them doth, hereby further, mutually covenant, promise and agree the one with the other of them, the Contractor, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and Her Majesty, for Herself, Her Heirs and Successors, in manner following, that is to say :

I. That payment of any sums of money which may be made to the Contractor by Her Majesty under this contract will be so made according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the 2nd Session of the 22nd Vict., chap. 3, sec. 18; and within ten days after an estimate of the Architects in charge shall have been received by the Commissioner, specifying the amount of work done according to the terms and conditions of this contract during the month then ending; but nevertheless the Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty, shall withhold from the Contractor and retain ten per cent. out of the amount of the estimates until the perfect completion and acceptance by the Commissioner of the work, which ten per cent so withheld and retained shall be paid with the last instalment unless retained by the Commissioner as hereinbefore mentioned, within ten days after the Architect in charge shall have delivered to the Commissioner his final estimate of the work performed and the materials furnished, in virtue of this contract, with detailed measurements, weights and other quantities, and his or their certificate of the work having been fully completed and finished if the Commissioner shall so soon have accepted and approved of the work; and that in forming their final estimate the Architects in charge shall not be bound or governed by the preceding monthly estimates, which shall be considered and taken as merely approximate. And it is expressly declared that the monthly payments to be made to the Contractor as hereinbefore mentioned shall be made upon the basis of the *schedule of prices* hereunto annexed marked C, to be nevertheless regulated, determined and applied in all cases whatever by the Commissioner or the Architects in charge,

and upon none other basis or scale, and further that the presentation of the monthly estimate of the Architects in charge shall not of itself entitle the Contractor to demand payment of the amount to be paid as hereinbefore mentioned.

II. That it shall be in the power of the Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty, to make payments or advances on materials, implements, vessels, or tools of any description procured for the works, or used or intended to be used about the same, in such cases, and upon such terms and conditions as to the said Commissioner may seem proper, and that whenever any advance or payment shall be made to the Contractor upon any tools, implements or materials of any description, the tools, implements or materials, upon which such advance or payment shall be made, shall thenceforward be vested in and held as collateral security by Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for the due fulfilment by the Contractor of the present contract, it being, however; well understood that all such tools, implements or materials of any kind are to remain at the risk of the Contractor, who shall be responsible for the same until finally used and accepted as part of the work by the Commissioner; but the Contractor shall not exercise any act of ownership or control whatever over any tools, implements or materials upon which any advance or payment has been so made, without the permission in writing of the Commissioner.

III. In this contract the words "Her Majesty" or "Her Majesty the Queen," shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

The words "The Commissioner" shall mean The Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada for the time being.

The words "The Contractor" shall mean Thomas McGreevy, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

The words "The Parliamentary Buildings" shall mean the buildings and erections as designed by the Architects thereof, according to the plans thereof hereinbefore mentioned and the specifications thereof hereunto annexed, marked "A." and the table of questions and answers in explanation thereof, marked B.

The words "Architects" or "Architects in charge" shall mean Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Architects, of the City of Ottawa, or such other person or persons as may be appointed by the Commissioner to act as Architects in the room and stead of the said Messrs. Fuller and Jones.

The construction of the words given in this clause shall not control any more extended construction which may be given to any of such words throughout this contract.

IV. That if any change, alteration or addition, either in the position or details of the works embraced in this contract or in any of the materials therefor, shall be required by the Commissioner, the Contractor will make such change, alteration or addition; and if such change, alteration or addition shall entail extra expense on the Contractor either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed to the Contractor, or should it be a saving to the Contractor in either labour or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of this contract; but no such change, alteration or addition, whatever may be the extent or quality thereof, or at whatever time the same may be required to be made pending this contract, shall in anywise have the effect of suspending, superseding, annulling or rescinding this contract, which shall continue to subsist notwithstanding any such change, alteration or addition; and every such change, alteration or addition shall be performed and made by the Contractor under and subject to the conditions, stipulations and covenants herein expressed, as if such change, alteration or addition had been expressed and specified in the terms of this contract; but no change, alteration or addition as aforesaid whatever, and no extra work whatever shall be done without the written authority of the Commissioner given prior to the execution of the work, nor will any allowance or payment whatever be made for the same in case it should be done without such authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said the Contractor hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, and the Honorable John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada, for the time being, acting herein on behalf of Her Majesty, hath set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed,)

THOMAS MCGREEVY,

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED, (the several interlineations, additions and erasures throughout the same, and in the Specifications Schedule A. having been made prior to execution and delivery of the Deed, and being initialed in the margin thereof by me as attesting witness.)

In the presence of

H. BERNARD, Chief Clerk,
Office of Attorney General, U. C.

SPECIFICATION

Of sundry Artificers' works to be performed in erecting and completing the Parliament Buildings, and all the appurtenances thereof on a plot of ground, commonly known as the Barrack Hill, and situate in the City of Ottawa, Canada West, for the Commissioners of Public Works, and under the direction and superintendence of Messrs. Fuller & Jones, the Architects appointed by the Commissioners, agreeably to the Drawings hereinunder enumerated, and to the accompanying specifications, and also to such other requisite detail or working Drawings as may be hereafter given by the Architects, and subject in all respects to the approval of the Commissioners and their Architects.

LIST OF DRAWINGS.

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| <p>No. 1. Block Plan,
2. Basement Floor,
3. Ground Floor,
4. First Floor,
5. Roof Plan,
6. South Elevation,
7 & 8. North Elevation and Section on line A. B.,
9. East and West Elevations,
10. Section on line C. D.,
11. Section on line E. F.,</p> | <p>No. 12. Details Central Tower,
13. Details of Wing,
14. Elevation of Library.
15. Section of do.
16 & 17. Elevations longitudinally of one compartment of House externally and section of ditto internally,
18. Transverse section of Houses,
19. Elevation of Arches in Entrance Hall,
Ditto in Members' Lobby.</p> |
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In many of these Drawings some parts are shewn complete, and others omitted or left incomplete, and some items may be shewn upon the Drawings, and not mentioned in this Specification or *vice versa*. In all such cases they are nevertheless to be understood as if they had been distinctly and severally shewn or specified complete in all respects.

EXCAVATOR.

To remove all old buildings or other impediments; to excavate the ground and rock as may be found requisite for the basement story, the foundations and other walls, areas, air-flues, drains, floor-cellars, and all other works for which it may be necessary to dig or excavate.

To render level the bottoms for receiving the foundations and walls.

To fill in about the foundations and walls after they are built and well ram down the filling with heavy wooden rammers. To level and fill and do all such other rough ground work as may be necessary for forming the sectional ground lines shewn on the drawings or as may be found requisite, and to provide extra soil, should it be required.

To remove and carry away from the site all earth, rubbish or other matter that may not be required or that may be found superfluous after the whole of the filling in and leveling is properly completed; and finally to leave the whole of the works and premises entirely free from all rubbish or useless materials.

To bale or pump out and remove all water, soil, earth or rubbish that may be necessary for properly laying the foundations, whether arising from rain, springs, drains, cesspools or otherwise.

To at once form drains for carrying off surface water that may accumulate in the cellars or foundations, during the progress of the works.

The care of the Clerk of the Works' Office, with its appurtenances, shall rest with the

Contractor, who shall provide fuel and attendance for the same so long as the works continue in progress, and he will be required to provide such assistance by messengers, labourers or others as may be necessary to the Architects or their Clerks, in the performance of their duties.

MASON AND BRICKLAYER.

[The Contractor may make bricks on any of the Canal Lands or upon such Ordnance Lands as may not be leased between Ottawa City and Hog's Back.]

To be answerable for and make good at his or their own cost and expense, all damage that may occur to the works during their progress, whether from frost or any other cause whatever.

To put under all the walls shown or referred to, rough footing courses of large well bedded and bonded stones at least nine inches wider than the walls. The joints to be well broken, and the whole to be laid in mortar and properly grouted with hot liquid mortar as often as may be required by the Architect.

The foundation walls up to level of basement floor to be built with good sound rough stones, flat bedded, and well bonded and laid in mortar, and well grouted with hot liquid mortar as often as required.

One dwarf wall 18 inches in thickness to be built to support wood floors in basement.

The external walls and other walls, tinted blue on plans, to be built of good sound rough stone, flat bedded and bonded, and one through bond in every superficial yard of work.

The external walls are to be built of two thicknesses, that tinted blue to be of stone, and that tinted red on the Plans to be built with 9 inches brick with a space of 3 inches between; this is to be properly bonded to the stone every fifth course in height and sixth in length, by brick and flat bedded stones, and hoop iron bond where necessary. In gables or other walling where inside face is within roof framing, or otherwise hidden internally the brick lining may be omitted, and rubble backing continued through the full thickness. The outside face of the external walls to batter, as shown or figured in the Plans, and to be in random range work with horizontal beds and vertical joints, no dressing on external face, but the stone to be broken so as not to shew the quarry face, care to be taken in the arrangement of the large stones that they shall be interspersed with the small ones, and tolerably equal in their distribution over the face of the walls; these walls are to be pointed with dark mortar at completion, the joints must not therefore be flushed up as the work proceeds.

All the stone work to be properly levelled to receive brick work.

Quoins to be of the native sandstone or other approved stone, and are to have flat beds, the faces to be bush hammered and no more dressing is required than to furnish an arise to plumb by, no tooling on any account whatever, the quoins to rise in irregular heights with irregular break of bond on faces and random back joints, these stones to average in length 2' 0" and in return 1' 0" and to bed at least 8".

The plinth, window and door jambs, strings, cornices, &c., &c., to be wrought according to the detail drawings, the face of the stone neatly bunched, no tooling or rubbing required, but care to be taken to preserve the arises true. All the dressings to be properly bonded and bedded, the joints made close, and to be cramped and joggled together as may be found requisite.

All external and internal angles in plinths, cornices, and string courses, to be worked out of solid stone, and all the stones to average not less than 20 inches in length, and to bed not less than 8 inches on walls. One bond on every 8 feet run, tailing into walls not less than 20 inches.

The window and door jambs, sills, arched heads, cornices, strings and mouldings of every description to be executed with the yellow sandstone from Perth, or the Cleveland stone, or any other stone of equal quality that may be approved. The relieving arches to be formed with stones of different colours.

The flying Buttresses of Library to be executed with block limestone of approved quality, the joints most carefully wrought and made as close as possible, to have slate dowels, and set in mortar formed with the best hydraulic lime or the best Portland cement

(English), the weathered copings to be of sand stone and of approved quality, to have joggled joints and to be set in cement, and to be cramped together with copper or galvanized or tinned iron cramps.

All these stones to be of as large sizes as possible, and of the soundest stones, free from all shakes, and the joints grooved and run with cement.

All stones of cornices, corbels and projecting mouldings to tail into walls at least two-thirds of their projection beyond the external face of walls.

The pinnacles are to be of solid Perth, Cleveland or selected block stone of the dimensions shewn, and to have slate dowels, the joints made as close as possible and set in cement.

Relieving arches to be turned over all openings, and where they appear in external walls, are to be formed of stones of different sizes and colour, as shewn.

Copings, where shewn in the plans or where requisite, to be executed with block stone, with joggle joints, the joints made as fine as possible, set in cement, and cramped together. Where slates abut against walls, a groove is to be left for the insertion of lead, and after it is inserted to be stopped with cement, and a stone tabling projecting from the wall to be built over it.

The Central Tower is to be kept at least 20 feet higher, as the work proceeds, than the rest of the building. The roof over the entrance porch to be groined with white brick 9 inches in thickness, and to have cut and chamfered stone ribs, with carved corbels at springing and bosses at intersections as shewn, a circular hole with stone curb formed as shewn. The window of the belfry to be filled in with stone 6 inches in thickness, pierced, &c., as shewn. That portion immediately under the clock face is to be gathered over so as to form an octagon, the outside to be faced with stones in large blocks wrought and weathered, &c., as shewn (not tooled), cramped together as requisite, and supported on stone and brick groined arches. Pinnacles to be executed as described for those of Library.

Fix in Central Tower, in situations shewn on the Drawings, five tier of iron chain bond connected by vertical rods (to be provided by smith) properly lapped and hooked at the angles, and these bonds to be let into grooves formed for the purpose, and the iron made hot, and well pitched before fixing. Provide and fix large projecting corbels of stone to receive beams and girders for the support of the bells and floors wherever necessary.

The Ventilating Towers to be constructed as shewn. To be groined with brick 9 inches thick under ceiling of Houses, with marble ribs to match other arches, and to be arched in corridor as indicated. The tops to be formed of block stone wrought (not tooled), weathered and joggle jointed, as shewn, groined under with 9 inches brick.

Fix in each tower, 2 tier of iron chain bond as before described. (To be provided by smith.)

The Pillars, Piers, Caps, Bases, Plinths, and Arch moulds, and those portions tinted grey in the sections, to be executed with Anuprior marble or other marble of equal and approved quality; the pillars and piers to be of the dark colour, the Caps, Bases and Strings of white marble. The Arch mouldings and circles, in spandrels also to be of white and grey marble in about equal quantities. The Piers under bases of pillars to be of solid block dark coloured marble. All the marble to be carefully wrought and polished.

The Pillars, Bases, Arch Moulds, and the Balustrade in Public Hall and Members' Corridor, and in Saloon in Basement, to be executed in marble, as specified before.

The internal jambs and mullions of windows to be executed with light colored sand stone of similar quality to the best bed obtained in the neighbourhood of Perth, properly dressed, bonded and bedded, all the joints made as close as possible.

The jambs of windows, where facing towards yard, to be as plain as possible.

External relieving arches over all openings, the stones arranged in different sizes as shewn, and to be of different colours.

All the windows to have double sashes or casements. In those windows having mullions, the internal mullions and jambs to be in stone as before specified, in others the casements to be fixed in wood jambs built into brick walls.

The external entrance steps, each in one length, and landing to be constructed of Ohio stone, finely bush hammered, square nosings, and supported on brick or stone

arches, treads 13 inches, riser 7 inches. The balustrade to the steps to have turned balusters of marble.

The internal steps in Public Hall where tinted blue, to be of Arnprior or other approved marble, with square nosings, the treads 13 inches, and risers 7 inches to be rubbed, landings ditto, of Arnprior marble, at least 3 inches in thickness, all to be supported on brick or stone arches, the steps to have joggle joints, &c., complete, all steps to be in one length.

The floor of Entrance Hall, Library, and passage leading from Picture Gallery to Library, to be formed of a bed of concrete 9 inches in thickness, and upon that a layer of finer concrete 1½ inch thick, formed of gravel about the size of a pea, and clean sharp sand, and hydraulic lime, and on this a layer of Portland cement 1½ inch thick, mixed with a proper proportion of fine sand, this finishing coat to be laid by a Plasterer. This cement is to be laid in the best and most workmanlike manner, and so floated, that no joint or unevenness may be seen after completion.

All other floors and yards tinted blue on basement floor Plan, to be laid with concrete 9 inches thick, and finished with Portland cement 1½ inch thick, finishing coat laid by Plasterer.

The concrete to be formed of the best well-burnt hydraulic lime (fresh burnt) mixed in the proportion of one of lime to seven measures of gravel, sand and broken stones. The lime is to be ground under the edge runners, and kept dry under cover in bags till used.

Provide and fix to all fireplaces throughout the building, hearths of marble 2½ inches in thickness, (rubbed) projecting 1 foot 8 inches before the face of walls or chimney breasts, and extending the whole length before the jambs of chimney pieces, also back hearths of fire bricks, or stone that will stand fire.

To set all fire grates throughout the building. Relieving arches to be turned over all openings in stone or brick walls, and inverted arches when required.

The Library to be groined with wrought and chamfered stone intersecting ribs, and the spaces between filled in with hollow bricks as shewn on detail Plans, great care to be taken in accurately cutting all the stones, and bonding and cramping.

Fix two tiers of iron chain bond in situations shewn in large dome, and one tier in upper dome above window groin, (to be provided by the smith.) To build into the walls at entrance from corridor and from Library into staircase the iron jambs for wrought iron fire proof door, and to build the jambs for iron doors to all vaults.

One staircase to be carried up for access to gallery round lantern, the part above roof of rooms adjoining to be circular as shewn, the top to be covered with slate. The staircase from ground floor to landing leading to roof of this one staircase, to be of Ohio stone, rises 7 inches, steps to tail into walls at least 6 inches, and to have stone newel in circular part.

To arch and corbel over for the circular part when it rises out of roof, (in the other spaces for staircases), the roof to finish with a gable, the steps in roof leading to flat to be three feet in width of native stone, rising eight inches and tread 10 inches, to be built on rough masonry resting on groined arch. Provide and fix staircases of native stone leading from ground floor to basement for use of Clerks to their vaults and to Messengers' apartments, two flights to each wing of the building and one in Library.

Provide and fix all requisite corbels for support of iron work, and fill in upon haunches of all arches with concrete, formed to section as shewn.

The ventilating towers where they pass through the roof of houses, to be groined with gauged brick 9 inches thick, with ribs at angles of marble, wrought to match with other arches, and to fill in on the backs of these arches with concrete or rubble masonry so as to form level floor above, and the floor to be laid with Portland cement 1½ inch in thickness, to be laid by Plasterer.

Inside louvers to be of 1 inch slate, 18 inches wide, and in all to rise 12 feet.

All the mortar for rubble masonry to be composed of two measures fresh well burnt lime, to five measures of sand.

All the mortar used in the brickwork to be of the best fresh burnt brown lime, composed of one part lime, and three of clean sharp pit sand, and the whole to be properly mixed together dry, and a sufficient quantity of water being added, the whole to be ground under edge runners, or in pug mills.

The mortar to be used as hot as possible, and no more mortar to be mixed in one day

than can be used in the same, and no stones or mills shall be allowed to be served except by regular measure of the components.

Notwithstanding the above directions, the Architects shall be at liberty to change the proportions of the above materials at their discretion.

The pointing mortar to be composed of one part best brown lime, one part sharp forge ashes, and one part iron scales, mixed and ground under the edge runner to a fine paste, as required for immediate use.

To thoroughly fill in with this mortar all the joints of the external stone work and any cracks that may appear in the stones set in the walls, and then point the whole of the same with a neat and slightly raised joint, not cut, but smoothed on the face, and along the top and bottom, square with beds and joints of the stones. The whole of this pointing is to be executed with the greatest possible care, and so as to prevent the possibility of the external wall work being liable to leakage in the most severe weather. No part of this pointing is to be left until seen and approved of by the Architects, or the Clerk of the Works in their absence.

The joints of the whole of the interior walls, arches, &c., where plaster is not to be used, are to be made as close as possible and filled in with fine mortar, made lime and sand and formed of the stone or marble used. The external brickwork to be neatly tuckpointed with dark mortar. When any is being done in dry weather, the joints are all to be first well wetted.

To execute the drainage as indicated by the Plans, with glazed stone ware, pipe of a make and quality to be approved of by the Commissioners, or their Architects.

All the pipes to be in 2 feet lengths, with proper collars to make the joints and to be of the dimensions figured on the drawings.

All surface water drains are to have gully syphons under the kerbs for the gratings. The foot of every soil pipe is to be connected with the socket of the syphon trap.

All drains to have proper quadrantal or segmental bends, and single, double, and other junctions, as indicated by the Plans, or as may be found necessary. All the junctions are to be oblique, and no rectangular junctions are to be used. When small drains run into larger ones, the junctions are to be made with sockets of a proper size to receive the various pipes, whatever their diameters may be, as putting a 4 inches pipe into a 6 inches socket, and stopping the joint with cement will not be allowed. The whole of the drains to be laid with a fall of at least 3 inches in every 10 feet. The joints are to be made with the best Portland cement and are to be most carefully stopped. All the pipes are to be laid and bedded in well pugged clay. No pipe to be in any case less than 5 feet below the level of surface of ground. No drain to be taken through masonry of any pier of main walls. Apertures are to be left in the walls through which drains pass when the same are being built, and these are to be solidly filled in when the pipes are put through.

The greatest possible care is to be taken that the fall given to the drain pipes is uniformly the same. Extra syphon traps are to be put in such parts of the drainage as are marked on Plans. Include in estimate the following quantities:—

12 inches diameter.....	one hundred yards,
9 do do	two hundred yards,
6 do do	three hundred yards,
4 do do	three hundred yards,

Junctions, &c.

The whole of the drainage is to be executed in the most complete and efficient manner, and none of the traps, bends, &c., are to be covered until inspected and approved by the Architects.

All the pipes are to be thoroughly perfect, and are to be submitted to the Clerk of the Works previous to laying, as no flaw of any kind will be allowed. All descending pipes, and pipes from sinks, &c., are to have syphon traps.

Provide and fix in cooking kitchens under smoking rooms and sculleries of residences, cast iron sinks 2 feet 11 inches x 1 foot 5½ inches and 5½ inches deep, with bell traps, &c., complete. Each is to be carried on proper brick work, resting on masonry, and to have pipe leading into drain.

To execute all the walls and partitions, tinted red on the Plans, with good sound, hard, well burnt bricks. The brick lining to stone walls to be properly bonded to the stone work with flat stones, bricks, and hoop iron. A groove three inches in width to be left in

the space between the window sashes, to allow the venetian shutters to slide into the walls, this groove to be only as high as the springing of arches of windows, and the outside sash to be hung so as to run up into the head; proper spaces must, therefore, be left in the arches for that purpose.

All the brick work to be executed in English bond of alternate courses of headers and stretchers, every header to be a whole brick, with close joints, well bedded and flushed up with mortar. No soft or unsound bricks are to be used in the work, and no bats to be used, except for closures. No four courses to rise more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The walls to be well flushed every course and well grouted with hot liquid mortar every four courses in height. All bricks to be well soaked previous to use.

The brickwork is to be executed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and when abutting or going into stone work to be thoroughly bonded thereto.

Provide 30 cwts. of hoop iron bond to be inserted in all brick walls and partitions as may be directed; the bond running through all openings to be cut off at completion, and turned down into the courses below. The brick walls and partitions are to be carried up regularly together, having no part thereof at any time five feet lower than the rest. Chases to be left for all soil or other pipes, and the tin pipes for hot air to be built into walls as the work proceeds.

Cut splays, chamfers, &c., for internal doors and windows as may be requisite or as may be ordered. All the doors (except otherwise shewn) to have pointed arches of brick, edges chamfered. The outside sashes are to slide up into the walls; spaces must therefore be left.

To form proper fireplaces wherever indicated on the drawings, with proper smoke flues therefrom not less than nine inches square, except those from kitchen which are to be 14 inches square, carefully turned when curves occur, and pargetted with cow dung, mortar, &c.

Two flues, 18 inches diameter each, to be carried up from Engine house and to be taken up in two chimney shafts, one on each side of the central court.

Turn two half brick rims over all fire places and half brick trimmers before all fire places two feet longer than the openings and one foot nine inches projecting. Turn proper and sufficient arches to receive stone steps to external entrances. Turn full and sufficient brick arches over vaults, and also over foundation walls of Library, and fill in upon the haunches with concrete, holding 18 inches above the crown of arches. Turn brick arches with chamfered edges to all doorways in corridors, and wherever indicated on the plans, and relieving arches over all openings, and inverted arches when necessary.

A flue $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches x 9 inches for the vitiated air, to be carried up in the walls from all rooms, lobbies, &c., and staircases; and one for every twenty feet in length of corridors; these flues to open in the ventilating chambers in roof.

To lay upon strips between joists, in basement, proper pugging mortar, 3 inches thick, and raised to 4 inches at sides of joists, composed of one measure of lime to five of coarse sand.

To construct Urinals where shown on plans, with back and two end pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch slate 3 feet 3 inches high, with divisions of 1 inch slate 4 feet 6 inches high, and projecting 1 foot 9 inches from the wall, and let 1 inch into a chase in the wall; the upper and outer angles to be rounded off. Put between each of the apertures a piece of 1 inch sawn and rubbed slate 12 inches wide, set bevelled to form a trough as far as three feet from the wall in one or two pieces set in cement, with a fall towards drain. Form drain along the back, wrought half round out of solid slate, and with a good fall towards down-pipe. All the slate work is to be sawn and rubbed, and made hot, and thoroughly saturated with pure oil, and the whole is to be grooved, cramped and fixed in the most secure manner, and all the joints made in red and white lead.

To provide and lay proper mortar under the slates of all roofs of which the underside of rafters is not plastered.

To provide and fix to all fire places chimney pieces of the value of \$25 each, including fixing complete, except messengers' rooms and basement rooms in dwelling houses, which are to be \$12 each, including fixing complete.

To provide, erect, and maintain sufficient, secure and brickwork, which scaffolding is to remain for the use of all the other artificers so requiring it, and not to be taken down

until directed by the Architects. All walls whether of masonry or brickwork, are to be built from scaffolding on both sides, and no overhead work will be allowed.

The contractor is referred to the enlarged details of various parts of the buildings for the correct dimensions. Full-sized drawings of all the details will be furnished to the contractor as the work proceeds.

To provide all labor, material, and appliances necessary for the setting out of the works, under the direction of the Architects or their assistants.

To cut all necessary holes and grooves in all stone and brickwork where required for inserting any iron, wood, lead or other work whatsoever.

To provide and fix all requisite bond stones, slate dowels, iron or copper cramps, and running with lead, that may appertain to mason's or bricklayer's work. Properly bed all bond timbers, plates, lintels and all wood or stone work so requiring. To bed in and point round with lime and hair mortar, all door or window frames. Execute all requisite beam filling.

To perform all requisite jobbing work in attending other artificers, and provide all materials and labor usual for, or connected with the mason's or bricklayer's works, or necessary in order to complete the whole of the works to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or their Architects.

All stone cutter's and carver's works must be executed at the works, unless by special permission to the contrary, which the Architects will only grant in very exceptional or urgent cases, and certainly not at all in relation to carving.

Cramps and dowels are to be used wherever necessary or wherever the Architects or their assistants may direct, such cramps and dowels are to be iron, boiled in oil and red lead, and where necessary are to be run in with lead, and of such form and dimensions as may be required.

The centres for turning the arches and groins over the library and other arches and groins are to be constructed in the most workmanlike and substantial manner, and these, together with any other centres, are not to be struck, until so directed by the Architects, and in all cases to be constructed as shall be hereafter directed by the Architects, or the Clerk of the Works in their absence.

Provide all requisite centres, moulds, templets, tools, edge runners for grinding mortar, cement, &c.

All mouldings to be worked from metal moulds only, and all moulds to be submitted for approval. Specimens of mouldings, carvings, &c., to be wrought for approval of Architects when so required.

The carving to be executed in artistic style, and subject in all respects to the direction and approval of the Architects. Such carving is to be executed on blocks or faces built into the walls as the Architects may desire. The carving in the panels in north gables of houses, not to be included in this contract.

No carver shall be allowed to work except under the sanction of the Architects.

All projecting mouldings, carvings, &c., are to be cased and protected from injury as the work proceeds. All inside and outside steps to be covered and protected immediately they are set.

To provide sufficient concrete to cover the strips that rest on the bottom flanges of the iron joists. The filling in over the arches all and other parts, where the floors are to be finished with cement, or where the floors are to be made fire proof. Such concrete to be made of the best fresh burnt brown lime, mixed in the proportion of one measure of lime to six measures of the following ingredients, viz: Broken brick or hard burnt clay rubble one measure, Smiths' Ashes one measure, Course Engine Ashes one measure, and broken Clinkers two measures; should these materials not be readily obtainable, others of similar character may be substituted, if satisfactory to the Commissioners or their Architects.

The proportions are to be correctly ascertained, and the lime is to be brought fresh from the Kiln as required, and ground under Edge Runners, and kept dry in bags, under cover, till used.

The concrete is to be laid on the strips in two equal thicknesses, and well trodden down, the first thickness being allowed to become tolerably dry before the other is put on, and being well wetted on its surface when the second is applied.

Where there are to be boarded surfaces put over the concrete, bevelled wood fillets, as

shewn on the details, to be provided by the Carpenter, are to be carefully bedded by the Mason with the assistance of the Carpenter. To fix the iron joists and girders on proper stone bearers.

The Contractor to place on the site 300,000 brick within one month from the date of the signing of the contract.

The whole of the walls to be brought to a level just under the basement floor line with flat bedded stones properly jointed—ridges of mortar to be laid along outside and inside—and melted pitch mixed into a proper proportion of tar to prevent cracking, and to be poured into the trench about one inch thickness, and as it is cooling sifted ashes to be thrown over its surface.

The outside brick facing to walls in Courts wherever such occurs is to be done with the best picked bricks.

The hearths may be of Ohio Stone, three inches thick, rubbed on surface, instead of marble before specified.

The corners in the Houses opposite the Ventilating Towers are to be arched and groined, as shewn and specified for the Towers.

Arches to be turned in walls over corridors to admit light from skylights, to be in three brick rims and stepped.

The stairs from turret to flat round lantern of library to be enclosed with 9 inches brick walls resting on to.

Each staircase to be constructed with solid spandrel steps of Ohio stone of the sizes shewn. They are to be built into the walls one foot at the ends, and each step joggle jointed, landings in every case 6 inches thick in one stone. The whole to be carefully cleaned off to an even surface on the underside, having raking soffit, and left complete in every respect. The public staircase to be continued to give access to ventilating roofs, only not to exceed three feet wide.

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

The whole of the timber and lumber to be of the best description of the various kinds specified, free from sap, large, loose and dead knots, thoroughly seasoned and sawn die square.

No joists, rafters, or other similar scantling to be more than sixteen (16) inches apart from centre to centre, unless otherwise directed. The work to be executed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and subject at all times to the direction of the Architects.

The carpenter's and joiner's works must be prepared and executed on the works, for which purpose the contractor will be required to make proper provision, every facility possible will be afforded him by allowing the use of either of the houses for a shop as soon as they may be covered in. The contractor making all temporary arrangements requisite; at the same time the contractor is to distinctly understand that every precaution must be taken to prevent the chance of fire or other damage, and in the case of such occurring the whole of the work is to be made good at his cost and expense. The contractor will be required to deliver upon the site within one month from the date of signing the contract, 300,000 feet of seasoned clear lumber, and the whole of the rest of the lumber necessary for the joiner's work, including the flooring on the ground, before the first day of February, 1860, and to stack up the same for further seasoning.

Provide and fix and maintain all necessary timbers for stays, scaffolding, shores or planks for any other purposes required for the due, safe and skilful performance and preservation of the carpenter's and joiner's work.

Provide and fix all necessary turning pieces, tools, templets, needles, moulds, rods, levels, and other things requisite to the setting out, construction and completion of the several works, and it will be strictly required that the framing of roofs, joisting, partitions, beams, &c., as well as of all joiner's work be accurately set out on boards to a large scale for the information and guidance of the mechanics before commencing the respective works, with all joint iron work and other parts connected therewith, fully delineated, which said setting out will be strictly required to be submitted to the Architects, for approval before such respective parts are commenced.

Provide and fix all necessary and proper lintels, having a depth of at least 2 inches for every four feet clear of bearing, and with a bearing in the walls at each end of not less

than 6 inches, to have 2 inches additional bearing at each end for every foot clear of bearing beyond four feet. The lintels to be whole thickness of walls. In wide wall the lintels to be in two pieces in width over all doors, windows, and other openings so requiring.

Provide and fix all wood bricks which may be directed or necessary for the fastening of the finishings.

Cut out for, provide and fix all cast or wrought iron work to the roof floors, partitions or elsewhere connected with the framing.

Provide and fix independent of wall plates for floors and roofs the following tiers of bond timber :

Ground floor.—One tier wood at springing of windows 9 inches by 3 inches.

First floor.—One tier wood at springing of windows 9 inches by 3 inches. All the bond timber laid as near centre of wall as possible, and returned through all main cross walls, all joists and returns dovetailed and spiked. No bond timber to be cut out until directed. No bond timber or other scantling to be placed within 9 inches of any flue, and should any bond timber be omitted from its proper place, the Contractor will be charged the cost of taking down and rebuilding such part of the work as must necessarily be disturbed for its insertion.

All the wall plates to be dovetailed, halved, and spiked at the angles and other intersections, and short return pieces at least two feet long, to all walls at right angles.

All raking joists properly notched bird's-mouthed and caulked down or tenoned as the case may require. All upper stages or stepped floors to have joists and studs halved and tenoned. All furrings and bracketings to the stepping floors to be not less than 2 inches thick, and of full height to receive the floor boards.

All floors in the basement to be filleted and sound boarded and prepared for pugging, which pugging is to be formed and laid by the bricklayer) the fillets to be 1½ inch by 1 inch, and boarding to be 1 inch stuff chopped and in narrow widths.

All horizontal floors to be cross strutted with 3 inches by 1½ inch stuff, well nailed, one tier for every ten feet bearing. All joists to be well spiked as soon as laid. Joists in every case to be accurately scribed down to the level, no chips or wedges will be allowed. Joists to be laid perfectly out of winding. All trimming joists and trimmers to be at least two inches thicker than the common joists, double tusk-tenons and boxing to all trimmings.

The architects reserve to themselves the right of directing that the joists be laid across in a different manner to that shown on the drawings, provided that by so doing no additional beam or girder be required.

All floors to be laid at the time required and directed by the Architects, and to be well side nailed; boards with broken tongues will be rejected. Returned and mitred and glued boards to all hearths or other openings, 3 inches wide. All floors to be cleaned off in the best manner with a smoothing plane, and thoroughly protected from wet mortar, plaster, paint, or any other dirt or stain at rendering up of the buildings.

All the oak wood floors of corridors and staircases are to be cleaned off and prepared for oiling.

All the joists to have a sectional strength of 3 x 1 inch in depth to every lineal foot of bearing, whether the same may be upon walls, girders or beams.

All floors, where the bearing walls exceed fourteen feet apart, to have a strong beam of not less than 12 inches in thickness, by 1 inch in depth for every lineal foot of clear bearing up to eighteen feet, and beyond that length, every floor to have additional beams, one for every eight feet of the length of the joists.

The size of the scantling to be according to the foregoing rule. Every beam to have a bearing at each end of not less than 1½ inch for every foot in length, and no joists to have a bearing of less than 6 inches. In every case where the ceiling is shown or intended to be flat, the joists are to be framed in with alternate dovetail top boxings and double tusk-tenons, and bottom boxings.

All beams to lie on 9 x 4 inch templets or plates of the whole length of the pier or wall on which they may rest.

All floors (unless supported from below) having a greater width than 30 feet to have trussed girders, the beams having an extra six inches in width, and being sawn down twice—to have ¾ of an inch wrought iron rolled plate fitches, breaking joint with each other

not less than five feet, and bolted every 30 inches apart, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch bolts with nuts complete.

Wherever ceiling beams are deeper than the joists of their floors, they must be cased with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought casings with rolls and stop chamfered edges, &c.

The ceilings of entrance hall, wardrobes, corridors and passages, and other rooms so shewn, to be framed in panels moulded, as shewn, and to be boarded with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wrought, matched, chamfered and tongued boarding, in boards not more than 6 inches wide. Some of the panels in ceiling of corridor to be glazed (by glazier).

The raised floors of both houses and the galleries of the same to have rounded nosings and $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch mouldings underneath, $1\frac{1}{2}$ clear pine treads and 1 inch risers secured to 2 inch blocking, at least two to each step, to be returned with proper nosings to match floors; close strings of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches stuff double chamfered on the top, and housed for steps and risers where there are more than two risers. The whole to be made perfectly complete. These steps occur in both houses on ground floor and in galleries.

All floors, where not otherwise specified, to be laid into the best $1\frac{1}{2}$ clean wrought grooved and tongued red pine in boards, not exceeding 6 inches in width, edge nailed.

The floors of saloons on basement to be laid with the best $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch clean wrought, grooved and tongued white oak in boards, not exceeding 6 inches in width.

Provide and fix to all entrance doors, having wood floors, and doors where steps are shewn leading from marble or cement floors, solid wrought oak steps with moulded nosings.

The whole of the timber, in roofs, unless otherwise described, to be of the best sound white pine. The roofs where the timber are not exposed internally to have wall plates generally 9×3 , pole plates 6×4 , ridges 12×2 , hips and valleys 14×3 , rafters and collars on rafters 6×3 , ceiling joists 5×3 , purlins six inches thick, and to have a depth of 1 inch for every clear foot of bearing, to be in as long lengths, and scarfed where necessary only on a wall or trussed principal. All wall and pole plates to be dovetailed, halved and well spiked at the joinings. All ridges to be scarfed and hips, bird's-mouthed at top and tenoned at bottom to 9×4 dragon pieces, which must be cogged down to angle ties same size as plates and dovetailed thereto. Wherever bearings for ridges, purlins, &c., exceed 19 feet, there must be framed principals at distances, not exceeding 10 feet, unless otherwise shewn or directed.

The gauge of such framed principals, where the length of the tie beams does not exceed 30 feet, to be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for every foot of distance between them or between them and the walls, when there is to be only one, and one inch, extra thickness for every five feet additional length of tie beam. The average size of timbers being for tie beams twenty-five feet long and not exceeding 30 feet, 10 inches deep and so on, adding one inch in depth for every four feet of additional length, all other numbers to be in proportion. All collar beam principals to have all their scantlings increased in strength at least two-fifths more. All trussed principals, purlins, or other roof timbers, where exposed, to be wrought smooth and chamfered or moulded as shewn on the drawings, or as may be found necessary in the course of construction.

Wherever scantlings are figured on the drawings, such dimensions are to be taken, notwithstanding the foregoing scale.

The whole of the framed principals to be bolted with one inch wrought iron bolts, having when exposed ornamental nuts, washers and heads, and to have also ornamental straps and bolt heads and nuts as may be shewn or required or directed hereafter.

Wherever any lanterns or other skylights are shewn or necessary, the whole of the timbers interfered with are to be properly trimmed and framed, and to have all necessary strong trimmers, brackets, curbs, throated sills, linings, moulded and quirk beaded fascias, &c., complete.

All hips and ridges to have pine rolls $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameter screwed on.

Provide and fix in roof, at top of staircase leading from turret to lantern of library, a trap door of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch well seasoned pine, with ledges to fit over trimming in roof, this trap to be 3 feet by 5 feet, with mitred borders, and three straps at bottom, properly cased round, hung with 16 inches strong T hinges, and provided with strong locks or bolts as pointed out by the Architects.

Provide and lay through the whole length of roofs, wherever practicable, a plank flooring 2 feet 6 inches wide, edge nailed to ceiling joists or roof timbers and straight jointed.

The whole of the roofs to be boarded $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch sound white pine boards, no boards wider than 9 inches, laid close and all of even width throughout their length and every joint broken, also to have 2 inches x 1 inch slate battens in long lengths.

In every case where the bearing of the ceiling joists exceeds 10 feet, there must be binders introduced not exceeding seven feet apart, unless otherwise directed. The binders to have a sectional strength of not less than half an inch in thickness, and one inch in depth for every lineal foot of bearing.

The joists to be framed to the beams, and the beams to be severally framed to the principals or otherwise carried thereby on the walls.

The deck roofs throughout to be framed on the same principle as specified for the floors, having the scantling of the beams and joists proportioned according to the same formula hereinbefore specified for floors, and to have in addition thereto proper furring pieces 3 inches thick, and with a slope of not less than one in fifteen, more were shewn and hipped to fall four ways or otherwise as may be shewn or directed.

The boarding to be in two thicknesses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch each in boards not wider than six inches, laid close and well nailed, the upper thickness to be grooved and tongued, and laid to break joint with the lower thickness.

Every deck to have a properly framed trap and hatchway 3 feet square, with 6 x 3 rebated weathered dovetailed and raised curb. Box of the hatch to be 4 inches deep, all made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pine and prepared for metal covering, and to have $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch rolls for lead.

The hatchways over staircase in roof of library to be 5 x 3, hung folding.

The roofs over both houses to have handsome and wrought collar beams trussed principals as shewn, deeply moulded according to detail drawings, one cut enrichment in each principal. The panels to be formed with mouldings, &c., as shewn.

The panels in flat part of ceiling are to be glazed in glass provided by glazier.

The space, between the trussed collar beams and rafters, to be filled in with pierced work according to drawing, and the spaces thus formed to serve as ventilating flues. Pierced work is also to be fixed round in panels so as to raise the frames receiving the glass.

Moulded cornice as shewn, the carved enrichment not to be included. The cornices to be bracketed, blocked and tongued, &c., and securely fixed.

The ceiling over wardrobes and the rooms adjoining and over reading rooms, and smoking rooms, picture galleries, corridors, staircases, lobbies and public entrance, and committee room in tower to have ceilings of wood, wrought, framed, and moulded as shewn with one carved enrichment.

The cornices of the above rooms not to exceed a foot in girth, some spaces to be left in the mouldings of these panels to afford ventilation.

All wood ceilings to be formed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wrought rebated, double stop chamfered boarding, securely side nailed to the ceiling joists, finished complete.

The turret roof over staircase in library to be framed in the best manner, with 9 inches x 6 inches plates and pole plates, rafters, purlins in scantling as specified for the roofs generally; at every ten feet in height 12 x 4 cross trees halved. The mast to be 8 x 8 brought down to the ceiling and bolted.

All other timbers necessary are to be included.

The ceilings of this turret staircase to be panelled in wood with simple chamfers.

Construct all dormers, as shewn or necessary, with carved ribs cut out of three inch stuff wrought, moulded, chamfered, &c., according to the drawings, with cut brackets, &c., complete. The valleys, rafters, ridges, and other timbers to be of the same scantling as before mentioned for the roofs. The window frames will be specified hereafter. The truncated roofs to be formed as shewn or requisite, and to have framed and trussed principals, having scantlings of the strength before described, to have 12 x 6 curbs dovetailed at the angles, the flats to be laid as before described, with proper joists.

In all cases where chimney shafts are in the slope of the roof, saddles are to be formed on the upper side to prevent lodgment of snow.

It is to be distinctly understood that the whole of the roofs are to be made perfect, with all necessary struts, ties, trimmers, templets, fillets, tiling pieces, &c., and with all necessary bolts and straps of iron, and also all proper gusset pieces, gablets, deckings, &c., having the same size rafters, pitching pieces, plates, and boarding as the adjoining roofs,

and throughout to be free from chimney gutters, or other obstructions which may cause lodgment for snow.

Quartered partitions, where tinted yellow on the plans, to be properly framed, trussed, braced, and bolted where necessary. Every partition must be trussed from the door head or sill, no studs are to be halved to a single joist, the sills are to be supported where practicable on short pieces framed between two joists.

Heads and sills.....	6 x 4	} ½ inch bolts with nuts and plates to all braces ½ x ¾, and straps to all door posts.
And wall piece.....	6 x 4	
Braces and door heads.....	6 x 4	
Common studs.....	6 x 2	
King and Queen bolts.....	6 x 4	

The whole of the skirtings throughout the buildings are to be prepared and fixed in the best and most workmanlike manner, to be scribed down to the floors, and to have back fillets on the floors, to be securely fixed to wood bricks which must not be at a greater distance than 30 inches apart. To be accurately mitred on the outside, and neatly scribed and cut in the inner angles. Proper grounds not less than 3 inches wide, back splayed for plaster, and fixed level and true on the face. Whenever the floors are to be stepped or raking, the base mouldings are to be carefully ramped to follow the rake, to be properly broken round all projections. The whole complete in every respect, and to have all holes plugged or veneered, preparatory for staining. No base moulding is to be fixed until plastering is complete, or without a written consent obtained from the Architects.

The skirting of Houses to be 1½ clean white oak, 15 inches in height, with double face and chamfered edge, and a 4 inch moulding on the top.

All other skirtings to wood floors to be 1½ inch clean wrought red pine to average 9 inches in height, and to have chamfered edges, and 2½ inch moulding on the top.

The two public staircases and two Committee staircases and the Members' stairs to basement and Ladies' stairs to gallery, to have solid moulded continuous hand-rail of white oak, to finish 5 inches x 3 inches, with scroll worked out of solid for curtail step, rails to be continued round well holes; landing at top in every respect to match, and to be polished. To put to staircase leading to dining rooms for Members, handrails of oak 3½ inches diameter, polished and fastened to the walls by suitable iron brackets. The staircase in Library roof to have moulded handrail 3 inches, of pine, secured to plain iron balusters.

Construct step ladders in roofs over houses in main tower, and where requisite to lead to trap doors, or from one roof to another, to have 12 x 3 sides and 9 x 2½ treads, the treads to be framed to the sides, and each step ladder must have three bolts of 1½ inch wrought iron with nuts, plates, &c., complete. Strong wrought iron hooks with eyes to the top of each ladder.

Construct the closet partitions, where tinted yellow, with 4 x 3 heads, sills and braces, 4 x 2 studs, properly framed, of white pine.

The seats and risers to be 1½ inch wrought and cross-tongued white oak, all securely fixed on 4 x 3 halved bearers, &c.; proper 1½ inch wrought, square framed and double chamfered flush panel flaps, hung with 2½ inches brass butt hinges and screws complete, framed and beaded margin framing, all of white oak, holes to be properly cut and dished, beaded handle-holes complete.

Case all pipes with framed and box casings; flaps hung with hinges so as to give access to pipes in case of damage, and to have brass knobs, turn-buckles complete.

Provide and fix in roof of N. W. and N. E. truncated tower, and in roof over Speaker's office and in two of the ventilating towers, water tank cases formed of three inches pine, dovetailed, grooved and tongued, two cases in each roof and each case 10 feet x 4 feet x 5 feet, to be supported on proper trussed bearers, &c., complete, and tied together by 1 inch wrought rods with bolts, nuts, screws, stays, &c.; as requisite complete, four to each cistern.

Provide and fix over the water closets in Library and over closets in offices and Committee rooms, and over those in the apartments for Chaplain, 2 inch dovetailed, grooved and tongued cistern cases, each to hold an average of not less than 300 gallons, 4 of an inch wrought iron bars, two to each cistern, all fixed complete with nuts, screws and stays.

Provide and fix all the necessary 1½ inch framed and moulded front and end enclosures to baths, and 2 inches rounded margins on top, the whole to be of the best white oak, and provide also all the materials and jobbing work, to make the joiner's work complete to the baths.

The whole of the internal doors to be of the size and form shewn on the drawings and unless otherwise specified to be 2 inches pine, six panels wrought framed double stop chamfered, and to have a ¾ inch mitred moulding planted in.

The whole to be hung with 4 inch brass butt hinges and screws to solid 6 x 3 rebated and double stop chamfered frames, framed to fit to arch, with moulded transom, and the space above filled in with pointed panels, moulded and to match doors.

The doors in public entrances to have the space above transom filled in with framed and moulded panel, the panel raised so as to allow future carving.

The ten doors leading into the houses to be framed in panels as shewn on the drawings, to be of 3 inches white oak, deeply moulded panels, one member carved, hung folding, with patent swing hinges, ornamental enamelled-ware handles for opening and shutting, and each door to have long brass flush bolts. To have solid frames 6 x 6 wrought, rebated, moulded, chamfered, and to have small carved caps, &c., as shewn, and moulded transom.

The spandrel over to be filled in with moulded panels, and each panel to be carved, subject to be hereafter selected, such carving not to be included, but the panel taken as prepared and ready.

Provide and fix architraves 7 x 2 stop chamfered, and with a 2½ bead roll to finish in a chamfered block at base, these rolls to be cut as cables in the corridors of ground, and first floor, in reading rooms, Governor General's room, Chaplain's room, picture gallery and library.

Two pairs of doors to main entrance of 2½ inches white oak, wrought, framed, chamfered and moulded, six panels, panels to be raised, hung folding to work in groove, in masonry with iron pivot hinges, top and bottom, with ornamental wrought iron straps on both sides.

The spandrels, or door heads, in Public Hall to be filled with marble.

All the other external doors to be of 2½ white oak, framed and moulded as shewn, and hung to solid frames 6 x 4, wrought and rebated.

All the external windows not shewn or indicated to be glazed with quarry lights, to have solid, wrought, and rebated frames 4 x 3, chamfered and moulded with moulded transom 6 inches in depth, ornamental carved brackets under the springing.

Provide and fix in arched head of ditto a 2 inch moulded sash frame. Inside this frame, provide and fix 2 inch moulded sash with proper boxed frames, patent lines and iron weight, brass axle pulleys and best sash fasteners. These sashes to be hung single and to run up so that the bottom rail shall be level with transom.

Provide and fix on inside face of wall solid wrought and rebated frames 5 x 4 with transom and arched head, &c., as in front.

Provide and fix 2 inch moulded sash frame above transom, and 2½ inch moulded casement, sashes under, hung with 3 inches brass butt hinges, and furnished with a best casement latch, and two flush brass bolts.

Where the arched heads are not so pointed a similar arrangement to be carried out.

The gallery front to be wrought, framed, moulded and panelled as shewn. To have ornamental iron standards with scrolls (to be provided by smith) to support rail; the top rail to be of walnut 6 inches wide, 4 inches deep, and well moulded and polished.

The doors in basement appropriated for the Sergeant at Arms, and the Black Rod and Messengers, to be 2 inch pine, wrought framed, four panels, stop chamfered, both sides and hung to 4 x 3 solid frames wrought, rebated and chamfered, and to have chamfered architraves 4 inches in width.

In walls where jamb linings are shewn or are necessary, the linings to be 1½ inch pine, wrought, framed, panelled and moulded to match doors.

The mouldings of sashes, casements and bars to be selected hereafter.

Fix all ironmongery, which will be provided by the Commissioners.

Provide and fix skylights in outer roofs in situations shewn, wrought, rebated and chamfered bars 6 x 2 framed into heads and sides 6 x 3 and bottom rail 8 x 3, 1½ moulded proper cases round ditto beaded screwed to the scantling.

Provide and fix all fillets to ditto for flushing, slating, &c.

To fit up the closet in Chaplain's room with one shelf of 1 inch deal on proper bearers, and a row of pegs under.

Provide and fix in sculleries and kitchens and pantries of Sergeant at Arms residence, and ditto for Black Rod, 600 feet run of 1 inch clean pine shelves; securely fixed on proper bearers.

The inside skylights to be of two inch pine wrought, moulded, rebated, &c., and framed into panels as shewn upon plans.

Fan lights where shewn or requisite to be made to match other window sashes.

All entrance doors leading to wood floors, to have solid oak steps, with moulded nosings.

Provide and fix between outside and inside sashes—venetian blinds wrought, framed and moulded, &c., 2 inches thick; the part above transom to be fixed, and the part below made in two, and to be hung to transom with proper rollers, &c., so as to slide into the spaces left in the walls.

(These blinds not required in rooms looking into yards.) These blinds are to be executed with the best seasoned lumber and in the most workmanlike manner.

Where openings are shewn for glazing in internal walls, the same are to be filled with two inch framed and moulded sashes.

All sashes to have architraves to match doors and to have all requisite linings, backs, &c., complete in every respect.

To put to all internal projecting angles throughout the building proper 1½ inch deal angle beads, or angle staves. The walls to be properly plugged for all angle beads or staves.

To case in under wash stands in lavatories with 1½ inch wrought framed, moulded and panelled casing, small door to be framed in it, and hung with brass hinges, and to have proper fastenings.

The two houses to be lined to the height of 3 feet 9 inches with ¾ inch matched, wrought and doubled stop chamfered oak sheeting, strongly secured to three tier of grounds 3 x 1 inch, and to have bold moulding at the top.

FIRE-PROOFING.

The whole of the ground and first floors throughout, to have iron joists and fire-proof floors.

To put upon the bottom flanges of all the iron joists, stout strips or laths about 1 inch square, laid across from joist to joist ½ an inch apart; they may be made of any rough sound material, first cut to the length, and then cut to the size; the ends of the strips running on the walls to have a proper bearing.

Flooring boards will be required to all committee rooms, clerks' rooms, reading rooms, smoking rooms and wardrobes, &c., the same as specified, but the joists and girders will be omitted, and in their places square wood fillets, 2 inches x 2 inches must be taken extra, as shown on plan of fire-proofing. All fillets to be square and to have occasional struts to stiffen them.

SLATER,

To cover the whole of the roofs, except the deck, with the best Canadian Slate from Melbourne, or other approved quarries. All slates to be sound and of even thickness. Slates to be 24 x 12. The whole to be laid with a bond of 3 inches and strongly nailed on fir battens 2 inches x 1 inch with copper nails, (5 lbs. to the thousand) two nails in each slate. The courses at the eaves and ridge are to be double throughout, and to project 3 inches over stone cornice. Cut slates wherever necessary, and no slate to be laid lengthwise. All the slates to valleys and hips to be cut and kept to a true line.

The roofs are to be banded as shewn with slates of different colour.

The Architects reserve to themselves the right of directing where the different coloured slates are to be used.

The slates to Library roof, turret roof and truncated roofs, to have 3 copper nails in each slate.

All slates where the underside of rafters is not plastered, are to be in proper mortar provided and laid by Bricklayer.

The contractor for the slating is to protect and preserve the whole of the slate roofs, and make good as may be directed after all the other trades.

The contractor is to be responsible for the whole of the roof covering which must be left perfect, sound and weather tight at completion.

Hips to be covered with galvanized and tinned iron, 16 inches wide, to have 2½ inch rolls, in lengths not exceeding three feet, and having laps of not less than 4 inches, securely nailed with copper nails, and to have galvanized iron nails every 2 feet, on the rolls proper capping pieces at the top.

The valleys throughout the building to be lined with galvanized and tinned iron, twenty-four inches wide, no piece to exceed 3 feet in length.

Valleys to dormers and chimney gables to be 20 inches wide, in lengths not exceeding 2 feet 8 inches; the joints to lap not less than 4 inches, and to pass over walls at the top.

Flashings to all walls—apron pieces to lie on to slates 7 inches, and to turn up against the walls 5 inches, and to have wall flashings 5 inches wide, turning into walls 1 inch, and well provided with oil cement stopping.

All gables to be properly step flashed with galvanized iron, averaging 14 inches wide, to lie on slates 7 inches, and with wall flashings turned into walls and under copings 1 inch. The step flashing to be worked in with the slate.

All flashings to lap at the joints not less than 2½ inches, the whole to be properly and carefully dressed down, and fixed with galvanized wall hooks and copper nails and left complete—in cases where iron may be cut or injured in dressing, the whole injured piece will have to be removed and a sound sheet substituted.

The whole to be executed in the most perfect and workmanlike manner.

Where ridges are required, they are to be of galvanized and tinned iron, to have roll 3 inches diameter, and sides to lap down on slate, so as to continue the lines of the lead hip from deck roof and the edges to be cut out to match.

The whole to be securely fixed with copper and galvanized nails.

PLASTERER.

The mortar used for the plastering is to be compounded of the best fresh burnt Ottawa lime, or other approved lime, the best clean pit sand thoroughly washed if necessary, and the best long hair. The whole to be mixed in proper proportions. The lime is to be run some considerable time before being used.

The whole of the Laths to be the best strong split pine-heart laths, free from sap, &c., to be nailed with the best lath nails of the average weight of 5 lbs to the 1000, the joints to be properly broken, and all large timbers are to be counter-lathed so as to form a proper key for the plastering.

The whole of the walls throughout, not faced with stone or marble or otherwise specified, to be plastered three coat work.

The whole of the ceilings, not shewn or specified, to be boarded and the quartered partitions to be lathed and finished three coat work, and except as hereafter described set white with white lime.

The walls and ceilings of dining and sitting rooms, and saloon in basement, the corridors and staircases in ditto where used by members, the walls of all the Houses, picture gallery, and all the other rooms on ground and first floors, together with halls, corridors and staircases, and also all ceilings, including the Library (not specified to be boarded) to be set with hard setting of marble dust.

N. B. In the Library, the ribs are of cut stone.

The underside of all common rafters to be lathed and to have two coats rough plaster.

Cornices 18 inches in girth with two enrichments to be run, only in those rooms marked on the plans to have plaster cornices.

The first two coats of plaster to be continued below the grounds, *i. e.* down to the floor throughout. The greatest care to be taken to key in the plaster to lath grounds, &c., all faces and angles to be kept perfectly plumb and true, and the whole of the work executed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and with the best materials.

The several water closets, urinal courts and lavatories, to be lined to the height of 5 feet 6 inches, with white glazed earthenware tiles, well and securely fixed on with white cement, and finished in the best manner, and left perfect and complete.

To lime-whiten three times the whole of the walls and arches in vaults and passages connected therewith, as directed.

To form all necessary mitres, and run all requisite beads, quirks, arises, &c.

All the floors tinted grey, and all floors of corridors and passages, except where marble is specified, are to be finished with Portland cement, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness.

The cement is to be mixed with an equal quantity of clean washed sharp river sand, laid to the proper thickness, and finished all in one coat; the greatest care to be taken in joining the work where left off at any time, and when possible the entire surface of floor is to be finished off by sufficient hands, so as to show no joint. Where joints have to be made, the work must be cut back to a straight edge, and the fresh work connected with it by the smallest possible joint, all joints where made, are to be parallel.

The whole of the cement used to be the best Portland cement, manufactured by Messrs. B. White & Co., Millbank, London, England, and the Contractor will be required to produce and deliver to the Architects a written guarantee from the manufacturers, that their best cement has been supplied, and used for the purpose herein described.

To run round all rooms, corridors, &c., having cement floors, cement skirtings, according to drawings. Those in entrance hall to be as shewn. Those in corridors used by members in basement 8 inches high, with a 2 inch mould. All other skirtings in basement floor to be 6 inches high, chamfered.

To make good the work about all the chimney pieces after they are set, and about all other fittings and finishings, and finally to leave the whole of the plasterer's work clean and perfect, at the delivering up of the Buildings as complete.

N. B.—The cement skirting to Library to be 12 inches high, double faced, projecting 4 inches, and to have 4 inches moulding on the top.

SMITH AND IRONMONGER.

The whole of the iron work to be of the best description of the sort specified.

The cast work to be perfectly clean, sharp, sound and free from flaws or air blows, and cast from correct and approved models.

The whole of the wrought iron work to be Swedish or scrap iron, well hammered, all welds to be done in the best manner, all cut screws, nuts, &c., to be in every case from approved iron.

To provide twenty cast air bricks 9 inches,—to be worked in as directed.

To provide all necessary $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch arched wrought chimney bars let into walls 9 inches at each end, and there turned up and down $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, to grip the brick work.

To provide to wall plates that may require to be cut at flues, &c., proper 3 inches x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought iron strap irons, properly flanged at the ends, and bolted to the plates with $\frac{3}{4}$ bolts, not nearer to side of the flues than 20 inches.

To provide all necessary wrought iron bolts and straps to roof timbers, trussed girders that are hereinbefore specified in carpenter's work, so much as may be exposed, to be ornamental and worked accurately to detail drawings.

To provide all necessary wrought iron stay-bars for skylights, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter with nuts, &c., complete, one through each longitudinally.

To provide and fix to all external doors, wrought iron ornamental straps, finished in best style.

To provide and fix the following bond in the centre Tower: five tiers 3 inches x 1 inch, with eight verticals the same size.

To library, 4 tiers—4 inches x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The two tiers in large dome, to be connected at angles with 3 inches screwed bolt, 15 inches in length, with large ring in centre of these bolts, so as to insert lever; the chain bond to be turned up joints as so tapped that one bolt will draw the ends together.

The other two tiers may be connected by means of slots and bonds, turned down at ends to fit into same.

To Ventilating Towers, 2 tiers, 3 inches x 1 inch, connected as last mentioned.

To provide and fix to all vaults and in doorways leading from roof to ventilating tower, wrought iron doors, 2 feet 4 inches by 6 feet, of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron framed, four panels square, with stout inner lining to form lock case, fitted up to shoot 3 strong wrought iron bolts,

with 3 dogs at back, and the whole secured by a proper Chubb's patent lock, (the doors in ventilating shafts not to have locks,) the doors as finished are to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and to be hung on strong pivots in proper rebated frames of wrought iron 3 inches x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, complete in all respects.

To provide and fix in windows, shewn or described to have quarry lights, stanchion bars 1 inch square with ornamental heads, and let into sills and run with lead. Saddle bars $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch x 1 inch upset or swelled out to allow the stanchion bars to pass through.

To provide and fix cast iron soil pipes 4 inches diameter; the joints all carefully made.

To provide and erect complete a spiral staircase four feet in diameter in tower, as shewn on section; treads and risers to be $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, perforated as shewn, the spandrels to be cast in one piece with the riser, also a cylinder cast in one with the riser to fit over an inner cylinder or newel $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, the inner cylinder to be in two lengths, strongly coupled with male and female joints 6 inches long, the outer cylinders to be $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick, balusters to be one inch square, one to each tread, to be strongly fastened with pin on angle of riser and spandrel, and to be fixed to hand-rail with a small $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch screw, filed off flush with hand-rail at top; the hand-rail to be of half round wrought iron, 2 inches wide; the bases of the newels at top and bottom to be cast solid with the risers, so that the wrought iron newels can be tapped into same; the wrought iron newels are to be turned tapering out of 2 inch rod, and the hand-rail to be swelled circular to form cap over newels; a cast iron plate 12 inches square, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, to be inserted in trimming of floor to carry centre newel, also a flange 3 inches wide under bottom riser, a $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch landing, perforated at top to land on roof, the width of three heads.

To provide and fix wrought iron pillars and scrolls for gallery fronts in houses, according to drawings, or as may be necessary.

To provide and fix an ornamental vane to Library, as shewn, the whole to be securely fixed with bolts, &c., as requisite. The main bolt secured into the stone groin.

The whole of the iron work to be well cleaned up, and twice painted in read lead and boiled oil, after examination, but before it leaves the smithy or foundry.

To provide and fix wrought iron doors in Library, framed, panelled and moulded, as shewn, and in proper rebated wrought iron frames.

To provide and fix throughout the ground and first floors, except where specified to be arched below, rolled iron joists on Fox & Barrett's patent. They are to be placed 20 inches from centre to centre, and to bear 9 inches on the walls at each end.

The size of joists to be regulated according to the length of bearing by the memorandum attached to the drawing, and are to be thoroughly coated with paint or tar, previously to their leaving the mill.

Iron joists of larger size, prepared to a given pattern, are to be placed as girders to the staircases, and in any other situation where they may be required to receive the ends of intermediate joists; and also for trimmers to fire-places, &c.

To provide and fix to all staircases, ornamental cast iron balusters and newels, according to detail drawings to be furnished, to be securely dowelled into stone steps and landings, and run with lead; and screwed at top to the oak hand-rails with proper flanges and screws.

PAINTER.

The whole of the external wood and iron work usually painted, to be painted 4 coats of the best oil color, of such tints as may be hereafter chosen.

All external and internal iron work where exposed, to be finished, unless otherwise directed; Chinese blue, all points, vanes, &c., and terminals, to be richly gilt.

All oak work to be twice oiled in the best manner. The whole of the internal wood work to be cleaned, stained, and twice varnished with best bright copal varnish, and finished such shades as may be hereafter directed.

The whole to be well knotted, puttied, pumiced, and finished in the best manner, and left clean and perfect at the completion.

GLAZIER.

The whole of the windows of offices to be glazed of the sizes shewn upon the drawings,

and detail drawings, and as may be hereafter described—with best 26 oz. Chance's sheet glass.

The inside sashes, in Speaker's apartments and in reading rooms, to be glazed with the best polished British plate glass, in squares as shewn. All windows in corridors looking into yards, in messengers' apartments and in dormers, to be glazed with best German sheet glass. The whole to be well braded, puttied and back puttied, and left clean at completion.

The skylights to be glazed with Chance's patent rough plate glass 30 oz., and internal skylights with ground sheet glass 26 oz.

The windows of houses and wherever else shown to have quarry lights, to be glazed with diapered glass of the value of 4s. per foot, leaded up with strong church lead, properly cemented and tied to saddle and stanchion bars (to be provided by smith) with copper wire.

In each window of the houses, two compartments are to have wrought iron casements (provided by smith).

To provide and fix in floor, committees, staircase rough plate glass $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness to light basement stairs, the plates of glass to be let into the stone or cement floors, in proper frames, and properly stopped all round.

The whole of the Glazier's work to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner, with the best materials of their various kinds, and the whole of the glass to be left whole and complete, and clean and perfect at the final rendering up of the buildings.

PLUMBER

The flat deck roofs and lantern of Library to be laid with mill lead, 7 lbs. to the superficial foot, properly rolled at the lateral joints; rolls not to exceed 27 inches apart, and where these flats or deck roofs abut against walls, the lead is to be turned up 9 inches, when against slopes 13 inches, and the lead is to be dressed down over roofs 9 inches. Flashings of mill lead 5 lbs. to the superficial foot, to turn down 7 inches, and to be let into groove in walls 1 inch, and where requiring to be laid stepwise, to be of an average width of 15 inches. To provide and fix to all skylights aprons of 7 lbs. lead 12 inches wide. To cover all hips on these roofs with 5 lbs. lead 20 inches wide, properly dressed down and lapping 4 inches at the joints.

The whole of the lead to be well secured to rolls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with leaded or copper nails.

To cover trap doors with 7 lbs. lead, with flashings, &c., complete. Great care to be taken in all cases for protection against weather.

Line the several cisterns specified in the carpenter's work, with mill sheet lead 7 lbs. for bottoms, and 6 lbs. for sides, well nailed over the tops and soldered with one lb. of solder to the linal foot. The tie rods to be covered with medium pipe, and ends well soldered.

To fit up all water closets with Queen's ware, pan closet apparatus with all necessary levers, traps, &c., complete.

To provide and fix $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch medium lead, rising mains from basement floor up to each of the highest cisterns, and provide and fix to each a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch warning pipe down to basement, with a standing bell mouth to each cistern. Lay from these main cisterns 1 inch service pipes to the smaller cisterns over W. C's., &c., and in each provide and fix a best patent buoy cock, and 1 inch supply pipe from these cisterns to W. C's., urinals and wash basins.

To provide and fix in all lavatories 6 basins of enamelled iron, supported in enamelled iron shelves, with all requisite supply pipes, patent cocks and waste pipes leading to soil pipes; waste pipes to be of 1 inch stout lead, bent to form stench traps; each basin to have brass or copper plug and washer complete. All the taps to be of white metal, Reporter's lavatory to have 2 basins.

The soil pipes are to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and to be of cast iron provided and fixed by smith; all junctions with which are to be properly made and soldered, &c., complete.

To fit up the baths in Speaker's dressing rooms with best enamelled copper baths, with shower attached, with all washers and wastes and traps complete, and with hot and

cold services; the cold service to be 1 inch medium pipe, and the hot service to be lap-welded iron pipe.

To provide and use all necessary wall hooks, copper or lead headed nails, and materials of every kind for the completion of everything connected with the plumbing.

The whole of the work to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner, and the whole to be left perfect and complete in every respect, at the final rendering up of the work.

Water to be laid on from cistern to supply fire hydrants with 2 inch lap-welded tubing, hydrants to be 2 inches bore and to have attached couplings for hose,—these hydrants are to be 13 in number, and to be fixed in the situations marked on the plans.

All the rooms, corridors, staircases and halls to be lighted with gas.

All the piping to be of lap-welded iron tubing: the leading mains to be 2 inches and branches to be 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, 1 inch ¾ inch, and ¾ inch, and ⅝ inch, to be run as hereafter directed by the Architects or Clerk of the works.

A LIST of Questions and Answers affecting cost or quality of any of the Work shown on the Drawings or described in the Specification of the Parliament Buildings.

Tower walls to be five feet thick above first floor. The inside face of them finished in rough rubble.

Will all the eaves of the inner courts have gutters and of what size and material. See drawing No. 18?—No eaves gutter in any part of the building.

To what extent are the panels in corridors on first floor between Legislative Chambers and Committee rooms to be glazed?—The glazed panels in ceilings over corridors on first floor between Committee rooms and Legislative Hall, to be forty-five (45) feet in length in both cases.

Are all the doors from corridors and between Committee rooms, &c., to be arched, drawing No. 10 shows square for inner doors?—Specification right as regards doors; the square door to Governor's room should have been altered. Page thirty-eight (38) clause the spandrels of door heads in Public Hall to be filled with marble should have been omitted before specified to be of wood.

Are the lifts to be lined with wood?—The ribs in corridors and rooms with panelled ceilings will be placed so as to form panels as square as possible. All lifts to be lined with three-quarter inch sheeting.

What weight is the galvanized iron to be?—Galvanized iron to be twenty-four (24) gauge, seventeen (17) oz.

What is the width on the face of buttresses to lantern of Library?—The buttresses to lantern of Library eighteen (18) inch face.

Ribs of Library are specified of stone but are shewn of marble, which is correct?—Ribs of Library specified stone and shewn on drawings marble, to be Ottawa limestone rubbed.

Are windows in Public Hall and staircases, and staircase windows in Library to have double or single tracery?—Windows in Public Hall and staircases and Library staircases to have single tracery. Galvanized iron for hips and valleys, twenty-four (24) gauge.

Is the backing of walls of six angle towers over Committee rooms to be brick or rubble? should there be floors and shutters in roofs?—See page 4 for lining of walls, page 30 for floor in roofs. No shutters in roofs required.

How are the horizontal rafters of Library to be taken?—At the three inch gauge as other rafters, but the depth ascertained by the rule for purlins.

Lantern of Library to be covered with best I. C. tin, instead of seven (7) pounds lead as specified.

Page forty (40) "fix all ironmongery which will be provided by Commissioners," refers only to locks.

Ordered, pages 8 and 9. The pillars, bases, arch moulds and balustrade in Public Hall and Members' corridors, and in saloon, in basement, also the balustrade to the entrance steps to be executed in Ohio or other equally good sandstone, and not in marble as specified.

SCHEDULE of fixed Rates and Prices for Labor and Material supplied on the ground and required in the erection of the NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, City of Ottawa, forming the basis of the accompanying Estimate and Tender. The scale of rates here following to be allowed in valuing the work for progress estimates, as well as for alterations, additions, or works dispensed with,—to be measured and calculated solely by the Architects or Clerk of Works:—

EXCAVATOR.

1. Digging in earth, clay or gravel, and wheeling or levelling within 50 yds.....	per yard, cubic.....	\$ cts. 0 21
2. do in rock, do do do.....	"	0 52
3. do in earth, do do do.....	"	0 25
4. do in rock, do do do.....	"	0 56
5. do within any part of the property.....	"	{ add 3 cts. on either.
6. Digging and refilling for drains, not exceeding 5 feet deep.....	per yard, lineal.....	0 88
7. do do do do 8 do.....	"	1 23
8. do do do do 12 do.....	"	2 10
9. Labourer	per day.....	0 80
10. Cart, horse and driver	"	1 50
11. Wagon, team and driver	"	2 70

MASON AND BRICKLAYER.

12. Pit sand delivered.....	per yard, cubic	0 42
13. River or drift sand delivered.....	"	0 52
14. Common lime	per bushel	0 11
15. Water lime	"	0 56
16. Common lime rubble mortar in the work	per toise.....	0 70
17. do do brick do do	per 1,000.....	0 87
18. Water lime rubble do do	per toise.....	2 10
19. do do brick	per 1,000.....	2 45
20. Rough concrete.....	per yard, cubic.....	1 58
21. First-class concrete.....	"	2 60
22. do do water lime	"	3 15
23. Pugging of coarse mortar for floors	per square	0 42
24. Lime-stone for rubble.....	per toise of 54 feet....	0 87
25. Rubble walling for foundations and backing as per specification	"	3 50
26. do in water lime.....	"	4 72
27. Facing rubble, as per specification.....	per yard, super.....	0 52
28. Bricks, common red, delivered	per 1,000	3 85
29. do facing.....	"	4 37
30. do chamfered for jambs and splays.....	"	4 90
31. Brickwork, common, in lime mortar.....	"	6 47
32. do do in water lime.....	"	7 70
33. Rubbed or gauged arches.....	per foot, super.....	0 35
34. Rubbed and gauged white brick in groins.....	per yard, super	1 75
35. Hollow moulded bricks for groining of Library...	"	0 87
36. Rubbed and gauged arches, edges chamfered.....	"	0 56
37. Tuck-pointing in dark mortar for bricks	per yard, super.....	0 52
38. Pointing with dark mortar masonry, as per specification	"	0 09
39. Bricks on edge for back hearth.....	"	0 87
40. Fire bricks	per 1,000.....	35 00
41. Brick arches, 9 inches	per yard, super	0 66

DRAINS, EXCLUSIVE OF DIGGING.

42. Stoneware pipes, as per specification, 4 inch	per yard, lincal.....	\$0 42
43. do do do 6 inch	"	0 73
44. do do do 9 inch	"	1 05
45. do do do 12 inch	"	1 26
46. Bricklayer	per day.....	1 48
47. Laborer	"	0 78
48. Iron cramps	per lb	0 09
49. Copper do	"	0 53

STONE CUTTER.

50. Native sandstone, best quality, in blocks, delivered	per foot, cube	0 50
51. Ohio stone, best quality	"	0 45
52. Perth stone.....	"	0 28
53. Caen stone, best bcd.....	"	0 70
54. Arnprior marble	"	1 05
55. American marble.....	"	2 10
56. Other marble, light color, Canadian	"	1 40

The following for Labor, cutting and fixing only, at per foot super :—

	Rough bush hamm'd.	Fine bush hamm'd.	Rubbed.	Sunk.	Moulded.	Cham- fered.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
57. Native sandstone...	0 17	0 23	0 33	0 56	0 53	0 42
58. Ohio	0 13	0 16	0 22	0 35	0 31	0 24
59. Perth.....	0 17	0 23	0 33	0 56	0 53	0 31
60. Caen	0 11	0 18	0 17	0 35	0 31	0 24
61. Arnprior marble, polished.				per foot, super.....		0 53
62. Marbles from Lower Canada				"		0 60
63. Other marbles, light.....				"		0 60
64. 3 inch Ohio stone for hearths				"		0 35
65. 3 inch Arnprior or other marble hearths				"		0 70
66. Fine bunched steps. Ohio stone ..				"		0 56
67. do do limestone.....				"		0 67
68. Arnprior marble, do rubbed.....				"		1 26
69. 4 inch landings, Ohio stone, fine bunched				"		0 45
70. 4 inch do Arnprior marble, rubbed.....				"		0 77
71. Stone cutter				per day.....		1 57
72. Carver				"		2 45

CARPENTER AND JOINER—MATERIAL DELIVERED PER 1,000 FEET, B. M.

	1 inch.	1½ inch.	2 inches.	2½ inches.	3 inches.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
73. Boards, common yellow pine...	8 40	8 40	7 70	7 00	7 00
74. do clear do do ...	11 90	13 30	12 60	11 90	11 90
75. do common red pine	9 10	9 10	8 40	8 05	8 05
76. do clear do	16 10	16 10	15 40	14 70	14 70

	1½ inch.	2 inches.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
77. Flooring, yellow pine first quality, perfectly clear.....	16 10	16 10
78. do do second do	13 30	13 30
79. do red pine first do perfectly clear.....	17 50	17 50
80. do do second do	14 00	14 00
81. do white oak first do perfectly clear.....	25 20	25 20
82. Common scantling, yellow pine..... per 1,000 feet, B. M. ...		7 70
83. Clear do do		11 90
84. Common do red pine		8 40
85. Clear do do		15 40
86. Oak in scantling.....		25 20
87. do in boards or plank		25 20
88. Joisting as per specification, yellow pine.....		9 80
89. do do do red pine		11 90
LABOR AND NAILS—MATERIAL INCLUDED.		
90. Framing concealed roofs, timber rough..... per 1,000 feet, B. M. ...		20 30
91. do in open roofs, timber wrought.....		35 00
92. Framing in floor joisting		15 40
93. do in ceiling do		15 40
94. do in quartered partitions, yellow pine..... per foot run		0 03
95. do do trussed do		0 04
96. do trussed girders		0 28
97. do in bond timbers, wall plates, &c., yellow pine.....		0 03
MATERIAL AND LABOR AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO EACH ITEM MEASURED IN THE WORK.		
98. Centring	per yard, super	1 05
99. Bracketing and cradling for cornice, measuring cornice	per foot, super.....	0 11
100. Battening walls for lathing	per square	1 40
101. Sound boarding on fillets	"	1 57
102. Roof boarding for slating, yellow pine.....		2 45
103. Roof do for metal covering.....		4 20
104. 1½ inch 1st quality flooring, yellow pine.....	per square	3 50
105. 1st quality flooring, white oak.....	"	5 25
106. 2 inch doors, four panels moulded	per foot, super.....	0 28
107. do six do do	" "	0 30
108. do eight do do	" "	0 35
109. 2½ do four do	" "	0 53
110. do six do	" "	0 60
111. do eight do	" "	0 70
112. 12 in. Single faced moulded skirtings.....	per foot, run.....	0 17
113. 12 in. Double faced, moulded.....	"	0 35
114. 18 in. Double faced, moulded.....	"	0 56
115. Jamb linings, as per specification.....	per foot, super	0 25
116. Window sashes, fixed with all requisite frames, fastenings, weights, pullies, &c.....	"	0 35
117. Moulded casements, do	"	0 24
118. Oak match boarding, as per specification	"	0 09
119. Architraves moulded plain.....		0 13
120. do do carved		0 18

STAIRCASES.

	White Pine.	Red Pine.	Oak.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
121. 1½ treads, risers, moulded strings, carriages, per step complete, as per specification, including hand-rail.....	4 20	4 90	7 00
122. 2 in. do do.....	5 25	6 00	7 75
123. Carpenters, per day.....	1 50		
124. Laborer, ".....	0 78		
125. Wood-carver ".....	2 45		

TIN SMITH.

126. Step flashing in galvanized and tinned iron.....	per foot, super.....	\$0 16
127. Flaps and ridges do do do.....		0 19
128. Valleys do do do.....		0 16
129. Tin Smith.....	per day.....	1 50
130. Laborer.....	".....	0 80

SLATER.

131. Melbourne slates, laid as per specification.....	per square.....	6 70
132. Slater.....	per day.....	1 50
133. Laborer.....	".....	0 80

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

134. Ordinary castings.....	per cwt.....	3 15
135. Cast iron in girders.....	".....	2 80
136. Wrought iron in bars, bolts, straps, heads, shoes, nuts, screws, &c.....	".....	12 60
137. Ornamental cast iron for railing.....	".....	5 00
138. do wrought iron.....	".....	17 50
139. do do in vane.....	".....	14 00
140. do do in chain bond.....	".....	7 00
141. do do iron doors and frames.....	".....	12 60
142. do do in Saddle bars and Stan- chions.....		9 00
143. Wrought iron casements and frames.....		14 00
144. Hoop iron for bond, delivered.....		5 00
145. Smith.....	per day.....	1 50
146. Laborer.....	".....	0 80

PLASTERERS.

151. Lath and plaster, 3 coats in partitions.....	per yard, super.....	0 18
152. do do hard finish.....	".....	0 22
153. Plastering, 3 coats on walls.....	".....	0 15
154. do do hard finish.....	".....	0 18
155. Lath and plaster ceilings.....	".....	0 19
156. Lime whitening, 2 coats.....	".....	0 03
157. Plain plaster mouldings, including mitres.....	per foot, super.....	0 16
158. Plasterer.....	per day.....	1 50
159. Laborer.....	".....	0 80
160. Portland cement for floors.....	per yard, super.....	0 56

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

161. Size and stain varnish, 2 coats.....	per yard, super.....	\$0 11
162. do do 3 coats.....	"	0 13
163. Knotting, stopping and painting, 4 coats.....	"	0 14
164. Gilding	per incli.....	0 01
165. Finishing in blue	per yard, super.....	0 15
166. Glazing 16 oz. Chance's Sheet.....	per foot, super.....	0 14
167. do 21 oz. do	"	0 17
168. do 26 oz. do	"	0 21
169. do 30 oz. do	"	0 25
170. do 16 oz. do in lead quarrys.....	"	0 21
171. Painter	per day.....	1 50
172. Glazier.....	"	1 50

PLUMBER.

173. Milled lead	per cwt.....	7 00
174. Cast do	"	7 00
175. Medium pipes.....	.....	7 70
176. W. C. apparatus.....	each	17 50
177. Wash basin and stands in lavatories	"	5 00
178. Plumber.....	per day.....	1 75
179. Laborer.....	"	0 80

All works not enumerated to be valued by the Architects.

No. 26. CONTRACT, &c., OF DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA CITY, C. W.

THIS INDENTURE made this Seventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, between RALPH JONES, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, Esquire, EDWARD HAYCOCK, of the same place, Esquire, and THOMAS C. CLARK, of the same place, Civil Engineer, carrying on business as Contractors for building under the firm of "Jones, Haycock and Company," and hereinafter throughout designated as "The Contractors," of the first part, and HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, represented herein by the Honorable THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, of the Province of Canada, hereinafter throughout designated as "The Commissioner," of the second part.

WHEREAS the Government of the Province of Canada have, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the said Province, and of certain Resolutions to that effect of the Legislature of the said Province, determined to erect buildings at the City of Ottawa, hereinafter mentioned, for the use, occupation and accommodation of the Legislature and of the several Public Departments, of Her Majesty's Civil and Militia Service of Canada; and Whereas for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, Plans and Specifications have been prepared for buildings, for the use and accommodation of the several Public Departments, of Her Majesty's Civil and Militia Service of Canada, and of the Officers and Servants thereof, (and which buildings are hereinafter throughout designated as "The Departmental Buildings,") by Messrs. Stent and Laver, the Architects thereof: And Whereas the Contractors have agreed to and with Her Majesty the Queen to erect, build and complete the several buildings, and to supply all proper and requisite materials therefor, upon the terms and subject to the conditions, stipulations and agreements hereinafter contained—Now this Indenture witnesseth, That in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten Dollars, of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the Contractors, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, in manner hereinafter mentioned—They, the Contractors, do and each and every of them, doth hereby for themselves and

himself, and for the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of themselves and himself respectively, jointly, and severally covenant, promise and agree, to and with Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors in manner following, that is to say :

1. They, the Contractors, shall well, truly, and faithfully build, erect, construct, complete, and finish in the best and most workmanlike manner, in every respect, and of the best materials of their several kinds, including the fireproofing of the whole thereof, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the Departmental Buildings to be built, erected, and placed in and upon such portion or portions of the land, known as "The Barrack Hill," in the City of Ottawa, as may be pointed out to the Contractors for that purpose, and according to the Plans and Specifications thereof respectively, and which Plans and Specifications as to the Departmental Buildings are signed by Messrs. Stent & Laver, the Architects of the said last mentioned buildings, and by the Contractors, and the Plans whereof so signed, are deposited of record in the Department of Public Works, and the Specifications whereof so signed, are hereunto annexed, marked A, and a Specification of additional work to be done in making Fire-proof the Departmental Buildings, also signed and hereunto annexed, marked B, and which said papers A and B are respectively also to be construed and read as part hereof, and as if embodied in and forming a part of this Contract, and further, that the Contractors in the erection, construction, and completion of the said buildings respectively, and in every matter or thing connected therewith, or incident or relative thereto, shall be guided and bound by such further working detailed Plans and Instructions as may, from time to time, be furnished and supplied to them by the Architects in charge.

2. The Contractors shall and will, preparatory to or in course of erection of the works embraced in this Contract, make and complete all necessary excavations, and shall find and supply all necessary and proper scaffolding, materials, tools, implements and plant of whatsoever kind or description, for the erection, construction and completion of the said works, and every part thereof, and shall also find and work and temporarily place, such examples of the work or moulds, or patterns thereof, in experiment to test the style or effect, and from time to time, shall alter, vary or renew the same, as the Architects in charge or the Clerk of Works may require, and further, that all materials for the said work shall, before being used, be inspected and approved of by the Architects in charge, or by the Clerk of Works acting under their orders, and any materials disapproved of, and rejected by the said Architects or the Clerk of Works, as aforesaid, shall not be used in the works, and if not removed by the Contractors, when directed by the Architects or Clerk of Works aforesaid, then the same shall be removed by the Architects or Clerk of Works aforesaid, to such place as they may deem proper, at the cost, charge and risk of the Contractors; but any such inspection, and any approval of materials, shall not in any wise subject or make liable Her Majesty to pay the Contractors for the said materials so approved, or any portion thereof, unless employed or used in the said works, nor prevent the rejection afterwards, of any portion thereof, which may prove or turn out at any time before the final completion of this contract, to be unsound or unfit or improper, to be used in the works, nor shall such inspection be considered as a waiver of objection to the work, or any part thereof, on the account of unsoundness or imperfection of the materials used.

3. The Contractors shall forthwith immediately commence the works embraced in this contract, and shall proceed with the same from time to time, and the same respectively, and every part and parcel thereof shall be fully, thoroughly, and entirely completed in their several particulars, and given up, under final certificate, and to the satisfaction, in all respects, of the Commissioner and of the Architects in charge thereof, on or before the First day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, time being of the essence of the contract, and further that in failure of completion as aforesaid, at the period hereinbefore specially limited for the completion thereof, the Contractors shall forfeit all right, claim or demand to the sum of money, or percentage, hereinafter agreed to be retained by the Commissioner, and any and every part thereof, as also to any moneys whatever which may be, at the time of the failure of the completion as aforesaid, due or owing to the Contractors; and that the Contractors shall also pay or cause to be paid to Her Majesty, as liquidated

damages, and not by way of fine or penalty, the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every week, and the fractional part of such sum for every part of a week for which the works, within this contract or any portion thereof, may remain incomplete, or for which the certificate of the Architects in charge of the completion of the said works, or any part thereof may be withheld, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands such sums as may become due, as liquidated damages, from any sum of money then due or payable, or to fall or become due or payable thereafter to the Contractors.

4. That in case of inclement weather occurring, whether during the progress of the works, which in the opinion of the Commissioner or Architects in charge of the same respectively, may be detrimental thereto, or during the period when the works may be suspended, in whole or in part by the Commissioner, or the Architects in charge of the said works, respectively, for the winter season or otherwise, such precautions shall be taken by the Contractors at their own outlay and cost, and without any charge or claim in respect thereof, as may in that view be directed by the Commissioner or Architects in charge, and that any such direction of the Commissioner, or the Architects in charge, shall not be taken or held in any manner whatsoever, to involve Her Majesty in any responsibility in regard to the preservation of the work, and further that if the Contractors fail in such precautions, the same may be adopted by the Commissioner, or the Architects in charge, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands, out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which might otherwise at any time become or fall due to the Contractors, all such sums of money, damages and expenses as shall have been incurred, defrayed or expended in the adoption of such precaution as aforesaid.

5. The care of the works under this contract and of every part thereof, and of the materials, tools, implements and everything belonging or appertaining thereto, shall be entirely at the charge of the Contractors, and they shall be liable and responsible for all loss, damage, detriment or injury that may arise, or be sustained during the progress of the works, and until the said buildings shall have been certified by the Architects in charge as complete, and have been delivered to and received by the Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty, and further that in the event of any loss, damage, detriment or injury, the property so lost, damaged, deteriorated or injured, shall be replaced, reconstructed, restored, renewed or amended as the case may be, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner or of the Architects in charge, and further that if the Contractors fail in the replacing, reconstruction, restoration, renewal or amendment of such lost, damaged, deteriorated or injured property, the same may be so replaced, reconstructed, restored, renewed or amended by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands, out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which may otherwise, at any time, become or fall due to the Contractors, all such sums of money and expenses as shall have been so incurred, defrayed, or expended by the Commissioner for such purpose, or the Commissioner may recover the same from the Contractors, as in the next succeeding clause mentioned.

6. On the failure of the Contractors to complete the works herein contracted for, at the period of time hereinbefore mentioned, the Contractors shall be liable for, and shall pay or cause to be paid to Her Majesty, all percentage, salaries or wages, which shall become due to the Architects in charge, Clerk of Works, or subordinate person or persons superintending the work, on behalf of the Commissioner, from the period so hereinbefore named for completion of the works, up to and until the said works shall actually be completed and received, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which may otherwise, at any time, become or fall due to the Contractors, all such sums of money and expenses as shall have been so incurred, defrayed or expended by the Commissioner for such purpose, or the Commissioner may recover the same from the Contractors, on an action in the name of Her Majesty, as moneys paid for and on account of the Contractors.

7. If it shall, at any time, appear to the Commissioner that the establishment or the rate of progress at, in and upon the said works or any of them, or of any work or matter incident to the same, or in any way connected therewith, are not satisfactory, or such as to ensure the completion of the same, within the time hereinbefore mentioned, or on failure or breach by the Contractors, of any matter or thing herein contained, on the part of the

Contractors to be done or performed, or if the Contractors shall, at any time or times, neglect or refuse to carry on this contract or any part of it, or to supply requisite and proper scaffoldings, tools, implements, or plant or materials, or are unable to carry on the same, then and in any of such cases, the Commissioner may forthwith, after having given three days notice to the Contractors, of his intention so to do, and without any process or suit at law, or other legal proceeding of any kind whatever, or without its being necessary to place the Contractors *en demeure*, either absolutely take the works, or any part thereof, out of the hands of the Contractors, and relet the same without the necessity of previous advertisement, or employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools, implements, and all other things requisite for the completion and performance of the contract, at the expense of the Contractors; and the Contractors shall, in either case, be liable for all damages, and extra costs and expenditure which may be incurred by reason thereof; and if such damages, extra costs and expenditure exceed in the whole the said sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars, then Her Majesty may recover of and from the Contractors, the balance or excess over and beyond the said sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

8. If any overseer, mechanic, or workman employed on or about the works or any portion thereof, be incompetent to perform the work or duties required of him, or give just cause of complaint, the Contractors shall immediately, upon the application of the Architects or Clerk of Works, dismiss such person or persons forthwith from the works, and he shall not be employed again thereon without the written consent of the Architects or Clerk of Works, and should the Contractors continue to employ such overseer, mechanic or workman, the Contractors shall pay to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Twenty Dollars as liquidated damages, and not of fine or penalty, for each and every day during which such overseer, mechanic or workman shall be employed on the works after such application for his dismissal as aforesaid, and the Commissioner shall have the same power of retaining such sums as may become due to Her Majesty under this clause, or of enforcing payment thereof as are given and expressed in the sixth clause of this contract.

9. That whenever, or so often as it may be necessary for the Contractors, to co-operate with any person contracting for supplying or placing the apparatus for heating the buildings, the Contractors shall diligently, and under the directions of the Architects in charge or the Clerk of Works, perform all such works as shall be requisite or proper on the part of the Contractors for building in, securing, and placing in proper position the flues or other apparatus required for heating in a proper and secure mode, and to prevent the possibility of accident by fire therefrom, without any extra charge therefor, and shall be bound in all things to conform to the direction of the Commissioner touching such work.

10. That when any discrepancy exists between the dimensions, as indicated by the scale of any drawing, and the dimensions marked in figures on the plans, or on any drawings, which may be from time to time supplied by the Architects to the Contractors, for the purpose of working therefrom, the figures are in all cases to be considered correct, and if there should be any discrepancy between the figures or dimensions, or the forms of the construction, or the material as indicated by the plans or drawings, and the dimensions and description given in the specifications, the directions of the Commissioner or the Architect in charge shall be adopted in reference to such discrepancy, and shall be binding and conclusive on the Contractors.

11. Whenever neither the plans, drawings or the specifications contain any notice of minor parts, the intention to include which is nevertheless clearly to be inferred, and which minor and detailed parts are common, usual and proper in workmanship of the same, or a similar character, and which are obviously necessary to the due completion or stability of the work, all such parts, and the necessary materials therefor or the necessary tools and implements for working up the same, are to be found, completed, provided and fixed by the Contractors, and are to be considered as included in this contract, and not as extra work, it being the intention of this covenant that all such work of every kind as may be necessary for completely finishing the works proposed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and for the rectification of any failure, from whatever cause arising, and the well

maintaining, sustaining and supporting the whole of the works, as well as any and whatever change, alteration and addition that may be made thereon, so that the whole may remain sound and firm, are implied in the plans, specifications and drawings heretofore mentioned, although the same are not therein specifically expressed.

12. That the Contractors shall not in any way, directly or indirectly sell, dispose of, relet, assign, transfer, or sublet to any person or persons whomsoever, either entirely or partially, and jointly with himself, or in any other manner or way howsoever, this contract or any part thereof, or any portion of the work embraced herein, or to be performed hereunder, or which without being distinctly and specially mentioned herein, may yet be rendered necessary for the full and proper completion of the contract.

13. That any notice or other paper connected with this contract, which may be required or desirable on the part of Her Majesty, may be served on the Contractors, either at his or their usual domicile, or at his or their usual place of business, at the City of Ottawa, by being left at the Post Office, and any notice or other paper so addressed, and left at the Post Office, shall to all intents and purposes be considered legally served. And the Contractors and Her Majesty the Queen do, and each of them doth, hereby further, mutually covenant, promise and agree, the one with the other of them, the Contractors, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and Her Majesty, for Herself, Her Heirs and Successors, in manner following, that is to say :

1. That payment of any sums of money which may be made to the Contractors by Her Majesty under this contract, will be so made according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the 2nd Section of the 22nd Vic., chap. 3, sec. 18; and within ten days after an estimate of the Architects in charge shall have been received by the Commissioner, specifying the amount of work done, according to the terms and conditions of this contract, during the month then ending; but nevertheless, the Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty, shall withhold from the Contractors, and retain ten per cent. out of the amount of the estimates, until the perfect completion and acceptance by the Commissioner of the work, which ten per cent. so withheld and retained, shall be paid with the last instalment, unless retained by the Commissioner as hereinbefore mentioned, within ten days after the Architect in charge shall have delivered to the Commissioner, his final estimate of the work performed, and the materials furnished in virtue of this contract, with detailed measurements, weights and other quantities, and his or their certificate of the work having been fully completed and finished, if the Commissioner shall so soon have accepted and approved of the work; and that in forming their final estimate, the Architects in charge shall not be bound or governed by the preceding monthly estimates, which shall be considered and taken as merely approximate. And it is expressly declared that the monthly payments, to be made to the Contractors as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made upon the basis of the schedule of prices hereunto annexed, marked C, to be nevertheless regulated, determined, and applied in all cases whatever, by the Commissioner or the Architects in charge, and upon none other basis or scale, and further that the presentation of the monthly estimate of the Architects in charge shall not of itself entitle the Contractors to demand payment of the amount to be paid as hereinbefore mentioned.

2. That it shall be in the power of the Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty, to make payments or advances on materials, implements, vessels, or tools of any description procured for the works, or used, or intended to be used about the same, in such cases and upon such terms and conditions as to the said Commissioner may seem proper, and that whenever any advance or payment shall be made to the Contractors upon any tools, implements or materials of any description, the tools, implements or materials upon which such advance or payment shall be made, shall thenceforward be vested in, and held as collateral security by Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the due fulfilment by the Contractors of the present contract, it being however well understood that all such tools, implements or materials of any kind are to remain at the risk of the Contractors, who shall be responsible for the same, until finally used and accepted as part of the work by the Commissioner; but the Contractors shall not exercise any act of ownership or control whatever, over any tools, implements or materials, upon which any advance or payment has been so made, without the permission in writing of the Commissioner.

3. In this contract, the words "Her Majesty" or "Her Majesty the Queen," shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

The words "The Commissioner" shall mean The Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada for the time being.

The words "The Contractors" shall mean the hereinbefore mentioned Ralph Jones, Edward Haycock and Thomas C. Clark, carrying on business as Contractors for building, under the firm of Jones, Haycock and Company, and the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, of them and each and every of them; jointly and severally.

The words "The Departmental Buildings" shall mean the buildings and erections as designed by the Architects thereof, according to the plans thereof hereinbefore mentioned, and the specifications thereof hereunto annexed, marked A, and the specification for fire-proofing hereunto annexed, marked B, and to be erected for the use, occupation and accommodation of the several Public Departments of Her Majesty's Civil and Militia Service of Canada, and of the Officers and Servants thereof respectively.

The words "Architects" or "Architects in charge" shall mean Messrs. Stent and Laver, of the City of Ottawa, Architects, or such other person or persons as may be appointed by the Commissioner to act as Architects, in the room and stead of the said Messrs. Stent and Laver.

The construction of the words given in this clause shall not control any more extended construction, which may be given to any of such words throughout this contract.

4. That if any change, alteration or addition, either in the position or details of the works embraced in this contract, or in any of the materials therefor, shall be required by the Commissioner, the Contractors will make such change, alteration or addition, and if such change, alteration or addition shall entail extra expense on the Contractors, either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed to the Contractors, or should it be a saving to the Contractors, in either labour or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of this contract; but no such change, alteration or addition, whatever may be the extent or quality thereof, or at whatever time the same may be required to be made pending this contract, shall in anywise have the effect of suspending, superseding, annulling or rescinding this contract which shall continue to subsist, notwithstanding any such change, alteration or addition; and every such change, alteration or addition shall be performed and made by the Contractors, under and subject to the conditions, stipulations, and covenants herein expressed, as if such change, alteration or addition had been expressed and specified in the terms of this contract; but no change, alteration or addition as aforesaid whatever, and no extra work whatever, shall be done without the written authority of the Commissioner, given prior to the execution of the work, nor will any allowance or payment whatever be made for the same in case it should be done without such authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said, the Contractors, hath hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, and the Honorable John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada, for the time being, acting herein on behalf of Her Majesty, hath set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

(Signed)

{ RALPH JONES,
EDWARD HAYCOCK,
THOS. C. CLARK,
JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

SIGNED, SEALED, AND DELIVERED, (by the within named Ralph Jones, and by the Honorable John Rose, the several interlineations, additions and erasures throughout this Deed, having been made prior to the delivery thereof, and being initiated in the margin thereof by me the attesting witness).

In presence of,

(Signed,)

H. BERNARD, Chief Clerk, Office of Attorney General, U.C.,

And by the within named,

EDWARD HAYCOCK, and THOS. C. CLARK,

In the presence of,

(Signed,)

J. J. BURROWS, County Attorney,
United Counties of N. and D.

SPECIFICATION of the several Works to be done in erecting and completely finishing two detached Buildings, on the Barrack Hill, in the City of Ottawa, (C. W.) known as DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, for THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, and according to Drawings prepared by Messrs. STENT & LAVER, Architects.

All the works are to be executed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and all the materials are to be unexceptionable in quality, and both workmanship and materials must be prepared and executed to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner and Architects.

EXCAVATOR.

The whole of the two sites which is required for rooms on the basements and the areas, is to be excavated of sufficient size and depth to build them, as shewn on the plans, the surface of the spaces so excavated being left at a perfect level, to receive the masonry. Dig one foot below the said level, trenches to receive the various walls forming the rooms, and of sufficient width for the footings, or in every case two feet wider than the thickness of the walls themselves. Excavate on the remaining portion of the two sites for all foundation walls, at an uniform depth of four feet, or starting with that depth at the lowest point, and in every case to be two feet wider than the thickness of the walls themselves, in order to receive the footings, and to be of an uniform level throughout at the bottom of the trenches, subject only to breaks in the heights or steps, to meet the unlevel nature of the ground, as shewn by the Section and Block Plan.

The general surface of the ground enclosed by the buildings themselves, and not required for rooms, is to be brought to a tolerably even surface, and to be levelled to at least 3 feet below the ground floor joists,—to admit of ample ventilation.

Perform also all excavation for drains, areas, ventilating funnels, water pipes, or otherwise required to carry on the works: and remove from the buildings and grounds adjacent thereto, all excavated soil, rubbish, stone, or other material to some convenient place of deposit on the Barrack Hill. The stone which may be of good quality, may be retained for use in the building. So much of the soil rubbish, chippings, spalls, &c., as may be directed to be used round about the walls, to be deposited in such forms as may be directed. The whole buildings and site to be left free from all rubbish, or useless material of any kind, at the completion of the works.

The excavation for the principal Tower to be lower than the ordinary walls of the building, and to be of the depth shewn by the section.

As soon as the walls are built up to the ground level, the spaces all round are to be filled in and well rammed, the same also to the trenches for drains, pipes, and otherwise throughout. The depth of excavation for drains to be 4 feet at the shallowest part.

Immediate provision to be made for the thorough and complete drainage of every part of the foundations of each block of buildings, and the same is to be maintained until the works are completed, and the permanent system of drainage is in successful operation.

MASON.

All the stones used in the building, except otherwise described, are to be the blue limestone of the district, carefully selected. The whole of the foundation walls, and walls of the basement, (except otherwise shewn on plans,) are to be built of rough rubble masonry, of the height and thickness shewn on the plans and sections, and in every case throughout each building are to have footings of two courses, each six inches deep, and not less than four inches projection, care being taken to construct the footings of even flat stones of the largest description. Holes to be left in the walls below the floor, and cast-iron ventilating bricks built in to allow for the free circulation of air. The iron bricks to be supplied by the ironfounder.

Lay over whole of the walls, immediately below the ground-line, on a surface of brick laid flat, and built nearly to the external face of the walls, set in cement, a coating of felt, covered with tar and gravel, not less than half an inch thick, the same to remain until it is perfectly hard previously to being built upon, flags of sandstone for similar use, to be built

NOTE.—Places of deposit for the surplus material may be obtained near the building, for road making purposes, (see Streets' Commissioner.)

over the walls of the towers also set in cement. The upper external walls are to be built on an average of 21 inches thick, exclusive of all projections, to be in rough rubble masonry, finished on the external surface, similar to the specimens erected on the grounds for contractors' guidance, having horizontal beds and vertical joints, hammered only, and not tool-dressed, the pointing to be with an indented joint in blue mortar, prepared with smiths' blowings and other materials as will be directed, no joint to exceed one quarter of an inch in thickness. Such specimens are to remain until the completion of the mason's contract, and to be the standard at which all his work will require to be done. The random coursed work for ordinary walls, the rubble work in the positions shewn on the elevations. The joints to be raked out as the work proceeds to prepare for the pointing mortar.

The remaining internal stone walls are to be similarly built of the thickness shewn, and are to be cased with brick-work, the external walls with a space of 4 inches between the brick and stone, the internal walls to have the brick incorporated with the stone.

All these several walls are to be constructed in the best possible manner, with good, flat, even bedded stones laid in mortar, compounded of one-third best hard burnt lime from the Gloucester quarries, and two-thirds clean sharp gravel or coarse sand, the interstices of the stone work to be filled with stone chips or spauls, and grouted with lime and sand in a liquid state every foot in height; the mortar to be mixed, ground in a pug mill, and used fresh from day to day.

The Architects will however reserve the right of changing the above proportions at their discretion.

Through bond-stones to be laid throughout all the walls, at intervals not exceeding 6 feet in length and 2 feet in height; having a bed of not less than 3 superficial feet, and a minimum thickness of 8 inches.

All the cut stone dressings are to be set in putty, the external pointing to correspond with the specimen referred to.

Quoins in all cases to bed on the walls at least 9 inches and to be in no case less than 15 inches long, and 9 inches wide, to rise in irregular heights and have random back joints.

BRICKLAYER.

The Contractor may make bricks on any of the "Canal Lands" or upon such "Ordnance Lands" as may not be leased between Ottawa City and Hogsback.

All the bricks used in the buildings are to be the best quality, hard burnt, free from any defect which may impair their strength and usefulness, and all to be of an uniform size. All the external walls are to be cased inside with brickwork 9 inches in thickness, leaving a space 4 inches between it and the stone wall, and to be bonded to the stone every fifth course in height and sixth brick in length, by brick and flat bedded stones, and by galvanized hoop iron stays $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, twenty inches long and one-eighth of an inch thick, turned up one and a half inch at each end, these stays to be built in at intervals of 5 feet in length and one foot in height; the brickwork to be built up with the stone walling, care being taken to protect the spaces from being filled with mortar or otherwise. All the internal stone walls are to be cased also with bricks, built with and bonded into the stone work as it advances, but without the iron cramps referred to.

The Contractor will be required to place on the site not less than 50,000 good bricks for each block, within one month from the date of signing the contract, or the date of the acceptance of his tender.

The brickwork in the various floors is indicated by red coloring. All the remaining internal walls forming divisions of rooms, or otherwise, are to be built of brickwork; those on the ground floor, brick and a half, or 13 inches; those on the upper floor, single brick, or 9 inches. The bricks to be set in mortar, so that no four courses of brick are to rise more than one inch above the actual thickness of the bricks themselves. All the brickwork to be built in Flemish bond for 13 inch, and in English bond for 9 inch walls, and the mortar to be composed of one-third best burnt lime and two-thirds sharp sand, also mixed in a pug mill, and used fresh from day to day, every course to be fully flushed up with mortar, and every fourth course carefully grouted with hot grout as before described.

Arches brick and a half thick, to be turned over on the basement where vaults occur, unless where the solid ground remains. Similar arches in every case in vaults, at the

heights shewn by the sections, the space between the crown of the arch and the floor over, to be built up with rubble masonry at least two feet high; nine inch arches, groined or otherwise, as shewn, to be turned over to receive the paving of the several entrance Halls. All chimney jambs to be in brickwork, the fire-places being 3 feet wide, 14 inches deep, and 3 feet 3 inches high; an arch over the opening, supported in each case by an iron bar 2 inches by one-half inch, bearing 9 inches on the jambs, and turned up 2 inches at their ends.

Single brick trimmer arches to each fire-place, to receive the hearth slabs.

Brick and brick and a half discharging arches, respectively to each opening for doors, windows or otherwise, built clear of the lintels.

Arches to be used in every other case where shewn and necessary.

Build all chimney flues, and flues for ventilation or otherwise, also of brickwork, extending to the apex of the roof, or to the point of the roof where it will be connected with the external shaft, which will be of stone, the corbelling over, in cases where it occurs, to be carefully done. All these flues to be pargetted with good adhesive mortar or cement, and all carefully cored at completion of the building.

Each vault is to be constructed with brickwork of the thickness shewn and figured, and built in the best and strongest manner, the inside casing throughout to be done with Toronto pressed bricks, neatly laid and pointed. In every case, the vaults and Record Rooms are to be cased externally with the best English fire bricks, set in fire clay, one brick or 9 inches in thickness, and bonded or cramped to the stone work, as will be considered necessary by the architects. The walls of the Record Room to be cased inside with Toronto pressed brick, neatly laid and jointed, and left free from plastering at completion.

All window and door jambs, and arches, and all quoins on the basement are to be brick-work; the window benches also, except otherwise specified, to be paved with bricks on edge, laid in cement.

Provide and lay the pugging described in carpenter's specification.

Chases to be left in the walls for soil and water-pipes, and for all purposes of heating and ventilation. The bricklayer is to set all grates, and perform every kind of labor required in completing the building, in respect of the various departments of work where his services are required.

The whole of the drains are to be constructed with the patent earthenware glazed socket pipes, laid with a current bedded in sand, and set with cement, that description of pipe being used of which half the socket is made to lay on after the pipes are fixed, for facility of access to the drain, and removing pipes without breakage.

The principal drains are to be 12 inches diameter, and all subordinate ones six inches diameter, 1000 feet in length of each to be estimated for. All connections to be by branches, either square, oblique or circular, and to be trapped at every proper point, viz.: at connection with rain-water pipes, soil pipes from water closets, surface water drains, and where else may be considered necessary. These drains to be carefully cleaned inside as they are fixed. All turns in the drains to be made by easy curves, using circular pipes for the purpose; no abrupt turn to be made in any case.

CUT STONE MASON.

All the stone used for dressings of the buildings is to be sand-stone, from Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, Malone stone, in the State of New York, or other approved quarries, to be carefully selected, sound, and free from all stains or other blemish, and to be protected during the progress of the buildings, so that at completion, all mouldings and projections may be perfect and complete. The whole of the sand-stone dressings, including Plinths, Window and Door Jambs, Heads and Mullions, Tracery, String Courses, Eaves Course, Finials, Buttress Caps and Slopes, Parapets, Chimney Shafts, Caps and Mouldings, and otherwise, on the external fronts, are to be wrought, moulded, and set according to the drawings and details at large, now prepared, and which will be prepared from time to time during the progress of the building, the present drawings giving a fair specimen of the general character of the whole work. All copings on parapets and other portions where the upper surface of the stone is exposed to the weather, are to be both set and joggled in hydraulic cement. The carving of stone, including Shields, Coats of Arms, Bosses, and

otherwise, is to be done by first-class workmen, who are thoroughly initiated into their business.

No carver will be allowed to work except under the sanction and license of the Architects.

The principal entrance to be surmounted by the Royal Arms, carved in stone in relief, size, 4 feet square, and a similar shield, having the Canadian Arms, in the principal Tower.

Solid stone steps, built on rough masonry, and fenced with an iron railing, to be fixed in the position shewn, leading from the basement to the ground level. The gallery in principal tower to be formed of slabs of Malone stone 5 inches thick, built into the walls, moulded, joggled, and dowelled, as will be directed.

The entrance door steps are to be bush hammered work in limestone of the district, as before referred to, and set in such a manner as will hereafter be directed by the Architects. Each step to be in a single stone.

All the rooms of the basement, except otherwise described, are to be laid with stone paving on a substratum of 6 inches of dry rubble.

Coping 6 inches thick, weathered and throated, are to be laid over the walls, having a projection of 3 inches on each side, dowelled and joggled at the joints.

Perform all labour required in cutting and setting the sand-stone dressing, in joggling, dowelling, cramping, and otherwise working it as may be ordered from time to time by the Architects, till the completion of the buildings.

Perform also all labour required in cutting holes for pipes of various kind, or in cutting corbels, bearings for timber, or in any other way required by the various artificers in carrying out the several departments of the contract.

Provide and fix in each room having a fire-place, a chimney-piece of Arnprior marble, made according to drawings which will hereafter be provided by the Architects. The patterns may be varied to suit the rooms,—those in the Governor General's Departments, and in the rooms occupied by Chiefs of Departments and the Deputy Chiefs, to be of the prime cost value of 36 dollars. The remaining rooms to have chimney-pieces of the value of 24 dollars.

Each fire-place to have also an approved potsdam sand-stone hearth slab, size 4 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, set in mortar on the brick trimmer arches. Inner hearths to be also of the same material.

Chimney pieces on the basements to be of plain stone, with hearth as before described.

All stone cutters' and carvers' work must be executed at the works, unless by special permission to the contrary, which the Architects will only grant in very exceptional or urgent cases, and certainly not at all in relation to carving.

The external arches of the windows and doors to be formed as shewn on the drawings, with sand-stone, in two varieties of colours, the red stone from Malone being used in contrast with the lighter stone.

Each of the Entrance Hall floors, terminating at the inner doors, is to be formed of a bed of concrete, 9 inches in thickness, and upon that a layer of finer concrete 1½ inch thick, formed of gravel about the size of a pea, and clean sharp sand and hydraulic lime, and on this a layer of Portland cement 1½ inch thick, mixed with a proper proportion of fine sand, this finishing coat to be laid by the plasterer. The cement is to be laid in the best and most workmanlike manner and as will hereafter be directed, and so floated that no joint or unevenness may be seen after completion. The concrete to be formed of the best well burnt hydraulic lime (fresh burnt) mixed in the proportion of one part of lime to seven parts of gravel, sand and broken stones. The lime is to be ground under the edge runners, and left dry under cover in bags till required for use. The paving of the basement rooms and passages to be formed with the same material.

The entrance porch is to be constructed with sandstone, as before specified, the piers, arches, frieze, cornice, &c., being in large blocks, cramped and dowelled together in the strongest manner; the ceiling to be groined in stone, built over with rough masonry, and covered with stone slabs, worked and set according to the drawings.

The ceiling also of the principal Entrance Tower to be groined in stone, carefully

built on centres, and fixed in the strongest and most approved manner, and to be built over with rough masonry as will be directed.

The vaults to be paved with sand-stone from Malone, State of New York, or other approved quarry, in slabs 4 inches thick.

The door jambs and heads of the vaults, in every case, to be of solid stone, strongly cramped and dowelled together, secured to the brickwork by iron stays, and rebated to receive the iron doors, the frames of which are to be built in as the work advances, or framed so as to be bolted through the entire thickness of the jambs, which will be determined hereafter; the steps in each case, of Malone sand-stone, or other approved quarry, to be solid, and to have the jambs built on their ends.

The quoin of the wall which will receive the iron girders supporting the small Tower, is to be built of solid blocks of sand-stone, dowelled together, set in cement, and cramped to the rough walling, in such manner as will be directed by the Architects.

Solid stone templates 1 foot 6 inches thick, 3 feet long, and the full width of the wall, to be placed to receive the ends of each iron girder throughout the buildings.

The walls of the large tower up to the groining, to be cased with 6 inch ashlar, properly bonded and secured by iron cramps to the rough walling.

All dowels used throughout the buildings are to be of Slate 1 inch square and 2 inches long.

CARPENTER.

All the timber used throughout these buildings is to be of the best marketable quality, free from sap, shakes, large loose knots, or any other defect, which can be considered to impair its strength and usefulness. All timber used for joiners' work to be unexceptionable, and the whole to be thoroughly dry and well-seasoned by time. Kiln dried timber will not be allowed to be used. Lintels, averaging 5 inches thick, to be used over all openings for doors or windows, for fixing joiners' work, to have 6 inch bearing in the walls, and of the full width of the wall in every case.

Each of the buildings is to be enclosed by a close fence, at the contractors' expense, so that all access to the works may be prevented, excepting by permission. He is also to provide offices for the Clerk of Works, all sheds necessary for the preparation of stone work, joiners' fittings, and otherwise, and all suitable sheds for the proper protection of lumber, and the various description of artificers' work or fittings. All the timber required for internal fittings, and all the flooring board that will be required, is to be deposited on the ground within three months from the date of the signing of the contract, to ensure its being properly seasoned. (This precaution will be strictly enforced.)

Centres to be used in the construction of all arches, securely fixed, and not struck without the consent of the Architects.

Provide and fix all Wood bricks which may be directed, and necessary for securing the joiners' fittings, and all bond timbers for floors and roofs.

Those portions of the ground floors of both buildings which are not paved, and not excavated for cellar, are to be laid with sleepers and joists of cedar, the joists being first hewed on the upper surface to receive the flooring, and having at the smallest end a diameter of 9 inches after being hewed. Fix sleepers to receive the joists, hewed on the upper and under surface, 7 inches thick, to be laid on dwarf walls at distances not exceeding 9 feet apart. The joists to be hewed at the ends and bearing on the sleepers, and placed at a distance of 2 feet from centre to centre, the bearing on the walls 1 foot at each end.

The whole area to be laid on with 2 inch grooved, and tongued, thoroughly clear flooring boards, the width in no case exceeding 6 inches, and not less than 4 inches; and the boards in each separate room or passage of an uniform width, side nailed with 3½ inch nails; all heading joints made on the middle of the joist, and carefully fixed. All the flooring boards throughout the building, are to be laid after the skirtings are fixed, and made to fit tightly thereto.

The remaining portion of the ground floor, all the upper floors, and floors to the third stories, excepting record rooms and vaults, are to have joists of pine timber 12 inches by 3 inches, placed at distances 16 inches from centre to centre, every fifth joist 13 inches deep, to receive the ceiling joists, all laid with a bearing of 9 inches on the wall at each

end, and the whole, including cedars of the ground floor, are to be placed lengthwise of the building in the rooms and crosswise in the passages, allowing the flooring boards to lay the longest ways of the rooms or passages.

All these joists to be carefully trussed with cross struts, at distances not exceeding six feet apart, and the whole surface of these floors, and wherever joists are used, is to be pugged with 2 inches of mortar, mixed with chopped hay, and laid on with a guage, pugging mortar to be provided and laid by the bricklayer, the false flooring to receive the mortar, being cleft, each piece not exceeding 4 inches in width and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; an inch iron bolt with heads and screws to be passed through the middle of the joists secured at the ends, and drawn up to a curve to support the floor. The whole area to be laid with flooring boards similar to that described for the ground floors.

Similar joists and flooring the various towers and in the large tower, forming a room between the vaulted ceiling and the reservoir above.

In every case of fire-places and flues, the joists are to be trimmed, or to rest on corbels, and all trimmers to be 4 inches thick, 4 inches mitered borders to all hearths.

Fix throughout the roof in each building, tiers of joists extending the whole length of the several corridors, and bearing on the walls 9 inches at each end. Size of joists $10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, laid 20 inches from centre to centre. Bound timber to receive the joists in all cases $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$; the walls built level with the top of the joists. Lay on throughout these passages, flooring board $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, grooved and tongued, and fixed as directed for the other floors.

Fix also throughout these passages, on each side, a strong fence, supported on pillars 4 inches diameter, placed at intervals of 5 feet, upper rail rounded $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, two intermediate rails 5×2 .

Fix in each of the towers a reservoir for water in the position shown on the section. Those for the smaller tower to be formed of a frame of timber 14×10 , supported on strong stone corbels, and placed 4 feet wide from the wall all round, the open space being in the middle of the room; a space to be left in each case for access to the rooms. The intermediate joists 12×3 , properly framed and floored over as the other portions of the third or attic floor; the tank itself to be formed by making a strong king post truss, of the several beams, 4 feet high, and filling in the sides with studs, and a head to form the tank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ iron bolt for the trusses. The inside lining of the tank to be with two inch grooved and tongued boards; the outer casing $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the same description.

Every precaution must be taken, and provisions made for protecting the various cisterns throughout each building from frost.

The reservoir in the large tower to be constructed with timber 16×12 , framed and trussed with queen posts in the strongest possible manner, resting on corbels, and having intermediate joists for the flooring, framed and bolted as before described, to be 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, clear size, braced and secured in such a manner as will hereafter be directed. Similar inside and outer casings, as described for the other tanks. Each tank to be floored over, and to have a manhole provided for access thereto.

ROOFS.

The roof of each building to be constructed with framed queen-post couples placed at distances not exceeding 10 feet apart, resting on templates let into the wall, having purlins, pole-plates, wall-plates, rafters, collar beams, &c., according to the sections and details: at large, and of the following sizes: Tie Beams, carefully scarfed, 12×8 ; Couples, 12×6 ; Queen-posts, 12×8 ; Collar Beams, 12×8 ; Joists of flat, 10×3 , placed 14 inches from centre to centre; Struts, 8×8 ; Outer Joists to receive rafters, 10×5 ; all the joists to be securely braced and strutted;—Pole Plates 9×5 , Purlins, 9×5 ; Wall Plates, 9×4 ; Rafters, $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, 14 inches from centre to centre, securely notched on and spiked to the principal timbers; Hips and Valleys 10×4 , secured to strongly-framed angle ties. The roofs to be covered with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch sound white pine or hemlock boards, no boards wider than 9 inches laid close, and all of an even width throughout their length, and every joint broken; also to have srips to receive the slates, size 2×1 , nailed to each rafter with $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch nails. The flat to be laid with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch grooved and tongued boards, to receive the gravel covering, and laid to a current towards each side, a roll to be fixed at each side of the roof.

and the felt neatly dressed over on the slating. The whole surface of the flats of the main roofs to be covered with felt, and laid on with tar and gravel, in the most approved manner, the gravel to be carefully washed before being used, and mixed with a portion of clean sharp sand.

The rooms in the roof to be constructed as shown on the plans, and fitted in every particular as those on the lower floors.

Ceiling joists to these rooms, 5 x 2; ceiling joists to the lower rooms throughout 3x2.

The couple to be secured by 1½ iron bolts at the queen-posts, and iron straps 2 x ½, to the principal rafters, and the whole to be subject to the direction of the Architects during the progress of fixing.

The roofs of the various Towers to be constructed as shown by the sections, the hips let into strong angle ties. Strongly framed couples also to support the roofs on flats, directions for which and detailed drawings will hereafter be given. The minor buildings, water closets, and photograph rooms, to be covered with flat roofs, as described for the main building laid to a current, and prepared for lead; the photograph room prepared for skylight. It is to be distinctly understood that the whole of the roofs are to be made perfect with all necessary struts, ties, trimmers, templates, fillets, tilting pieces, &c., and with all necessary bolts, and straps of iron, and also all proper gusset pieces, gablets, deckings &c., having the same size rafters, pitching pieces, plates and boarding as the adjoining roofs.

A framed and trussed quarter partition to be placed on the upper floor, forming the water closet, &c., between the Governor General's and aid-de-camps' rooms; the size of the principal timbers 6 x 4; studs 6 x 2, to be cased on each side with inch grooved board and filled in with saw dust, or tan bark, carefully secured from leakage.

All the outer doors are to be framed, according to the drawings and details at large; and together both the frames are to be of wood, thoroughly dry and well seasoned; doors three inches thick; frames, rebated, 6 x 6, firmly fixed to the stone jambs, the doors to have large iron octagonal-headed nails on the outer sides, as shown. Doors to be hung by strong wrought iron hinges, prepared to a given pattern, and secured by inside bolts and strong dead lock, with suitable outside and inside furniture bronzed. Framed, panelled and moulded inside jamb linings to match, and architraves inside, the soffits and architraves framed to the same curve as the head of the door frames. (See drawings at large for details of these doors).

All the inside doors to be of pine, framed in six panels, moulded and chamfered. Size of each, 8 feet high by 3 feet 2 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick, finished. All these doors to be hung to framed, panelled, and moulded 2 inch jambs to match, rebated on each edge, and finished with moulded architraves, according to the detailed drawing, a block to be fixed in each case in the wall to receive the screws of the hinges. Each door to be hung with three 5 inch butt hinges, and furnished with 6 inch mortise lock. The door furniture to be of the best quality, subject to the approval of the Architects, the locks to be of English manufacture, and of the prime cost value of 3 dollars. Double doors in every case leading to water closets.

Doors in the basements to be strongly framed and panelled, 2 inches thick, size 6 feet 9 inches x 3 feet, hung to solid rebated frames by 4 inch butt hinges, and furnished with best 6 inch Carpenter's rim locks; plain linings and soffits to all door-ways, finished with a beaded edge; the outer doors to be furnished with a dead lock and 2 inside bolts.

All the windows to be framed and fitted, as shewn on the elevations, with transom rail, central pillar, and sash 2½ inch finished thickness; sashes in every case made to slide through the soffit, which is to be framed for the purpose. Boxed frames prepared, and solid double sunk and weathered oak sills. Those windows which have mullions are to be cased inside with a framed and panelled facing as shown. (See detail drawings.)

Framed and panelled, and moulded side linings, soffits, backs and elbows, in every case, and architrave to correspond with those to the doors, 7 inches wide, moulded to pattern.

Each window is to be hung with Patent sash lines, brass axle pullies, cast iron weights, and to have the best brass sash fasteners.

Each window also to be prepared for, and fitted with a second or winter sash, made to

correspond with the principal ones similarly hung and fixed, and having suitable fastenings for winter use—made to slide up, in the summer months.

Those portions of the various windows above transoms, or in tracery, are to be single thickness, permanently fixed.

The staircase windows and windows of the towers, are to be made to hang with lines and pulleys, direction for which will be given.

Suitable casements and fittings to be placed on the several positions where borrowed light is required, and shewn on the plans.

Casements 2 inches thick, with solid rebated frames 4 x 4, having oak sills, are to be fixed throughout, for windows of the basement, hung with butt hinges, and having suitable fastenings, plain linings of deal 1 inch thick to the jambs and soffits, and for window benches, finished with a bead on the edge similar to the doors.

Fit up dormer windows in the roof where shewn, and according to detail drawings, which will be hereafter prepared. Fit up also, on the photographing room, a suitable window and frame, with all the necessary provisions for carrying on the Art of Photography.

Fit up a room in the attic of each building, with the necessary arrangements for a telegraph office.

Fit up the various water closet lobbies with 2 inch grooved and tongued divisions, 2 inch 4 panelled door, in solid rebated frames, fitted with 4 inch hinges, 4 inch latch, and inside bolt; the partition to be 7 feet high, with a neat capping on the top. Each closet to be fitted with framed seat riser and cover, on suitable bearers, made to remove and fix readily, the fittings to be of oak, or other hard wood.

Provide and fix also in each lobby, a cistern for urinal, as shewn on the plan, enclosed in a panelled and moulded frame, with doors and shelf underneath, the door fitted with hinges and small cupboard lock. The washing troughs to be enclosed in a similar manner.

The closets of the basement to have plain deal seats and risers, fixed on strong bearers, plain framed ledged doors, in rebated frames 4 x 4, fitted with latch and inside bolt.

STAIRCASES.

Each set of staircases to be fitted up as shewn on the plans, having steps and risers, balusters and rails, strings, &c., all of oak of best quality, perfectly dry and well seasoned. Steps and risers grooved together and glue-blocked, housed into 3 inch wall, and outer strings, moulded on the edge, and intersecting with the skirtings of the corridors; steps 2 inches thick; risers 1½ inch.

The balusters to be 3 inches diameter, turned and moulded and twisted.

Moulded hand-rail prepared in oak, size 7 x 5.

Newel posts of oak prepared from 8 x 8 timber, the first newel, at foot of the stairs being 10 x 10, wrought, moulded, fitted and carved, as will be shewn by future drawings.

The newel of the principal staircase to be more elaborately finished.

Provide a sufficient number of hand-rail screws, and other iron supports, for completely fixing the staircases.

Fix also strong and suitable carriage-pieces to receive the stairs.

All these staircases to be pannelled underneath with 1½ inch moulded and chamfered oak framing. The landings on each to be carefully framed; and the boards glue jointed.

Two sets of these staircases—one in each building—to be continued through to the attic floor.

Steps also to be fixed in the attics, leading to the various rooms in the towers, where required, with hand rails, balusters, string-boards, &c., complete. Traps to be provided in the roof of each tower, and in three suitable positions on each building, for access to the flats. These traps to be secured by bolts inside.

The carpenter is to provide all labor required in laying in the various pipes for heating, fixing gratings, and otherwise, for ventilation, and in making all the preparations for laying on the gas, casing-pipes, or otherwise; he is also to furnish such labor and material as may be necessary to enable the various artificers to carry on and complete their several departments of work.

PLASTERER.

The mortar for plastering of the first and second coats to be compounded of the best hard burnt lime, of the district, and clean sharp gravel or coarse river sand, mixed in the proportion of 3 parts of sand and 2 parts of lime, and a sufficient quantity of long cow hair. The lime to be all run through a screen, and mixed at least 3 months before it is required to be used.

The lime used for the finishing coat of plastering, is to be brought from Guelph, mixed with fine sharp clean sand.

All the laths used in plastering are to be cleft instead of sawn, sound and hearty, well seasoned, and in every respect perfect. Sappy or knotty laths will in no case be allowed in the buildings. The joints to be properly broken every 12th lath, and all large timbers are to be counterlathed, so as to form a proper key for the plastering, all nailed on with the best lath nails of the weight of 5 lbs. to the 1000.

All the walls and ceilings throughout the buildings forming rooms, passages, halls and otherwise, excepting only the roof, are to be respectively lathed, rendered, floated and set; the finishing coat white. The whole of the work to be executed in the best possible manner, floated perfectly true, and trowelled to a hard and smooth surface.

All angles and arrisses to be wrought true and plumb.

Cornices with one enrichment to be fixed to the ceilings of the principal or Governor's entrance hall and staircase, and Governor's apartments, girth 24 inches.

Cornices also with one enrichment, to be fixed to each other entrance hall and staircase, to each room used by the chiefs of departments, and the deputy chiefs.

Cornices without enrichment throughout the various corridors on both floors and the remaining offices. The average girth of these cornices 20 inches, made to such drawings as will hereafter be provided by the Architects.

The whole to be baked out by chips of brick or stone, set in plaster, or bracketed with wood, as will be considered necessary.

The skirtings to be all formed with cement of some approved quality, a specimen of which is to be prepared and submitted to the approval of the Architects. They are to extend down to the joists, and laid on previously to laying the flooring, backed out with chips of brick or stone, projecting 1½ inch from the finished plastering, moulded and worked to a smooth and even surface. Average girth of skirtings 12 inches, more or less, in various rooms, as may be determined on. Those on the basement rooms to be plain, 6 inches high, with 1 inch projection.

All the floors mentioned in cut stone Masons' Specification are to be of Portland cement, done as there directed. The cement to be the best Portland cement manufactured by Messrs. B. White & Co., Milbank, London, England, and the Contractor will be required to produce and deliver to the Architects a written guarantee from the manufacturers that their best cement has been supplied. The cement is to be mixed with an equal quantity of clean sharp washed river sand, laid to the proper thickness, and finished all in one coat, the greatest care to be taken in joining the work where left off at any time, and when possible the entire surface of the floor is to be finished off by sufficient hands so as to shew no joint; where joints have to be made the work must be cut back to a straight edge as will be directed, and the fresh work connected with it by the smallest possible joint; all joints where made are to be parallel.

The whole of the plastering is to be left in a sound and perfect state at completion of the buildings, any repairs being made which may be rendered necessary during the progress of the various departments of work.

All external angles of chimney breasts, or otherwise, to be worked in Keene's or Martin's cement, made perfectly straight and plumb.

The several archways in the corridors to be constructed as shewn, chamfered on the edges, all worked by trammels and made perfectly true.

All the rooms on the basements, which are not plastered, together with the water closets and offices, are to have two coats of white lime wash, the brick or stone work being first neatly pointed with mortar.

SLATER.

All the roofs are to be covered with best Duchess slates, partly from the Eastern Townships, and partly from Vermont, laid on in the manner shown by the roofs on the elevations, part diagonally. They are to have 3 inches bound, and nailed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch strong copper nails, 2 in each slate.

Hips and valleys cut straight and true, the slates to finish under a felt roll at the ridge, and a lead roll at the hips. Double courses at the eaves and ridges.

The slates are all to be perfectly sound, free from blemish of any kind, and the whole to be of uniform color, left in a perfect manner, and without any broken slates at the completion of the buildings.

PLUMBER AND IRON-FOUNDER.

All the plumber's work is to be done with milled lead of the best quality.

The several Water-Tanks in the Towers to be carefully lined with lead 6 lbs. to the foot, the smaller cisterns supplying the water closets, with lead 5 lbs. to the foot,—all properly fixed and soldered at the joints.

Fix to the valleys also 5 lbs. lead 20 inches wide, dressed over a fillet on each side, and allowing 6 inches fully between the edges of the slate.

The hip rolls and ridges to be covered with lead 6 lbs. to the foot, 20 inches wide, dressed neatly on to the slates.

Provide and fix also to all chimneys, down the sides of all towers, side walls, or otherwise, which extend above the roofs, 5 lbs. lead, stepped flushings cut in one piece, and averaging 18 inches wide, carefully secured to the stone work by wedges, and pointed with cement.

Lead flashings also to be used in all cases when necessary, and as will be directed by the Architects.

Cover the flats of the towers, water closets and photographing room, with 6 lbs. lead, laid on rolls where required, and dressed over in the most approved manner.

Fit up the water closets each with a best pan closet apparatus with blue basin, sunk handle, and all the necessary cranks, and wires, &c., complete.

Provide and fix to each a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch strap, and 3 feet in length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch lead soil pipe, 6 lbs. to the foot, soldered at the joints and connections with the trap. The remaining portion of the soil pipes extending to the drains, to be 6 inch cast iron pipes, the connection between it and the lead to be tinned and soldered, the connection between the trap and closet pan to be in the usual manner, with red lead, cement, &c.

The main supply for the water tanks to be by 2 inch middle sized lead pipe, carried immediately under the ground floor joists, and running up the towers in a chase formed in the wall, each tank to be furnished with an $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ball tap, to shut off the supply, and a 3 inch iron waste pipe, connected with the drain.

The supply to the water closet cisterns to be by 1 inch middle sized lead pipe, also furnished with an inch ball cock, and a 2 inch iron waste pipe.

A $\frac{3}{4}$ inch supply pipe to the pans of the closets; $\frac{3}{4}$ supply pipe also to the urinals—the flow of water through these to be constant during the day, and made to shut off at night.

A $\frac{3}{4}$ inch supply pipe also to the washing troughs, each fitted with plated cocks, waste washer, plug and chain.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch waste pipes of lead, each trapped and fixed to the several urinals, and each washing basin. All these waste pipes to connect with the main soil pipe of the water closets; each trap to have a screw washer at the bend, for the purpose of cleaning out, if required.

The quantity of supply pipes for the water tanks to be reckoned from its entrance to each building nearest the engine; all pipes used outside the building to be of iron, and to form a separate contract after the plan of general supply is determined,

Provide and fix in such portions of the building, as will be hereinafter determined on, 6 brass hydrants, 3 inches in diameter, for attaching the hose to in case of fire, or for other required uses; these to be connected with the main supply pipes, to the tanks, and six 2 inch brass stop cocks in connection therewith.

All iron work used in the buildings, is to be the best quality of wrought or cast iron, properly prepared for its various uses.

Provide and fix to the floor, over the record room, rolled iron joists, 7 inches deep, I shape, and of the usual thickness, placed 14 inches apart, and baring 6 inches at each end on the walls; the space between to be filled with galvanized iron-wire netting, to receive the pugging between the joists and the plastering of the ceiling below. The whole area to be pugged with mortar 4 inches thick—suitable provision to be made in these joists to receive the flooring board of the room above.

Provide and fix to each vault and record rooms, 2 framed iron doors, the outer one prepared on the best principle, double sheeted with wrought iron plate, securely riveted to the frame. The inner door to be of a lighter description, sheeted only on one side, each to be hung with strong wrought hinges, and furnished with best locks.

The frames to be prepared of wrought iron, 1½ inch square, with uprights, head and cell strongly put together, and built with stone work, or with iron, 3 inches x ½ inch, both for the inner and outer frame, fixed in a rebate in the stone jambs, and bolted through their entire thickness with 1 inch bolts.

For each set of iron doors and frames, locks for the outer doors, and fastenings for the inner ones, the sum of two hundred dollars may be allowed as the prime cost, exclusive of fixing.

Provide and fix also to in the record room and vaults, one thousand feet in length of perforated cast-iron shelves, with divisions and standards complete.

Provide and fix also to each record room and vaults, which have windows, one set of framed iron shutters, securely hung to iron frames built inside the walls, and having proper inside bar fastening.

The eaves of the roofs throughout to be supplied with cast iron gutters, made to the drawing at large; the casting to be made so that the joints shall be fair outside, the stone made level to receive the gutter, which is also to be secured to the wall plates. The joints made water-tight by proper iron cement.

Fix in the several positions shewn on the roof plan, twenty pipes for conveying off the rain water, 6 inches by 4½, cast square, or in any other shape which may be determined on hereafter, and according to drawings to be prepared; and to terminate near the ground with a shoe, throwing the water outwards into the surface drains. All angles of the gutters to be cast solid, at least one foot long on each side.

Ornamental cistern hands to each rain water pipe.

Provide and fix also in each water closet lobby a cast iron enamelled urinal trough, of the size and description shewn in the plans.

Provide and fix also in the same apartments, a cast iron enamelled washing trough, with two basins in each, as referred to in the plumber's department.

Cast iron girders to be fixed to support the small tower in the west end of the left hand block, and also to support the wall over the photograph room. These girders may be estimated to contain 200 lbs. weight to every foot in length—Detailed drawings and directions relating thereto will be provided hereafter by the Architects.

These girders to be tarred over when hot, and painted previously to being fixed in the wall.

The roofs to be provided with a crest work of wrought iron, made to an approved design, and fixed all round the outer edges of the flat,—care to be taken in fixing to prevent leakage through the felt covering. This work may be estimated at \$3 per foot, running measure, prime cost, exclusive of fixing.

Provide also wrought iron work for the termination of the various towers, as shewn on the drawings, and as will be more fully described by detail drawings, to be prepared hereafter. The sum of \$1200 dollars may be allowed as the prime cost of these various works, exclusive of fixing.

Provide also all iron straps and bolts for the roof, for the tanks, for floors, fixing the eaves gutters, for all internal fittings, staircases and otherwise, all locks, hinges and bolts, all window fastenings, stay bars, and bars for fire-places, all pipes for water supply, both hot and cold, all iron railings for staircases and gallery in tower, together with the ornamental gothic brackets, iron railing, also to the external areas and basement steps, and every

other description of iron work required in the building, and in carrying out the various departments of the work, even though not specifically mentioned.

Provide and fix in the several fire-places throughout both buildings, register grates of the average prime cost value of \$24 each, exclusive of fixing.

Provide also, and fix in each room valvular registers for ventilation, fixed in the most suitable situations which will be hereafter determined on. \$8 each set to be allowed as the prime cost value of these.

Fit up in the large tower a cast iron spiral staircase, with pierced treads and riser, extending from the floor over the groined arch to the floor above, to be 5 feet in diameter, and carefully fixed.

The heating and gas fittings are not included in this contract, but will be specially provided for by separate tender, hereafter.

Fix throughout all the walls, both of stone and brick, at the level immediately under the window sills, 2 rows of 5 tiers each, in stone walls, and 3 tiers in brick walls, of 1½ inch patent hoop iron bond, rivetted at all joints and cross walls, and resting on an even surface prepared for the purpose, passing through all openings of doors or otherwise, and not cut out until ordered by the Architects.

The whole to be heated and covered with tar, and sanded previously to being laid on the walls. The two tiers to be laid on the wall at an interval apart of six inches in height.

GLAZIER.

All the windows, except those described below, are to be fitted with best 32oz. British sheet glass, when the square does not exceed 5 feet superficial. Above that size 42oz. glass is to be used, laid in putty, bradded and back puttied. The outer or winter sashes to be similarly glazed with German sheet glass. The windows of the various staircases, entrance halls, and those terminating with the corridors, are to have colored glass of such design as will hereafter be given. 75 cents per foot may be taken as the prime cost value of the glass. The windows in the water closet, and other closets having borrowed light, are to be glazed with plain, obscured class, of a given design, value 50 cents per foot, prime cost.

PAINTER.

All the wood and iron work usually painted, and not otherwise described, is to be carefully knotted, stopped and primed, and to have three additional coats of plain oil painting, of such color as will be determined on hereafter. All external iron work also to be painted in 4 coats of oil, plain colors.

The iron crests on the roofs to be picked out in various colors, as will be directed.

All window frames and sashes to be painted externally in plain colors. All internal doors and windows of the ground and first floor, and attics, with their fittings, to be stained with 2 coats of Asphaltum, of an approved patent, and twice varnished. All the oak fittings whether doors, linings or otherwise, handrails, newels, steps and balusters of the staircases, are to have two coats of best copal varnish.

Cement skirtings to be painted 3 coats in plain oil colors, grained to match the fittings of the rooms, and once varnished.

SPECIFICATION of additional works to be done in making fire-proof the two Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, C. W., according to the accompanying drawing and memorandum attached.

Omit the timber joists as originally specified, and substitute in lieu thereof, for the ground and first floors of each building and the 3 attic rooms of right hand block, rolled iron joists on Fox & Barrett's Patent; they are to be placed 20 inches from centre to centre, throughout both floors of each building, and to bear 9 inches at each end on the walls, resting on a course of proper stone templates throughout. The size of the joists to be regulated according to the length of bearing by the memorandum attached to the drawing, and are to be thoroughly coated with paint, or tar, previously to their leaving the mill.

Lay throughout the floors fillets of deal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, resting on the flanges of the iron joists, placed nearly closed together to receive the pugging, these strips to be cleft on the upper surface and edges and sawn only on the under side.

Provide also and fix underneath said strips, ceiling joists of pine $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to receive the laths of the ceiling, placed 12 inches from centre to centre.

Provide also, and lay in the concrete fillets of pine $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and 16 inches apart, to receive the flooring boards; these fillets to be secured by struts or otherwise, as will be required and directed by the Architects.

The flooring of the several rooms and corridors to be completed according to the original specification.

The ceilings also to be as originally specified, with cornices, &c., complete.

The whole area of the floors to be laid with concrete 9 inches thick, composed of best hard burnt lime and gravel or cracked stones, in the proportion of one part lime, five parts coarse gravel, or broken stones and bricks, and one part fine gravel, and clean sharp sand, the whole thoroughly incorporated together, mixed with water to the proper consistency, and placed on the fillets to a regular gauge, in two layers of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each, the first layer being allowed to harden previously to laying on the second, and each to be carefully trodden or rammed together.

The coarse gravel or broken stones, to be passed through a screen of one inch gauge, and the finer gravel through a screen of half an inch gauge, and no stones to be of a larger size.

The lime to be of the very best quality, fresh burnt for use from time to time, as required.

The gravel carefully prepared, free from pebbles and deleterious matter of any kind, and mixed with a portion of clean sharp sand, as will be directed.

Iron joists, of larger size, prepared to a given pattern, are to be placed as girders to the staircases, and in any other situation where they may be required, to receive the ends of intermediate joists, and also for trimmers to fire-places.

Provide and fix all necessary easings and mouldings to said trimmers, as previously specified.

Each staircase to be constructed with solid Ohio or other approved stone, spandrel stops of the sizes before specified for the oak stairs. They are to be built into the walls, one foot at the ends, and each step joggle pointed.

Landings in every case 6 inches thick, in one stone, the whole to be carefully cleaned off to an even surface on the under side, having raking soffit, and left complete in every respect.

The Contractor in preparing his estimate for the foregoing works, will omit the staircases, as specified, excepting only the hand rails and newels, which will remain as before.

The balusters throughout are to be of wrought iron, of such design as will hereafter be determined on, yolted to the stone and secured in the best manner to the hand rail, the sum of five dollars may be estimated as the prime cost per yard of the balustrade throughout, exclusive of fixing.

The basement staircases to be also of stone, with plain iron bar balusters, and flat round iron hand rail, yolted to the stone steps, and fixed in the best manner.

This Specification is to be incorporated with, and to form a part of the original specification for the whole buildings, subject in every respect to all its clauses and conditions, precisely as though it had been originally included therewith.

Witness to the signatures of Edward Haycock,
and Thomas C. Clark.

(Signed) J. J. BURROWES.

Witness to the signatures of Ralph Jones,
and John Rose,

(Signed) H. BERNARD.

(Signed)

{ RALPH JONES,
EDWARD HAYCOCK,
THOMAS C. CLARK,
JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE of fixed Rates and Prices for Labor and Material, supplied on the ground, and required in the erection of the New Departmental Buildings, City of Ottawa, forming the basis of the accompanying Estimate and Tender. The scale of Rates here following to be allowed in valuing work for progress estimates, as well for alterations, additions or works dispensed with, together with Extras, to be measured and calculated solely by the Architects, or Clerk of the Works in charge, from time to time.

To Wit:—	\$ cts.
In earth, clay, or gravel, per cubic yard.....	0 21
In rock, do do	0 53
Fire clay pipes with cemented joints.	
4 inch, 14 cts., 6 inch, 23 cts., 9 inch, 35 cts., 12 inch, 42 cts., 15 inch, 52 cts., diameter per foot run.	
4 inch, 13 cts., 6 inch 22 cts., 9 inch 34 cts., 12 inch 41 cts., 15 inch, 51 cts., laid dry, per foot run.	
Brick barrel-drain in mortar, 12 and 18 inch diameter, per foot run	0 45
Arnprior marble, unwrought, delivered, per cubic foot.....	1 05
Ottawa limestone do do do do	0 21
Ohio sandstone, do do do do	0 45
Caen Freestone, do do do do	0 70
English firebrick, unglazed, do per 1000.....	35 00
Ohio or Malone stone pavement flagging, per foot super.....	0 25
Vermont and Eastern Townships slating laid with copper nails in the best manner, per square.....	6 65
Minton's Encaustic tiles, in plain colors, laid in the best manner, per foot super...	0 77
Marble paving, white and black checkers, in the best manner, per foot, super.....	0 60
Rubble stone masonry, in lime mortar, in foundations, per cubic yard.....	1 58
Do do in cement, do do per cubic yard.....	2 19
Rubble stone masonry, in mortar, above ground level, per cubic yard.....	1 75
Random coursed work do do do per cubic yard.....	2 53
Coursed masonry, hammer dressed, per cubic yard.....	3 64
6 inch ashler, per foot super.....	0 30
Rough bouchard face, per foot superficial, stone included.....	0 35
Fine bouchard face, do do do do	0 38
Chiselled or tooled face, per foot superficial, plain surfaces, stone included.....	0 42
Rubbed do do do do do	0 44
Do for moulded work do do do	0 53
Concrete laid, per cubic yard.....	2 45
Interior walls for plastering, laid in mortar, per M 20 bricks, reckoned to the foot, per 1000.....	6 30
Exterior walls, chimneys, &c., laid in mortar, per 1000.....	7 00
Brick work, in arches, laid in mortar, do	6 65
Brick paving on edge, laid in mortar or sand, do	8 75
Brick niggling laid in mortar, per 20 bricks to the foot	7 00
White or red pine, rough or unframed, for beams, plates, girders, brestsumers, &c., per cubic foot.....	0 15
Cedars, 12 in diameter, per foot, lineal.....	0 12
Pine floor joisting, B. M., per M.....	0 16
Studding or quartering, B. M., per M.....	0 17
Rafters, purlins, &c., B. M., do	0 19
Bond timbers, wall plates, &c., B. M., per M.....	0 16
Trussed partitions, per square.....	4 90
Herringbone strutting, per hundred feet run	7 00
Pugging, per square, 3 inch thick, sound board included.....	1 75
Battering walls, &c., per square	1 40
Centring, per square foot.....	0 07
Bracketing for cornices and projections, per foot, super.....	0 10

	THICKNESS.		
	2	1½	1
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
First quality pine battens, laid per square.....	5 90	3 85	3 15
Do do oak do do	7 70	5 25	4 20
Second do pine do do	4 55	3 50	2 80
Do do oak do do	6 65	4 55	3 85

	THICKNESS.	
	1½	1½
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pine roofing boards, grooved and tongued, laid per square.....	2 45	2 10

Clear seasoned lumber, best quality, B. M., per M.....	\$13 30
Common inch boards, B. M., per M.....	8 40
Oak in scantling, planks or boards, unfixed, per. M. B. M.....	25 20
Casings to beams, jamb linings, &c., dressed and fixed, per lineal foot.....	0 35
Staff and angle beads, fixed.....	0 05
9 inch single faced moulded skirtings fixed, per foot run.....	0 14
12 inch double faced do do do	0 21
16 inch do do do do	0 28
16 do in Keene's or Martin's cement.....	0 18
2 inch four panelled moulded framed doors, of pine 30 cents, and oak 35 cts per foot super.	
2 inch six panelled moulded framed doors, of pine 35 cts., and oak 40 cts., per foot super.	
Six inch single faced moulded door and window architraves, per foot lineal.....	0 08
Eight inch double faced moulded door and window architraves, per foot lineal....	0 17
Ovolo rising sashes, double hinge, with all requisite frames, weights, pulleys and fastenings, per foot super.....	0 35
Ovolo French casements, hinged and fixed, per foot super.....	0 25
Lath, plaster, float and set, per yard super	0 21
Render, float and set do do	0 18
Gauged work in ceilings, coves, &c., per yard super.....	0 24
Plaster cornices per foot girth.....	0 14
Centre flowers fixed, per foot diameter.....	2 80
Lime White basement walls, per yard.....	0 08
Milled Lead laid, per cwt.....	7 00
Zinc covering, per pound.....	0 14
I. C. Tin Roof Covering per square.....	10 60
Best Charcoal I. X. Covering, per square.....	12 00
Galvanized Iron Gutter, per pound.....	0 17
Ornamental Iron Work, per pound.....	0 17
Cast Iron Girders, per pound.....	0 08
Wrought Iron Straps, Bolts, &c., per pound.....	0 12
Cast Iron, per cwt.....	3 10
Cast Iron Gutters and Pipes, per cwt.....	3 50
Felt, Tar and Gravel on roofs, per square.....	4 20
In white lead, oil, knotting, stopping and priming.....	0 05
Two coat work, per square yard.....	0 04

Three coat work, per square yard.....	\$0	07
Four do do	0	09
Add for graining, and twice varnishing, per square yard.....	0	28
Distemper or ceiling and walls, do do	0	07
Staining in Patent Asphaltum Stain, do do	0	09
Smethwick English Sheet, per foot super.....	0	35
Best English Crown, do	0	45
Seconds, do do	0	38
Best German Sheet.....	0	14
Ornamental or colored glass, 10 per cent. allowed over cost.....	0	00
Gothic lozenge glazing, in metal frames, per foot super.....	0	21
Carpenter's wages, per day.....	1	25
Joiner's do do	1	25
Bricklayer's do do	1	50
Stone Mason's do do	1	25
Stone Cutter's do do	1	60
Plasterer's do do	1	50
Labourer's do do	1	00
Slater's do do	1	50
Stone Carver's do do	2	50
Wood Carver's do do	2	50
Painter's and Glazier's do do	1	25
Plumber's do do	2	00
Tinner's do do	1	50
Blacksmith's do do	1	25

All works not enumerated to be valued by the Architects, at fair current rates.

STENT & LAVER, Architects.

Ottawa, October, 1859.

Witness to the signatures of Ralph Jones
and John Rose.

(Signed) H. BERNARD.

Witness to the signatures of Edward Haycock,
and Thomas C. Clarke.

(Signed) J. J. BURROWES.

(Signed)

{ RALPH JONES,
EDWARD HAYCOCK,
THOMAS C. CLARK,
JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.

No. 27.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 10th December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to notify you that a contract has been entered into with Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., of Port Hope, for the erection of the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, a copy of which will be transmitted for your information and guidance in the course of a few days, and I am to inform you that they are to commence work forthwith, and are to proceed immediately to Ottawa to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. The Commissioner desires therefore that you will begin at once to lay out the work, establish the levels, and prepare for getting out the foundations, to open quarries and deliver materials during this winter, in order that the buildings may be commenced early next spring—you will furnish the contractors with all requisite working drawings and instructions for their guidance, so that no time may be lost in making a commencement.

You are requested to make monthly reports to the Commissioner, of progress of the

work. To measure up on the last day of each month all the work done and materials delivered on the ground by the Contractors, and furnish an estimate of its value in proportion to the contract price, which estimate is to be countersigned by the Clerk of Works and transmitted to this office for approval on or before the fifth day of each month.

You are to keep an order book according to the form approved of by the Commissioner, in which shall be recorded all orders that may be given to the contractors for such changes, alterations or extra work, as may arise or become necessary during the progress of the work, and all such orders must be sent to the Commissioner for approval, before they are issued to the Contractors.

Mr. John Morris has been appointed Clerk of Works, both for the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, as it is considered that he will be able to attend to both during the winter, and until the building is commenced next spring, and has been instructed to place himself under your orders in that capacity, in carrying out the plans of the Departmental Buildings.

In carrying out these plans, and furnishing detailed drawings you are further instructed to make the following modifications and alterations, in conformity with the terms of the contract.

1st. To alter the arrangement of the right hand or Eastern block, as shewn on the plans submitted for tender, so that instead of the longer front and the Governor General's entrance being on Wellington Street, they shall be on the square, and the shorter face to front on Wellington Street.

2nd. To alter the position of the small tower of the right hand block, and place it at the eastern end of the Wellington Street front.

3rd. The small octagonal turret at the North West angle of the south wing of the left hand block, to be projected forward, in order to leave the room clear of walls, girders, &c., &c.

4th. Do away with the projection of the Photograph room, and provide a room for that purpose in the high part of the roof of the left hand block.

5th. Leave openings into any of the enclosures in the basement of both blocks, when the foundation walls are of sufficient height to render these enclosures available as rooms for future use.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

J. G. VANSITTART,
for Commissioner.

Messrs. Stent and Laver,
Architects, Ottawa City.

No. 28.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 12th December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your letter of the 19th November last, on the subject of remuneration for your professional services in erecting the Parliamentary Buildings in Ottawa, I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to inform you, that by an order in Council of the 2nd December, your remuneration is to be five per centum on the outlay, provided that the gross amount of commission do not exceed eight thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and this sum be divided in proportion to the cost of the respective buildings. That this percentage shall include all charges of every description in connection with your professional services, and that under no circumstances whatever, whether of deviation or addition to the plans, or delay in their progress, shall a greater sum be claimed by you, and that it shall be paid according to the progress of the work, at the sole option and direction of the Commissioner.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

J. G. VANSITTART,
for the Commissioner.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, Ottawa.

No. 29.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 12th December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your letter of the 19th November last, on the subject of remuneration for your professional services in erecting the Departmental Buildings in Ottawa, I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to inform you that, by an order in Council of the 2nd December, your remuneration is to be five per centum on the outlay, provided that the gross amount of commission do not exceed eight thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and this sum be divided in proportion to the cost of the respective buildings. That this percentage shall include all charges of every description, in connection with your professional services, and that under no circumstances whatever, whether of deviation or addition to the plans, or delay in their progress, shall a greater sum be claimed by you, and that it shall be paid according to the progress of the work, at the sole option and direction of the Commissioner.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)J. G. VANSITTART,
for the Commissioner.Messrs. Stent & Laver,
Architects, Ottawa.

No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 12th December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to notify you that a contract has been entered into with Mr. Thomas McGreevy of Quebec, for the erection of the Parliamentary Buildings at Ottawa, a copy of which will be transmitted for your information and guidance, in the course of a few days, and I am to inform you that he is to commence work forthwith, and is to proceed immediately to Ottawa to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. The Commissioner desires therefore that you will begin at once to lay out the work, establish the levels, and prepare for getting out the foundations, to open quarries and deliver materials during this winter, in order that the building may be commenced early next spring. You will furnish the contractor with all requisite working drawings and instructions for his guidance, so that no time may be lost in making a commencement.

You are requested to make monthly reports to the Commissioner, of progress of the work. To measure up on the last day of each month, all the work done and materials delivered on the ground by the Contractor, and furnish an estimate of its value, in proportion to the contract price, which estimate is to be countersigned by the Clerk of Works, and transmitted to this Office for approval on or before the fifth day of each month.

You are to keep an order book, according to the form approved by the Commissioner, in which shall be recorded all orders that may be given to the Contractor for such changes, alterations, or extra work as may arise or become necessary during the progress of the work, and all such orders must be sent to the Commissioner for approval, before they are issued to Contractor.

Mr. John Morris has been appointed Clerk of Works, both for the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, as it is considered that he will be able to attend to both during the winter, and until the building is commenced next spring, and has been instructed to place himself under your orders in that capacity in carrying out the plans of the Parliamentary Buildings.

In carrying out these plans, and furnishing detailed drawings, you are further instructed to make the following modifications and alterations, in conformity with the terms of the contract.

1st. To leave openings for doors in the basement walls of the rooms, in the front part of the building, so as to give access and fit them for future use, should they be required, giving them light also from without and fire-places within.

2nd. Convert portions of the basement into fuel-vaults, and make the through passage large enough to take a truck or cart through.

3rd. Open passages through walls of the parts of the plan marked "no basement," as means of access in laying gas and water pipes.

4th. Remove the water-closets and urinals from side of principal entrance lobby to the adjoining rooms, and loop holes in solid walls to light them.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

J. G. VANSITTART,
for the Commissioner.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, Ottawa.

No. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
QUEBEC, December 24th, 1859.

TENDERS FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA.

POSTPONEMENT OF TIME.

The period of receiving tenders for the above work, has been postponed until *Monday*, the *sixteenth* day of *January* next, at *noon*.

By order of the Commissioner,

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

No. 32.

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1860.

To the Secretary of Public Works,
Quebec, C. E.

I do hereby offer to supply all the materials, construct, erect and put in successful operation all the works and machinery necessary for heating and ventilating the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa (with the exception of excavation, masons', bricklayers' and joiners' work, as I notice by the builders' specifications that such work is included in their contract,) and herewith submit for consideration, four systems for warming the Buildings, any one of which I am willing to guarantee.

First.—Warming by steam, on the vault system, for the sum of sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$61,285.00.)

Second.—Warming by hot water, on the vault system, for the sum of seventy-five thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$75,685.00.)

Third.—Warming by steam, on the coil system, for the sum of sixty-six thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars (\$66,342.00.)

Fourth.—Warming by steam-pipes, placed in grooves, sunk in floors and covered with iron gratings, for the sum of fifty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars (\$57,131.00.)

I send herewith plans and descriptions of the vault system, together with the descriptions of the two other systems made as explicit as possible. Should you, however, require further information on any of the proposed systems, I will be happy to give you any further details, &c., that may be required. I enclose herewith letter signed by Messrs. William Parkyn, John Ostell, and Alex. Levy, all of this city, who are willing to become my securities.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES GARTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

This tender was received at 10.50 A.M.

January 16th, 1860.

SAMUEL KEEFER, *Deputy Comr.*
T. TRUDEAU, *Secretary.*

No. 1.—Vault system.

Parliamentary Block.....	\$37,329.00
Departmental Building—Right Block	12,145.00
“ “ Left “	11,811.00
	<hr/>
	\$61,285.00

No. 2.—Vault system, Hot Water.

Parliamentary Block.....	\$46,150.00
Departmental Building—Right Block	14,957.00
“ “ Left “	14,578.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 75,685.00

No. 3.—Coil system, Steam.

Parliamentary Block.....	\$38,924.00
Departmental Right Block	13,976.00
“ Left “	13,442.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 66,342.00

No. 4.—Tubes in floors, Steam.

Parliamentary Block.....	\$33,851.00
Departmental Right Block.....	11,779.00
“ Left “	11,501.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 57,131.00

CHAS. GARTH.

January 24, 1860.

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1860.

To the Secretary of Public Works,
Quebec, C. E.

We, the undersigned, are willing to become security for the due performance of any contract, or contracts, that Charles Garth may enter into with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the heating of Public Buildings at Ottawa, and also for the continued efficiency of the system for ten years.

Securities, { WILLIAM PARKYN,
JOHN OSTELL,
ALEX. LEVY.

No. 33.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 23rd January, 1860.

To the Honorable
The Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions furnished me, I have carefully examined the proposals for heating and ventilating the New Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, and beg to submit my opinion on the applicability of each system.

The proposals are five in number as follows:—

	Parliament Buildings.	Departmental Buildings.	Both.
No. 1. Mr. Mills, Hot-air Furnace	\$10,000	\$12,800	\$22,800
" 2. Messrs. de Staeklin & Co., Steam-pipes.....	52,000	42,920	94,920
" 3. Mr. Mitchell Gold's system	47,459	41,901	89,396
" 4. Mr. Garth sends four proposals:—			
1st. Warming on Steam-Vault system			61,285
2nd. Hot Water Vault system			75,685
3rd. Steam, or Coil system			66,342
4th. Steam-pipes in Floors.....			57,131
" 5. Messrs. Barclay & Gilbert, Steam	35,500	30,000	65,500

No. 1.—THE PROPOSAL OF MR. MILLS to warm the Buildings with his improved patent hot-air furnaces, is not accompanied by any specification or plan of the mode of distributing the furnaces, or any remarks upon the system of ventilation, and therefore I am not able to offer any further remarks thereon, except that I do not consider it practicable to warm a building of this magnitude with hot-air furnaces; because, in order to obtain any thing like an equal distribution of heat in the several offices, &c., it would be necessary to have an immense number of furnaces fixed in the basement, and as these would necessarily be placed some distance apart, the working expenses would be very great, as many additional hands would have to be employed.

MESSRS. DE STAELIN, ANDREWS & BAILLARGÉ, No. 2.—The proposal of Messrs. de Staeklin & Co., to warm the buildings by steam-pipes, laid in the floors of the several rooms, and heated by steam generated by boilers placed in the central courts, three in number, of fifty-eight horse power, each calculated to work at a pressure of 75 lbs. The fresh air is introduced direct from the external air to the steam-pipes, by small ducts with regulators, &c.

I believe that this system would answer extremely well in a climate less severe than this, but when the thermometer is 20° below zero, I consider that it would not be advisable to introduce a current of air direct from the external atmosphere upon the steam-pipes, which are placed within five or six feet of the outside face of the external wall.

Whilst the steam is at full pressure, this method might answer; but should the steam be low, I fear such a stream of air, at so low a temperature, would cause condensation in the pipes, which would be frozen; the pipes consequently stopped, most probably burst, and considerable damage and inconvenience ensue. I do not consider that there is sufficient preparation, by the arrangements proposed, for preventing the noise caused by expansion and contraction, or the rushing of the steam through the pipes;—means of carrying off the condensed steam do not seem to have been sufficiently considered.

The only mode of regulating the heat in the various offices, is by partially or totally closing the valves in the air ducts. There is no provision for shutting off the steam from any particular office, and, as the pipes pass through every office, a certain amount of heat would radiate, notwithstanding that the valves of the air ducts were closed. I cannot approve the method proposed of laying the pipes, viz: by a trench formed in the concrete floor, as I consider the strength and efficiency of the floor would thereby be affected; and in this system of fire proofing the chief reliance is placed upon the solid bed of concrete.

The system of ventilation generally proposed would, I believe, be efficient, with some slight alteration in the minor details.

I would here remark that these plans, specifications, and calculations, have been prepared in a most scientific and careful manner. Messrs. de Staeklin & Co. must have bestowed much time and labor upon them.

MR. MITCHELL, No. 3.—The proposal of Mr. Mitchell to warm the buildings by means of "Gold's Patent Steam apparatus Boilers," calculated to work at a pressure of 1½ lbs. on the square inch. This apparatus I believe to be well adapted for private dwellings,

but inadequate to a building of this magnitude, and is subject to the objections urged against the apparatus of Mr. Mills, viz: that a great number are required, causing great trouble and expense in the supervision.

MR. GARTH, No. 4.—Mr. Garth submits four proposals: No. 1.—To warm and ventilate the Buildings by steam, on the vault system, with six boilers of 15 horse power, each calculated to work at 10 lbs. per inch, and prove to 20 lbs. I consider this system of heating and ventilating, would be more likely to meet the requirements than any of the others proposed, if the boilers were capable of being worked at a much higher pressure than that provided by the specification; (and, in an interview I had with Mr. Garth, I found that he quite coincides in this opinion; but I cannot agree with Mr. Garth in considering the fan useless, as I understand, though I cannot speak from personal observation, that fans have been found absolutely necessary in the Public Buildings in Washington;) but the adoption of this system for the whole of the buildings, would cause considerable sacrifice of room in the basement of the two wings.

No. 2.—To warm by hot water, on the vault system. I consider this inferior to the former; it is more liable to get out of order; there is greater danger from the freezing of the pipes; it would require more vigilant supervision, and it is more costly.

No. 3.—To warm by steam, on the coil system, and boilers as before. I believe that this system would answer the purpose as regards heating (boilers used at a higher pressure); but there would be danger, even with the greatest care, of noise from the contraction and expansion in coils and other pipes, and also in the passage of the steam, and it is also more costly than the vault system.

No. 4.—To warm by steam pipes placed in the floor, boilers as before. This system, as proposed by Mr. Garth, I believe to be totally inefficient, and it is subject to the objections urged against Messrs. de Stacklin & Co.'s plan of laying the pipes in a trench or channel formed in the concrete.

MESSRS. GILBERT & BARCLAY, No. 5.—The proposal of Messrs. Gilbert & Barclay for warming the Buildings by steam, with two boilers worked at a pressure of 4 lbs. to an inch, and ventilating upon the "Plenum" system.

I consider the method of laying the pipes in the Legislative Halls extremely objectionable—the "attemporators" are placed immediately under the feet of each Member. The system proposed generally seems to be similar in its effects to that of warming by steam in radiators and the vault system. The suggestion of introducing *Staturesque radiators*, (and I believe that it would not be practicable to use them as radiators, for they would have to be made of cast iron, or bronze,) I cannot but condemn most strongly, as being contrary to all true principles of architectural decoration.

The system of ventilation termed *plenum*, I do not believe could be enforced in practice. At all events it would be an experiment, involving so great an outlay in the event of failure, that I should not feel justified in recommending the trial. I do not remember any building in which this system of ventilation has been adopted.

I have thus briefly given my opinion on the various proposals, and beg to state that, after a careful study of the whole subject, I believe that the proposal of Mr. Garth, to warm and ventilate by steam on the vault system, would be the most efficient of those submitted (provided a higher pressure be used); and the estimate for this system is the lowest of any that I consider at all applicable.

But the cost attendant upon the construction of the vault, continued to every portion of the Building, would be great, and cause the sacrifice of some rooms in the basement. I therefore beg to recommend a modification of the vault and coil system—that is, I recommend the vault system for the whole of the central portion of the Buildings and the Library, and the coil system for the wings.

I consider it necessary that every precaution should be taken for carrying off the condensation from the pipes, and thus prevent noise in the passage of the steam, and also due provision made to allow for expansion and contraction.

The coils should be covered with open ornamental iron-work, formed into panels; any imitation of chimney-pieces I would strongly condemn.

With respect to the size of the steam pipes, their number, the capacities and power of boilers, pumps, &c., the Contractor being required by the stipulations to guarantee their

efficiency for ten years, it does not come within my province to interfere as regards them; but I consider it of the greatest importance that the Contractor should further be required to guarantee that the action of all these shall be noiseless.

I would remark that although the plans and specifications, prepared by Mr. Garth, are sufficiently explanatory for the purpose of shewing the principle upon which he proposes the work to be accomplished, I consider that before the Contract is signed, detailed specifications of the work should be provided for your approval.

In conclusion, the Contractor for the Building is desirous of having the working plans properly figured, but until the plans for the warming and ventilating are matured, it is impossible to prepare them, and unless he is furnished them shortly, the work will be delayed.

I beg respectfully to submit the foregoing Report for your consideration,

And have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. FULLER,
Pro FULLER & JONES,
Architects for the Parliament Buildings.

No. 34.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, January 23rd, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in conjunction with Mr. Fuller, I have carefully examined and considered the plans, specifications and tenders which have been received at this office, up to noon on the 16th instant, for heating and ventilating the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

The subject of heating and ventilating is not unattended with difficulties. There are several systems for accomplishing the same object, and up to this time no one of these seems to have become recognized by common consent as the best; again, there are some plans which give satisfactory results on a small scale, but would be totally inapplicable to the cases under consideration.

In the plans which have been submitted, much science and practical knowledge have been brought to bear, shewing an extended acquaintance with the subject, and a degree of mechanical ability highly creditable to the parties. I feel satisfied that it is possible, from amongst these plans, to make choice of one, which, with some modifications will meet the requirements, and produce the best results.

Mr. Fuller, in his report on these tenders, has carefully reviewed the several systems on which they are based, and offered some practical suggestions. With his views I entirely concur, except that I would prefer having the ventilation effected without the use of a fan; and think it possible to do so. This, however, is a question which does not affect the decision upon the tenders, and may be settled hereafter.

I quite agree with him that the system of heating by steam, with fresh air introduced through vaults under the building, the air warmed by steam-pipes in its passage into the apartments, and then distributed, and the vitiated air drawn off by a proper system of ventilation, is the one which is most efficient, agreeable and healthy.

The tender which combines the most advantages, and comes nearest the requirements, is the first one submitted by Mr. Charles Garth, of Montreal, on the steam and air vault system, being \$61,285.00 for both Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, and the lowest tender of any system which it would be safe to entertain.

But if this plan were carried out in all its details, in all parts of the Parliamentary Buildings, the vaults would interfere with some of the rooms in the basement of the wings. A modification of this plan would therefore be necessary. Steam radiators may be applied in the wings, and the vault system to the two Houses, the Library, the corridors and the central part of the Building, where, from the number of persons frequenting these parts, a larger supply of fresh air will be indispensable. Such a modification as this, or the combination of the two systems, can be accomplished, it is supposed, without any increase of expense beyond the amount of this tender, and it is confidently believed it will meet all the requirements.

The same reasons which influence the choice of a system for the Parliamentary Buildings, hold good in selecting one for the Departmental: but, in the latter case, it is believed that the steam and vault system requires no modification, and may be perfectly carried out in all its details. The tender of Mr. Garth includes both.

Mr. Garth is well known as a practical mechanic in this Department, having had many years' experience in heating and ventilating, and has been successful, as shewn by his certificates, in heating some of the largest institutions in the Province. His security is unexceptionable, and I therefore recommend his tender to your favorable consideration.

An early decision is required, in order to have the foundation plans prepared, in conformity with the system adopted, and the excavation, which is now in progress, directed accordingly.

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

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Dy. Com. P. W.

The Honorable John Rose,
Commissioner Public Works.

No. 35.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
26th January, 1860.

To His Excellency SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General, &c., &c.

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith a Schedule of the tenders for heating and ventilating the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, together with the Reports of the Architect and Deputy Commissioner thereon.

He concurs in the opinion expressed by them, and recommends that the tender No. 4, of Mr. Garth, for heating by steam on the vault system, for the sum of \$61,285 be accepted, and that the Commissioner be authorized to require such modifications as are suggested by the Architect and Commissioner during the progress of the works.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.

No. 36.—Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 28th January, 1860.

On a report, dated 26th January, 1860, from the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, submitting a Schedule of tenders for heating and ventilating the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, together with the reports of the Architect and Deputy Commissioner thereon, and stating that he concurs in the opinion expressed by them, and recommends that the tender No. 4, of Mr. Garth, for heating by steam on the vault system, for the sum of \$61,285, be accepted; and that he, the Commissioner, be authorized to require such modifications as are suggested by the Architect and Deputy Commissioner during the progress of the work.

The Committee recommend that the tender of Mr. Garth be accepted, as suggested by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable the Commissioner
of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

No. 37.—Memorandum on which to base specification for the Departmental Buildings.

RIGHT HAND BLOCK.

Two cornish boilers, 22 feet long and 5 feet diameter. (See Description.)

One steam engine with pumps, value \$1000. (See Description.)

Iron condensed water tank, 7 feet long, 4 feet deep, and 4 feet wide.

Six and four inches cast-iron steam pipe from boilers, to supply all the steam coils in vaults, with the necessary stop-valves.

One inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wrought iron steam tube, to make the necessary quantity of coils for warming the building; the coils are all placed in the vault in basement.

Galvanized iron warm-air pipes, to carry the heated air from vault across the basement corridor to the flues that are to be built in the walls. One cast iron warm-air register to each room in the Building, with a sufficient number in the corridors to bring the warmth to the specified temperature, say two ventilating registers in each room, one near the floor, the other near the ceiling.

The requisite number in the corridors, fixed near the floors and ceiling, similar to the rooms.

One ventilating register in each living room in the basement, fixed near the ceiling.

Two cast iron chimney tops, to commence in the shaft from the attic floor, and to continue to the top of the smoke-shaft, and ventilating ditto or steam coils placed instead of these, if thought advisable.

Two in. iron pipe; pipe from pump to connect to the rising main, as specified in plumber's work.

Sets of ventilators to be furnished to me, as specified in iron founder's specification.

All smoke-flues, ventilating-flues, ventiducts, cold air ducts to be built by the Department to descriptions herewith furnished, and all excavation, masons', bricklayers', and joiners' work to be done.

Nos. 1 and 2.

Description of Plan of warming and ventilating the Parliament Buildings by steam, on the vault system.

In the basement, there will require to be constructed brick vaults, as shewn on plan, as near as possible under the rooms and corridors to be warmed; these vaults will have cold air ducts running underneath their entire length, the cold air being introduced into the vaults, along each side, immediately under the steam pipes.

The external fresh air will be carried into this vault from outside of the building, by ducts placed under the basement floor.

In the brick walls of the rooms and corridors, flues are to be left to connect to the vault, with openings near the floor and ceilings in each room, and along the corridor. (See Plan.)

Where the walls do not come immediately over the vaults, galvanized iron pipe will be placed to convey the heated air from the top of vault to the flues in the walls. (See Plan.)

The air will be warmed in the vaults by wrought iron steam pipes carried along their entire length, said pipes to be warmed by steam generated in the boiler in central court.— (See Plan.)

In the central court, will be the boiler house, containing six cornish boilers, 20 feet long and 5 feet diameter, with a steam engine and hydraulic pump, also a wrought iron condensed water cistern. (See Plan.)

The library will be warmed from the vault underneath by 5 circular registers in the floors, instead of registers placed in the walls, which would be injurious to the books.— (See Plan.)

The House of Assembly and Legislative Council, I propose to warm by conveying the warm air up from the warm-air vaults (immediately under the Members' and Speaker's platform) to the space between the floors and platform, to be there allowed to come into the House through perforated iron gratings, which will form the risers in front of the platform and ends, also along the back of the platform; by this plan the warm air will be equally distributed over the house, without causing unpleasant drafts, or making one part warmer than the other: the risers of the steps to be made of cast iron of approved patterns. (See Plan.)

The rooms and corridors of the ground and first floor, together with the rooms in the seven towers, I propose to warm by flues, as before mentioned, leading from the warm-air vaults in the basement, through the walls that divide the corridors from the rooms, with

openings near the floors; these openings to have a warm-air register, the flues to be built as smooth as possible inside.

The basement, on account of being on the same level as the warm-air vault, cannot be warmed on the same system; I propose, therefore, to warm it by placing steam pipes along the base or skirtings of all the rooms and corridors that require to be heated.

CHARLES GARTH.

VENTILATION.

Ventilation of library and rooms of single story round ditto; under the roof of the single story round the outside of library, I propose to have a horizontal ventiduct connected to two cowl or ejectors, placed on the roof on each side of the library, each ejector to have fitted thereto a steam coil to cause a strong current in the ventiduct, which ventiduct is to be connected to flues built in the inner or library wall, as shewn on plans with ventilating register, say 16 in number placed near the floor. (See Plan.)

I also propose, that there shall be a means of opening the windows in the lantern of library when required. The rooms outside the library, and rooms of basement under, to be ventilated into the same ventiduct, through flues in the same walls, and in the same manner. (See Plan.)

House of Assembly and Legislative Council.

I propose to ventilate these Houses by having the pierced work (as provided for in the builder's specification) round the panels in ceiling that receive the glass, and between the inside collar beams and rafters, and the spaces thus formed are to be made into ventilating flues, said flues to be carried under the roof to the ventilating towers, in which towers are to be placed steam coils to cause a strong current of air from the ceilings of houses, &c.; in addition to this, I propose to have the wall that supports the front of the galleries and that *divides* the house from the corridor, built hollow, or with a series of flues, these flues to open into the house, through perforated ornamental work, placed round the front of the gallery, immediately under the panels and cornice. Some of these flues to be continued under the steps of the gallery opening through the floors, in close proximity to the external walls, through perforated gratings placed in the floors. (See Plan.)

These flues are to continue through the wall, down into a horizontal ventiduct running under the floor of basement to the furnaces of the steam-boilers, or to a space to be left round the boiler chimney-flue (as may hereafter be determined): by this means a downward current can be obtained, which will carry off all the vitiated air, and prevent all strong currents or drafts, which are highly objectionable, and at the same time prevent the fresh warm air (in winter) from being carried off too quickly into the upper ventiducts over the ceiling. (See Plan.)

To ventilate the smoking-rooms, picture-gallery, wardrobes, reading-rooms, and all other apartments in the single story, I propose to use the perforated cornice, or have a ventilating register immediately under the cornice, to be connected to a horizontal ventiduct under the roofs, said ventiduct to be connected to the ventilating ejector on roof.

In addition to the above, (for winter ventilation) I propose to have ventilating registers close to the floor, for carrying off the vitiated air, flues from which to be left in the walls, said flues to be connected to the ventiduct under the roof, and connected to the ventilating ejector on roofs,—with a steam-coil in each ejector, or to a space to be left round the smoking-room-chimneys.

Ventilation of Rooms, Corridors, &c.

I propose to ventilate the rooms and corridors of the remainder of the Parliamentary Buildings, by means of flues built in the division-walls, these flues to terminate in attic, and to be there connected with a ventiduct running horizontally the entire length of the building, said ventiduct to be connected to the ventilating towers before mentioned, or to the space round the boiler chimney-flues.

There will be in each room, connected to the before-mentioned flues, one ventilating register as close to the ceiling as possible for summer ventilation; and another as close to

the floor as possible for winter ventilation, and for carrying off the vitiated air; there will also be the same arrangement for the whole of the corridors.

No. 2.—This system can be arranged for hot water instead of steam; the principle is nearly the same, the expense being the only difference.

CHAS. GARTH.

No. 3.—Description of the plan of warming the Parliamentary Buildings by the coil system.

The six boilers will be placed in the boiler-house, central court, in the same manner as for the vault system: all the vaults in basement can be dispensed with, except the long vault that leads from the front to the rear of building.

The library will be warmed by five coils placed on the floor, and covered with ornamental cast-iron screens or pedestals with marble tops, to be placed about the same places as the registers on the vault system.

The House of Assembly and Legislative Council will be warmed by placing coils under and behind the Members' and Speaker's platforms, the warm air to come into the House through ornamental perforated gratings, that will form the risers of the platform steps, and the coils on the walls behind the platform will be concealed with perforated iron gratings.

The smoking-rooms, picture-gallery, and reading-room, to have two coils in each, placed on the floor, and covered with an ornamental cast-iron screen or pedestal with marble top.

The principal entrance to have two coils placed on the floor, covered with ornamental cast-iron screen or pedestal with marble top, placed about the same places as the registers on the vault system.

The committee-room stairs, and the public stairs, will have each one coil with ornamental cast-iron screen or pedestal with marble top, placed on the ground floor, about the same places as the register on the vault system.

The other stairs to have each a coil at the foot, but not covered with screens, &c.

The corridors of the ground and first floors, to be warmed by coils placed in recesses left in the brick walls that separate them from the rooms; these recesses will be nine inches deep and of an average size of three feet high by six feet long. (See Sketch.)

The rooms of the ground and first floors, to be warmed by coils placed in recesses left in the walls that divide them from the corridors; these recesses to be nine inches deep, of an average size of three by four feet; to have perforated ornamental cast-iron screens to conceal the pipes, each coil to have a valve to stop off the heat when required. (See Sketch.)

The basement to be warmed by placing the steam-pipes round the base or skirting of all the rooms or corridors that require to be warmed; these pipes not to be concealed; all the main steam-pipes to supply the coils will be carried along the ceiling of the basement corridors, with cross branches to the corridor walls, &c. The branch steam-pipes to be carried up to supply the coils in recesses left in the brick corridor walls; all pipes to be concealed in the ground and first floor, but not in the basement. Ventilation same as the vault system.

CHARLES GARTH.

No. 4.—Description of the plan of warming the Parliamentary Building, by steam-pipes placed under the floors, and covered with ornamental perforated iron gratings.

The wrought-iron steam-pipes are laid in recesses left in the floors, and covered by cast-iron ornamental perforated gratings. Those in the corridors run down the centre the entire length of corridors, the grating being twelve inches wide covering. Those in the rooms run along the floors close to the external walls of the building, and are covered with a grating nine inches wide. These recesses will require to be three inches deep.

The Assembly and Legislative Council Chambers will have the pipes in the Members' and Speaker's platform as in the coil system, together with pipes laid under a twelve-inch

grating round the external walls of the room, with pipes under the same kind of grating up the centre of the room.

The library will have to be warmed the same as by the coil system, as there will not be a possibility of placing the required quantity of pipes in recesses in the floor.

The basement will be warmed the same as detailed in the vault system.

All main steam-pipes will be carried near the ceiling of the basement corridor, with branches, to the respective floors.

The boilers same as the vault system.

The ventilation will be the same as the vault system, with the exception that the ventilating registers will be placed in the divisions between the corridors and the rooms, instead of between the respective room divisions.

CHARLES GARTH.

Departmental Buildings.

The same plans, general description, &c., will answer for the Departmental and the Parliamentary Buildings, with the necessary modifications to suit these buildings. The boilers for the right-hand block will be twenty two feet long and five feet in diameter; those for the left-hand block to be the same as for the Parliament Building.

The ventilating flues and ventiducts in the attic will be the same as in the other buildings.

The flues for the hot air to be similar.

The basement walls to be altered, and vaults constructed as per plans.

Description and Specification of Boilers.

The boilers, I propose to be on the cornish principle, 20 and 22 feet long, 5 feet in diameter, with inside flue and furnace 3 feet diameter. The outside or shell of boilers to be $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick, the furnace and flue $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, made of the best boiler plate. The ends to be of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, made of the best low-moor boiler plate. Each boiler to be provided with a steam drum, one lock up, and one lever safety-valve, one alarm water-gauge, three gauge cocks, one Ashcroft's steam-gauge, one syphon mercury-gauge, one brass blow-off cock, with the necessary steam-pipes, waste steam-pipes, waste-water or blow-off pipes, feed-pipes and valve, two 4-inch steam-valves, and everything necessary that the low-regulating steam boilers on board of steamers require. The pressure of steam at which the building can be warmed need not exceed ten (10) pounds per inch, but I propose to arrange the safety-valves, gauges, &c., to carry not more than twenty (20) pounds per square inch, as I consider that is ample for the steam-engine, or any other purpose.

The steam-engine will be of the first class horizontal kind, complete in every respect; with two force and lift pumps of brass, to be connected to the main shaft of engine by eccentrics or disks, these pumps will be able to pump 250 gallons per minute to the tank in towers. This engine with its pumps, will be of the value of \$1000. Not knowing from what depth the water has to be drawn, I cannot give a drawing of the pumps, as they will differ very materially should the draft be more than thirty feet deep.

If the water has not to be pumped from too great a depth or distance, a WOODWARD'S STEAM PUMP might be introduced—the cost of a first rate article will be \$750. A steam pump, to pump the same quantity of water, such as is used on the steamers navigating the St. Lawrence will cost \$400. This pump makes considerable noise in working, which would be objectionable for these buildings; not knowing what would be preferred or required, I have calculated for the steam engine and pump at \$1000. I have also allowed for six rising mains of 2-inch wrought-iron pipe, from the pump to the six tanks in towers, with valves to each, so that the water can be pumped to one without interfering with the others.

I have also allowed for a wrought-iron condensed water-tank, 14 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 4 feet deep; this tank is necessary to have a supply of water on hand for the boilers, in case any accident should happen to the pump or pipes.

CHARLES GARTH.

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1860.

Remarks on the certificates herewith enclosed, respecting the operation of steam and hot water warming-apparatus, fitted up by me in the following buildings.

CERTIFICATE.

No. 1.—From the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, for his residence and church. The residence is a brick building 110 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 5 stories or 58 feet high. The church is 154 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 42 feet high. These buildings are warmed on the No. 4, or tube system.

No. 2.—From the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, for their convent at Sault au Recollet. This building is a gothic cut-stone building, 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 5 stories or 66 feet high; it is a detached building exposed on all sides. This is also warmed on the No. 4, or tube system.

No. 3.—From the Rev. Mr. A. F. Trudeau, priest, Superior to the Ladies of the Providence Convent in Montreal, for the new wing of their building.

It is built of stone, 105 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 5 stories or 56 feet high. This building is warmed on the No. 3, or coil system, detailed drawings of which I enclose for your inspection.

No. 4.—From the Ladies of the "Congregation de Notre-Dame," for their convent at Montreal. These buildings are all of stone, and form three sides of a square, the dimensions being as follows, viz: One building 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 56 feet high; another building 326 feet long, averaging 30 feet wide and 4 stories or 38 feet high; and a church 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high. These buildings are about as difficult to warm as any buildings can be; the boilers are situated in the cellar under the church, and are over 150 feet from the remainder of the buildings. The steam-pipes being carried in an underground vaulted corridor, through the garden and the rooms at the extreme ends of the buildings, are not less than 350 feet from the boilers, and though the work is not yet quite completed, still it is giving them satisfaction. The building is warmed on the No. 3 or coil system.

No. 5. From Mr. Thos. McGinn, for the new wing of the Montreal gaol. This building is of stone, 90 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 57 feet high. It is warmed in the No. 1 or vault system, by steam, and ventilated in a very effective manner, and I am of opinion that the principle adopted in this building with some modifications, is the system that will be most likely to give satisfaction in the Parliament Buildings. I enclose the detailed drawings of the apparatus used in this building, by which you will perceive that it is very similar to the Nos. 1 and 2 systems that I propose for the Public Buildings, being, in my opinion, the only system that can effectually meet what is required for the Parliament Houses.

The systems Nos. 3 and 4 cannot be surpassed for heating, but you can have no fresh air admitted to the rooms by either of these systems, except such as finds its way in by the opening of doors and windows, and crevices in walls, &c., &c.

Another advantage the Nos. 1 and 2 systems have, is, that in summer, you can throw through the same vaults, flues, and registers, a current of cool fresh air into all the rooms, corridors &c. This can be affected by allowing cold water to circulate through the pipes in vaults, and turning the steam on to the coils, in the ventilating towers and ejectors, thereby cooling the atmosphere in the rooms, &c., and drawing off the vitiated air by the ventilating-registers.

No. 6. From the Prothonotaries of Montreal. For a portion of the new Court House, warmed by steam tubes, on system No. 4. This building was intended to be warmed by the fan system, and the apparatus there now was for that purpose; but on account of changes made in the construction of the building such as fire-proofing, &c., after the arrangements were nearly completed, it necessitated the cutting off of some of the principal flues, thereby causing the extreme ends of the building to be deficient in heat; this has since been remedied by placing steam tubes round the rooms, which effectually warm them. The central portion of the building and the court rooms are still warmed by the fan system, and the whole building at the present time can be effectually heated, though there are still improvements that could be made at a small expense, that would make the apparatus more simple, and, consequently, easier managed.

It may not be out of place for me to remark, that ever since the introduction of steam-warming into the court-house, the principle has met with the most determined opposition

from several members of the Bar, who seem to be prejudiced against it, without giving any reason, except that they expect to be blown up; and the keeper of the court-house has from the commencement kept up a systematic opposition, and up to the present time rather prevents than facilitates its proper management.

Respecting the ventilation, especially that of the criminal court room, the alterations before-mentioned, and the placing of the ventilating flues in the external, instead of the internal walls are the principal causes of complaint; these flues were built before the contract was given out for warming the building. Much could also be done to improve the ventilation, and at a comparatively small outlay. Much has also been said about the consumption of fuel in this building. It certainly did consume considerably at first, on account of the fan having to force the air through too small flues and registers at the extreme ends, which was caused by the alterations before mentioned, but since the steam tubes have been placed at the ends, and some other trifling alterations made, the consumption of fuel has greatly decreased, as follows, viz :

First year.....	636	cords of wood,
Second year.....	501	“ “
Third year.....	386	“ “ (Winter of 1858-1859.)

These figures speak for themselves, and amply repay the Province for the small outlay incurred by these alterations.

No. 7. From Hugh Allan, Esquire, for his residence, St. Catherine street.

This building is a first-class cut-stone house 40 feet square and 2 stories high, with basement. It is warmed by the circulation of hot water in pipes, placed in floors inside of all exterior walls; this system is similar to No. 4 steam system.

I have not thought it necessary to hand in more certificates, as the foregoing refer to large buildings, and the Public Buildings being also large, I thought that they would be sufficient. Still as there is one more very large building, the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, that I warmed 11 years since, on the high-pressure or Perkin's system of hot water, and which was (like our Montreal Court-House) at the time condemned as burning too much fuel, and extremely perishable, and would certainly have to be taken out in a year or two, and some other system adopted; and as it is now, and has been ever since, in successful operation, I will only quote, in proof of it, Dr. Workman's words to me in the Asylum about a year since. He said: "I came into this Asylum, as its Medical Superintendent, prejudiced against this system of warming, and my first step was to investigate the subject. For that purpose I visited the Asylums and many other Public Buildings in the United States, among the rest found an Asylum at Utica in the State of New-York, almost similar to ours, which was warmed by steam on the fan system, and found that they consume nearly double the fuel that we do, that their apparatus was more difficult and expensive to manage, and this was the best that I could find there. I therefore returned home, fully convinced that we had as good a system, if not the best, that could be adopted;" and I can refer the Commissioners to him, as he mentioned that if he could at any time remove the false impression that had gone abroad respecting it, he considered it but an act of justice to me to do so. I have not seen Dr. Workman since his return from Europe, whither he has been this summer for the purpose of visiting other Asylums, and therefore do not know if he has found any thing better adapted. I do not recommend this system for the Public Buildings, as there are some of its details, which, though suitable for an Asylum, are not for Parliament Buildings.

I can also refer to many more parties for whom I have put up warming-apparatus for many years past; but as none of them are as suitable for the Public Buildings as those mentioned; I hope the Commissioners will consider them sufficient; and trust that, after spending a large amount of money in endeavouring to ascertain the best way of warming and ventilating buildings in this climate, and having had twenty years, in fact more practical experience than any other person in this Province, in the decision that the Government may come to, my claims will not be overlooked.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,

To the Honorable John Rose,
Chief Commissioner, Public Works, Quebec.

CHARLES GARTH.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

To be attached to the Specification and Contract for the heating and ventilation of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings in the City of Ottawa.

1st. The whole of the works are to be executed in the best and most workmanlike manner, and all the materials are to be unexceptionable in quality; and workmanship and materials must be prepared, provided, and executed to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner, his Architects, or Officer in charge. And all boilers, valves, and gauges are to be provided to the satisfaction of the present or any future Provincial Inspector of Steam-boats or Steam-Engines.

2nd. The works are to be done under the Superintendence of the Architects or the Officer in charge, and the Contractor shall commence and proceed with the same in such order and at such a rate of progress as the Commissioner, by his Architect or officer in charge, may direct. The responsibility attached by these conditions to the proper-execution and efficiency of the works, to remain with the Contractor notwithstanding.

3rd. Each block of building must have a first class engine of sufficient power to pump 250 gallons per minute, in addition to any work required or necessary in connection with the heating and ventilation. The boilers and engine-house of the parliament block, to be in the large central court. And the boilers and engines of the departmental blocks, to be in rooms shewn on the basement plans. Pumps of the best quality and of the description which will be specified, to be included in the contract. The service from the pumps to the tanks and boilers to be also provided and included in the specification and contract.

The water-service to the pumps is not to be included in this contract.

4th. The specification is to state the number and description of the boilers, which must be of the best quality; and if the mode of heating is proposed to be by steam, state the power and capacity of the boilers.

5th. Every hall, lobby, corridor, passage, staircase, &c., throughout the three blocks of building, is to be heated and kept at the temperature of seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit. And all rooms and offices, the Legislative Chambers, Library, and all other apartments, water closets and lavatories, &c., to be heated and kept at the temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Proper stop-cocks to be placed so as to regulate every department and section of each of the buildings.

6th. The ventilation may be effected through the floors, walls, roofs, and ventilating-towers, &c., but the method must be clearly specified and shewn. It must be in every case arranged so as to require as small an amount of machinery as possible, and must be executed in fireproof materials.

7th. The boiler-houses, drains, cold-air ducts, and smoke-flues will be provided by the Government, as will also the materials and labour necessary in setting the boilers or furnaces. But the responsibility as regards the convenience of the arrangements, and the security and efficiency of the work will rest with the contractor; and all damages that may be done to any portion of the works included in the contract for the erection of the several buildings, must be rectified by, and at the cost of the Contractor for the heating and ventilation. And all jobbing attending the fitting up and fixing of the adopted heating and ventilating apparatus, must be done in the most careful and complete manner by the Contractor under this contract.

8th. Payments shall be made to the party of the first part, within ten days after an estimate of the Architect or officer in charge shall have been received by the Commissioner, specifying the amount of work done during the month then ending; but that nevertheless it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to withhold from the party of the first part and retain thirty per cent. out of the amount of the estimates, until the perfect completion of the work, and the acceptance of the same by the Commissioner; which thirty per cent., so withheld and retained, shall continue to be withheld until the whole of the works shall have been tested for thirty months. And if, at the expiration of that time, it shall be found that the whole of the work and apparatus is perfect, sound, substantial, and in successful operation, the Architects or the Officer in charge shall give his final certificate; and that, in forming his final estimate, the Architect or other Officer in charge shall not be bound or governed by the preceding monthly estimates, which shall be taken and considered merely as approximate.

9th. That if, by the report of the Architects or Officer in charge, employed by the Commissioner in that behalf, it shall appear that the establishment and rate of progress, at and in the said works, are not such as to ensure the completion of the same within the time herein prescribed, or if the party of the first part shall persist in any course, violating the provisions of this contract, Her said Majesty shall have the power at her discretion, by the Commissioner or his successor in office, without previous notice or protest, and without process or suit-at-law, either to take the work, or any part thereof, out of the hands of the party of the first part, and to relet the same to any other Contractor or Contractors, without its being previously advertised, or to employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools, and other necessary things, at the expense of the party of the first part; and the party of the first part in either case shall be liable for all damages and extra costs and expenditure, which may be incurred by reason thereof, and shall, in either of such cases, likewise forfeit all moneys then due, under the conditions and stipulations, or any or either of them herein contained.

10th. That in case of failure in the contract, the party of the first part shall thereby forfeit all right and claim to the said thirty per cent. or any part thereof remaining unpaid, as well as to any moneys whatever due on this contract.

11th. That all materials for the said work shall be inspected and approved of, before being used, either by the Commissioner or such persons as he may appoint; and any materials disapproved of shall not be used in the work, and if not removed by the party of the first part when directed by the Commissioner or his Architect or Officer in charge, then the rejected materials shall be removed by the Commissioner, his Architect or Officer in charge, to such place as they may deem proper, at the cost and charge and at the risk of the party of the first part; but it is distinctly understood and agreed, that the inspection and approval of materials shall not in any wise subject Her said Majesty to pay for the said materials, or any portion thereof, unless employed or used in the said works, nor prevent the rejection afterwards of any portion thereof which may turn out to be unsound or unfit to be used in the work, nor shall such inspection be considered as any waiver of objection to the work on account of the unsoundness or imperfection of the materials used.

12th. That it shall be in the power of Her said Majesty to make payments or advances on materials, implements, vessels, or tools of any description procured for the works, or used or intended to be used about the same, in such cases and upon such terms and conditions, as to the said Commissioner may seem proper; and that whenever any advance or payment shall be made to the party of the first part upon any tools, implements, or materials of any description, the tools, implements, or materials upon which such advance or payment shall be made, shall thenceforward be vested in and held as collateral security by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the due fulfilment by the party of the first part of the present contract; it being, however, well understood that all such tools, implements, or materials of any kind are to remain at the risk of the party of the first part, who shall be responsible for the same until finally used and accepted as part of the work by the Commissioner; but the party of the first part shall not presume to exercise any act of ownership or control whatever over any tools, implements, or materials upon which any advance or payment shall have been so made, without the permission in writing of the Commissioner.

13th. That should any overseer, mechanic, or workman employed on or about the work, give any just cause of complaint, the party of the first part shall, immediately upon the application of the Commissioner, his Architect or officer in charge, dismiss such person or persons forthwith from the works, and he shall not be employed again thereon without the consent of the Commissioner; and should the party of the first part continue to employ such overseer, mechanic, or workman, the party of the first part shall forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of twenty dollars, current money aforesaid, for each and every day during which such overseer or workman shall be employed on the works, after such application as aforesaid: and all sums so forfeited shall be deducted from and out of the amount which the party of the first part may be entitled to receive from Her said Majesty at the commencement of the month next ensuing such forfeit, or at a later period, as Her Majesty shall deem proper.

14th. That if any change or alteration, either in the position or details of any part of the work, shall be required by the said Commissioner, during the progress thereof, th

party of the first part is hereby bound to make such alteration or change; and if such alteration or change shall entail extra expense on the said party of the first part, either in labor or materials, the same shall be allowed to the said party of the first part, or should it be saving to the said party of the first part, in either labor or materials, the same should be deducted from the amount of this contract; in either case the amount is to be determined by the estimate made by the Commissioner, his Architect or officer in charge. But no such change or alteration, whatever may be the extent or quality thereof, or at whatever time the same may be required to be made, pending the said contract, shall in any wise have the effect of suspending, superseding, annulling, or rescinding this contract, which shall continue to subsist, notwithstanding any such change or alteration; and every such change or alteration shall be performed and made by the said party of the first part, under, and subject to the conditions, stipulations, and covenants herein expressed, as if such change or alteration had been expressed and specified in the terms of this contract; and should the said party of the first part be required by Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, to do any work, or furnish any materials, for which there is not any price specified in this contract, the same shall be paid for at the estimated prices of the Architects or officer in charge of the works; but no change or alteration as aforesaid whatever, and no extra work whatever, shall be done without the written authority of the Commissioner, or his Architect or officer in charge, given prior to the execution of such work; nor will any allowance or payment whatever be made for the same, in case it should be done without such authority.

15th. That the party of the first part shall not in any way dispose of, sublet, or relet any portion of the work embraced in this contract, except the procuring of materials.

16th. Should any difference of opinion arise as to the construction to be put upon any part of the specification or plans, the same shall be determined by the Commissioner alone, and such determination shall be final and conclusive, and binding upon the parties to this contract, and every of them.

17th. And in all cases of defective description or delineation in either the drawings or the specification, the explanation given by the Commissioner, or his Architect or officer in charge, shall be received, and shall be final and binding upon the parties to this contract or either of them; and wherever neither the drawings or the specification contain any notice of minor parts, the intention to include which is nevertheless to be clearly inferred, and which minor and detail parts are common, usual, and proper in workmanship of this character, and which are obviously necessary to the due completion or stability of the work, all such parts are to be found, provided, and fixed by the contractor, and are to be considered to be included in his contract: it being the intention of these conditions that all such work of every kind, as may be necessary for completely finishing the work proposed, for the rectification of any failure from whatever cause arising, and the well maintaining, sustaining, and supporting the whole of the works as well as any and whatever alteration and addition that may be made therein, so that the whole may remain sound and firm—all such minor parts and details are implied in the said specification and drawings, although the same are not therein specifically expressed; and that in this, as well as in other matters, no reference to any other person than the Commissioner, his Architects or officer in charge will be allowed or admitted.

18th. The care of the works included under this contract or any section of it, together with whatever appertains or belongs thereto, shall be entirely at the charge of the party of the first part, who shall be jointly and severally and wholly and solely liable and responsible for any and all loss, damage, detriment, and injury, that may arise or be sustained, both on this contract and the contract for the erection of the several buildings, in so far as they may be affected by the execution or neglect in the execution of the works of this contract, during the progress of the works; and until the same shall be completed and have been delivered up to the Government, and certified as complete and perfect by the Architects or other officer in charge. And it is hereby agreed that all drawbacks, reserves, deductions, or other funds, held in hand as security by the Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty, from the party of the first part, will, in the event of any damage, be forfeited to Her Majesty by the Contractor or party of the first part, so far as may be necessary for the reconstruction, restoration, and repair of work so damaged.

19th. The works to be commenced immediately, and to be proceeded with at such rate of progress as in the opinion of the Commissioner, his Architects or officer in charge, may be proper, and to be entirely completed and given up, under certificate of the Architects or officer in charge, on or before the 1st day of April, 1862. And in failure whereof the party of the first part shall pay or cause to be paid to Her Majesty, as liquidated and ascertained damages and not by way of fine, the sum of two hundred dollars per week, for every week or part of a week that the works may remain incomplete after that time; and such sum or sums the Commissioner shall be at liberty to deduct from any sum due or to become due to the party of the first part, herein-before called and designated Contractor.

20th. That any notice or other paper connected with these presents, which may be required or desired on behalf of Her Majesty to be served on the party of the first part, may be addressed to the party of the first part at his domicile or usual place of business, or at the place where the work hereby contracted for is to be carried on, or left at the Post Office; and any paper so addressed and left at the Post Office aforesaid, shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered legally served.

21st. That should the party of the first part not complete the work herein contracted for, at the period agreed upon as above mentioned, the said party of the first part shall be liable for, and shall cause to be paid to Her Majesty of the second part, all salaries or wages which shall become due to the person or persons superintending the work on behalf of the said Commissioner, from the above-named period to completion, or until the same shall actually be completed and received.

22nd. That none of the foregoing clauses or conditions shall be considered comminatory (comminatoires,) but, on the contrary, shall be strictly observed and enforced; the said clauses and conditions being essential for the preservation of the interests of the public, and expressing the exact intention of the parties thereto; and without the said clauses and conditions, and each of them, the present contract would not have been entered into.

23rd. That should the amount now voted for this service by the Legislature be at any time expended previous to the completion of the work now contracted for, the said party of the first part may, or not, as he may see fit, on receiving a notice in writing from the said party of the second part to the above effect, stop the work; but in any case, the party of the first part shall not be entitled to any further payment for work done after the service of the notice above referred to, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by the Legislature; nor shall the said party of the first part have any claim for compensation or damages for the said suspension of payment.

No. 38.

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1860.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—We have the honor to report to you, that we have, in compliance with your instructions of the 28th ultimo, arranged with Mr. Garth the various details respecting the warming and ventilating of the Parliament Buildings; and he will forthwith prepare the necessary drawings and specifications for our inspection, and, if found correct, will submit them for your approval, and at the same time we will report upon the modifications we have found necessary to make.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

FULLER & JONES.

No. 39.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, 16th October, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to request you to arrange a meeting at this office, at an early day, in conjunction with the Architects of the Departmental Buildings and the Contractor for the heating and ventilating of the Public Buildings, Ottawa, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up a specification for the contract for heating, &c., in accordance with the plans you have agreed upon, and the tender and conditions approved by Order in Council.

I am further to state that this specification is necessary to enable this Department to have the contract executed, and that no money can be paid to the Contractor until it is signed.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

MESSRS. FULLER & JONES,
Architects, Ottawa.

No. 40.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
QUEBEC, 16th October, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to request you to arrange a meeting at this office, at an early day, in conjunction with the Architects of the Parliamentary Buildings and the Contractor for the heating and ventilating of the Public Buildings, Ottawa, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up a specification for the contract for heating, &c., in accordance with the plans you have agreed upon, and the tender and conditions approved by Order in Council.

I am further to state that this specification is necessary to enable this Department to have the contract executed, and that no money can be paid to the Contractor until it is signed.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

MESSRS. STENT & LAVER,
Architects, Ottawa.

No. 41.

QUEBEC, 30th November, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the letter of the Architects of the Departmental Buildings, at Ottawa, No. 45,595, and to those of the Architect of this department, No. 45,654, and No. 45,863, on the subject of the accommodation provided by the present contract plans for the several departments of the Government.

On comparing the contract plans with the original printed statement of the accommodation required for the Government Departments (with No. 45,863) there is found to be a deficiency of *seven* rooms; and comparing the latter with the accommodation now actually required, there is a further deficiency of nine rooms, making in all sixteen rooms which ought to be provided in addition to the present plans, for the proper accommodation of the Government service.

The accompanying statement will show, better than any written explanation, precisely what extent of accommodation was proposed to be provided for each Department, by the original printed statement before referred to; also the amount provided by the present contract plans; and lastly, the amount now actually required, without making any allowance for the future increase of the several Departments. It shows that with regard to the right-hand block, ample provision has been made for the particular Departments assigned to it; but that in the left-hand block there will be a deficiency of 14 rooms for the Finance Department (the Customs and Audit branches not being provided for,) one room for the Crown Lands, and one for the Post-master General.

To meet these requirements the Architects have sent in plans proposing an extension of the N. E. wing, giving 16 additional rooms; but, not being covered by the contract, no order has been given for the extension; and it now rests with this Department to take such action in the matter as the case may demand. The position of the work on this wing is such as to admit of the extension being carried out in harmony with the rest of the design, and this addition to it will make the left-hand block correspond better with the right-hand block, and materially improve the general effect.

I should have brought this matter under your notice at an earlier date, if a decision upon it had sooner been necessary; but the buildings are now advanced to that stage where it is desirable that the extension, if to be made by the present contractors, should be authorized, in order that the materials for it may be got out during this winter, ready for

the early prosecution of the work next spring. The whole of these Departmental buildings must be roofed in and enclosed by the end of the next building season, and the heating-apparatus put in operation for the interior finishing, in order to their completion by the time specified, February, 1862.

I beg therefore to submit, whether this extension is not unavoidable, and whether, in that case, it is not expedient to call upon the Architects for an estimate of its cost, with the view of entering into an arrangement with the present Contractors for its construction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Statement shewing the extent of accommodation provided by the present contract plans; that proposed by the original printed statement; and that now actually required.

IN RIGHT-HAND BLOCK.	According to Printed Statement.	According to Contract Plans.	New requi- red.
Provincial Registrar rooms.....	4	6	6
Adjutant General.....	12	11	11
Indian Department.....	4	4	4
Receiver General.....	11	12	12
Crown Law Department.....	9	10	10
Agriculture.....	8	8	8
Governor General and Staff.....	6	6	6
Executive Council.....	15	16	16
Provincial Secretary.....	12	12	12
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	0	2	2
Civil Service Board.....	0	2	2
Total.....	81	89	89
IN LEFT-HAND BLOCK.			
Crown Lands, Woods and Forests.....	30	29	30
Public Works.....	15	16	15
Finance, Customs and Audit.....	24	10	24
Postmaster General.....	20	19	21
Total.....	89	74	90

ABSTRACT.

The printed statement called for.....	170 Rooms,
The contract plans provide for.....	163 "
There are now required.....	179 "
Making a difference of.....	16 " required
to be added to the left-hand block.	

S. KEEFER.

30th November, 1860.

No. 42.

**CONTRACT FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING THE PARLIAMENTARY
AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA CITY, C. W.**

THIS INDENTURE, made the twelfth day of January, in the year Eighteen hundred and sixty-one, between CHARLES GARTH, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, hereinafter throughout designated as "The Contractor," of the first part, and HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, represented herein by the Honorable The Commissioner of Public Works, of the Province of Canada, hereinafter throughout designated as "The Commissioner," of the second part.

WHEREAS the Government of Canada, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the said Province, and of certain resolutions to that effect of the Legislature of the said Province, have now in the course of erection at the City of Ottawa, in the said Province, certain buildings for the use, occupation and accommodation of the Legislature of Canada, and of the officers and servants thereof; and which buildings are hereinafter throughout designated as "the Parliamentary Buildings;" and certain other buildings for the use and accommodation of the several public departments of Her Majesty's Civil and Militia Service of Canada, and of the officers and servants thereof, and which last mentioned buildings are hereinafter throughout designated as, "the Departmental Buildings." And Whereas the Contractor hath agreed to and with Her Majesty the Queen, for the heating and ventilation of the Parliamentary Buildings and of the Departmental Buildings, and to supply all proper and requisite material therefor, upon the terms and subject to the conditions, stipulations and agreements hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of sixty-one thousand, two hundred and eighty-five dollars, of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the Contractor, his executors, administrators and assigns, by Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in manner hereinafter mentioned, he, the Contractor, doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenant, promise and agree to and with Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, in the manner following, that is to say:

1. He, the Contractor shall well, truly and faithfully build, erect, construct, complete, fit up and finish in the best and most workmanlike manner in every respect, and of the best materials of their several kinds, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and without any noise in the working thereof when in actual operation, the necessary furnaces, flues, boilers, tubes, valves, cocks and all and every other the machinery, apparatus and effects necessary and requisite in, about, and for the purpose of heating and ventilating the Parliamentary Buildings, and the Departmental Buildings, (other than and excepting the brick work and masonry thereof, and the bricks, masons' materials for the same, and all such materials and labor necessary for setting the boilers and furnaces,) according to the plans and specifications thereof, respectively, and which plans and specifications are signed by the Contractor and by the Commissioner, and the plans whereof so signed are deposited of record in the Department of Public Works, and the specifications whereof so signed are hereto annexed, marked A, and which said paper A is to be construed and read as part hercof, and as embodied in and forming part of this contract.

2. The Contractor shall and will preparatory to, or in course of erection of the work embraced in this contract, find and supply at his own cost and charges, all furnaces, boilers, tubes, valves, cocks, gauges and all metal therefor, and also all necessary and proper scaffoldings and materials, tools, implements and plant of whatsoever kind or description, (other than the brick work and masonry, and materials and labor for the same as aforesaid,) for the erection, construction, and completion of the said apparatus, and of the heating and ventilation of the buildings respectively and of every part thereof, and shall also find samples or specimens of the same respectively, as the Architects or officer in charge may require; and further that all materials of the said work are to be unexceptionable in quality, and shall, before being used, be inspected and approved by the Commissioner or the Architects, or officer in charge of the buildings respectively, and that any materials disapproved of, and rejected by the said Architects or the officer in charge, shall not be used in the works, and if not removed by the Contractor, when directed by the Architects,

or officer in charge, as aforesaid, then the same shall be removed by the Architects or officer in charge, as aforesaid, to such place as they may deem proper, at the cost and charge and risk of the Contractor; but any such inspection, and any approval of materials shall not in any wise subject or make liable Her Majesty to pay the Contractor for the said materials so approved, or any portion thereof, nor prevent the rejection afterwards of any portion thereof, which may prove, or turn out at any time before the final completion of this contract, to be unsound, or unfit or improper to be, or to have been, used in the work, nor shall such inspection be considered as a waiver of objection to the work, or any part thereof, on the account of unsoundness or imperfection of the material used. And that all boilers, valves, and gauges and other materials and appliances shall be provided by the Contractor, to the satisfaction and approval of such one of the members of the "Board of Steamboat Inspection," as shall be agreed upon between the Contractor and the Commissioner.

3. The Contractor shall and will perform and execute the said work under the superintendence of the Architects, or officer in charge, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and the Contractor shall commence and proceed with the same in such order, and with such rate of progress from time to time, as the Commissioner, or the Architects, or Officer in charge, may direct. And the same respectively shall be fully, thoroughly and entirely completed in their several particulars, and to the satisfaction in all respects of the Commissioner, and of the Architects, or Officer in charge thereof, on or before the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, time being of the essence of the contract; and further, that in failure of completion as aforesaid, at the period hereinbefore especially limited for the completion thereof, the Contractor shall forfeit all right, claim or demand to the money, or percentage hereinafter agreed to be retained by the Commissioner, and any and every part thereof, as also to any moneys whatever, which may be, at the time of the failure of the completion as aforesaid, due or owing to the Contractor; and that the Contractor shall also pay or cause to be paid to Her Majesty, as liquidated damages and not by way of fine or penalty, the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every week, and the fractional part of such sum for every part of a week for which the work within this contract, or any portion thereof, may remain incomplete, or for which the certificate of the Architects in charge of the completion of the said work, or any part thereof, may be withheld, and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands such sums as may become due as liquidated damages, from any sum of money then due or payable, or to fall or become due or payable thereafter to the Contractor. And further, that notwithstanding the superintendence of the Architects, or Officer in charge, and the necessity for the approval of the Commissioner or Architects or Officer in charge, of the materials, workmanship and work, and any approval or disapproval, the same shall not at any time relieve or discharge the Contractor from his liability to perform this contract according to the terms thereof, and in all respects in the most proper and efficient manner.

4. Every hall, lobby, corridor, passage, staircase, and place other than a room, throughout the Parliamentary Buildings and the Departmental Buildings respectively, is to be heated, and kept, (if so required,) at the temperature of seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit, and the Chambers of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly in the Parliamentary Buildings, and the Library, and all rooms, offices, water closets, lavatories and apartments of any nature whatever in the Parliamentary Buildings, and the Departmental Buildings, respectively, are to be heated and kept (if so required) at the temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and proper stop-cocks and registers shall be placed so as to regulate every department and section of the said buildings respectively.

5. And whereas the boiler, furnaces, flues, chimneys, and air ducts are to be erected by the Government, therefore, the Contractor is, and shall be, responsible for the convenience of the arrangements in the erection of the same respectively, for the said heating and ventilation of the buildings respectively, and for the security and efficiency of the work to be performed as aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving the machinery and apparatus of the Contractor herein, and all damage which may at any time, and from time to time, during the existence of this contract be done, or which may arise or happen, and from whatever cause to any portion of the works, included in the contracts respectively for the erection and construction of the buildings respectively, shall be rectified at the cost of the

Contractor, (party hereto of the first part,) and according to the original plans and designs thereof, as embraced in the said contracts respectively, and under the superintendance of the Architects, or Officers in charge of the buildings respectively, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

6. That whenever, and so often as it may be necessary for the Contractor to co-operate with the Contractors for the erection and building of the buildings respectively, or any or either of them, the Contractor shall diligently, and under the directions of the Architects or Officer in charge, perform all such works as shall be requisite and proper on the part of the Contractor herein for such co-operation, and for securing and placing in proper position, the machinery and apparatus necessary in and hereby contracted to be constructed and erected for the heating and ventilation of the aforesaid buildings respectively, in a proper and secure mode, and to prevent the possibility of any accident by fire therefrom, without any extra charge therefor, and shall be bound in all things to conform to the direction of the Commissioner, or the Architects or Officer in charge, touching such co-operation and work.

7. The care of the works, included under this contract, together with whatever machinery or apparatus appertains or belongs thereto, shall be entirely at the charge and risk of the Contractor, who shall be liable and responsible for any and all loss, damage, detriment and injury that may arise, or be sustained both on this contract and the building contracts respectively, in so far as they may be affected by the execution, or delay or neglect in the execution of the works of this contract during the progress of the works, and until the same shall be completed and certified as such, by the Architects or Officer in charge, and be received and taken by the Commissioner as complete; and the Contractor shall also repair, replace and amend any work, materials and apparatus, whether under this contract or the building contracts, (as to the latter, on the contingency of non-execution, or delay aforesaid, by the Contractor herein,) and that all percentage, drawbacks, reserves, deductions, or other funds retained by the Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty, shall, in the event of any such loss, damage, detriment or injury, be applied by the Commissioner, so far as may be necessary for the reconstruction, amendment, restoration and repairs of the work, materials, machinery or apparatus, provided that the Contractor shall not be liable, under this clause, in respect of any loss, damage, or detriment or injury which may arise to the works, machinery or apparatus comprised in, or contemplated by this contract, from the acts or neglect of the Contractors under the building contracts.

8. On failure of the Contractor to complete the works herein contracted for, at the period of time hereinbefore mentioned, the Contractor shall be liable for, and shall pay or cause to be paid to Her Majesty, all percentage, salaries, and wages which shall be or become due to the Architects, or Officer in charge, or subordinate person, or persons superintending the work on behalf of the Commissioner, from the period so hereinbefore named for the completion of the works, up to, and until the said works shall actually be completed and received; and the Commissioner may deduct and retain in his hands, out of the percentage hereinafter mentioned, or out of any moneys which may otherwise at any time become or fall due to the Contractor, all such sum and sums of money as shall have been so incurred, defrayed or expended by the Commissioner for such purpose, or the Commissioner may recover the same from the Contractor, in an action in the name of Her Majesty as moneys paid for, and on account of the Contractor.

9. If it shall at any time appear to the Commissioner that the establishment, or the rate of progress at, in, and upon the said work, embraced in this contract, or of any part thereof, or of any work or matter incident to the same, or in any way connected therewith, are not (having due reference to the sufficiently advanced state of the buildings themselves to enable the Contractor to proceed with the apparatus,) satisfactory, or such as to ensure the completion of the same within the time hereinbefore mentioned, or on failure, or breach by the Contractor, of any matter or thing herein contained, on the part of the Contractor to be done or performed, or if the Contractor shall at any time or times, neglect or refuse to carry on this contract, or any part of it, or to supply requisite and proper scaffoldings, tools, implements or plant and materials, or is unable to carry on the same, then, and in any of such cases, the Commissioner may forthwith, after having given three days' notice to the Contractor of his intention so to do, and without any process or suit at

law, or other legal proceeding of any kind whatever, or without its being necessary to place the Contractor *en demeure*, either absolutely take the work, or any part thereof, out of the hands of the Contractor, and relet the same without the necessity of previous advertisement, or employ additional workmen and provide materials, tools, implements and all other things requisite for the completion and performance of the Contract at the expense of the Contractor; and the Contractor shall, in either case, be liable for all damages and extra costs and expenditure, which may be incurred by reason thereof; and if such damages, extra costs and expenditure exceed in the whole the sum of sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, then Her Majesty may recover of, and from the Contractor, the balance or excess over and beyond the last mentioned sum, provided that the Contractor herein shall have the right to carry on the work of the contract at all times and periods, so that the same does not interfere with, or impede the Contractors or their officers, workmen or servants under the building contract.

10. If any overseer, mechanic or workman employed on or about the work or any portion thereof, be incompetent to perform the work or duties required of him, or give just cause of complaint, the Contractor shall immediately, upon the application of the Architects or Officer in charge, dismiss such person or persons forthwith from the works, and he shall not again be employed thereon, without the written consent of the Architects or Officer in charge; and should the Contractor continue to employ such overseer, mechanic or workman, the Contractor shall pay to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of twenty dollars, as liquidated damages, and not of fine and penalty, for each and every day during which such overseer, mechanic or workman shall be employed on the works, after such application for his dismissal as aforesaid, and the Commissioner shall have the same power of retaining such sums as may become due to Her Majesty under this clause, or of enforcing payment thereof, as are given and expressed in the eighth clause of this contract.

11. That the Contractor shall not in any way, directly or indirectly, sell, dispose of or relet, assign, transfer or sublet to any person or persons whomsoever, either entirely or partially, and jointly with himself or in any other manner or way howsoever, this contract or any part thereof, or any portion of the work embraced herein or to be performed hereunder, or which, without being distinctly and specially mentioned herein, may yet be rendered necessary for the full and proper completion of the contract.

11a. In all cases of defective description or delineation, in either the drawings herebefore referred to, or the specification hereunto annexed, the explanation and interpretation given by the Commissioner shall be received and shall be final, binding and conclusive upon the Contractor; and wherever neither the drawings, plans or specifications contain any notice of minor parts, the intention to include which is nevertheless clearly to be inferred, and which minor and detail parts are common, usual and proper in workmanship of this character, and which are obviously necessary to the due completion or stability of the work, all such works are to be found, provided and fixed by the Contractor and at his expense and cost, and are to be considered to be included in his contract, it being the intention of this contract that all such work of every kind as may be necessary for completely finishing the work proposed, in the best and most workmanlike manner, and for the rectification of any failure from whatever cause arising, and the well maintaining, sustaining and supporting the whole of the works, as well as any and whatever change, alteration and addition that may be made thereon, so that the whole may remain sound and firm, and that all such minor parts and details are implied in the plans, drawings and specifications, and in this contract, although the same are not therein and herein specifically expressed.

12. That if any change, alteration or addition, either in the position or details of the works embraced in this contract, or in any of the materials therefor, shall be required by the Commissioner, the Contractor will make such change, alteration or addition; and if such change, alteration or addition shall entail extra expense on the Contractor, either in labor or materials, the same shall be allowed to the Contractor; or should it be a saving to the Contractor in either labor or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of his contract, and in either case the amount is to be determined by the estimate made by the Commissioner, his Architects or Officer in charge; but no such change or alteration, whatever may be the extent or quality thereof, or at whatever time the same may be required to be made pending this contract, shall in any wise have the effect of suspending,

superseding, annulling or rescinding this contract, which shall continue to subsist, notwithstanding any such change, alteration or addition, and every such change, alteration or addition shall be performed and made by the Contractor, under and subject to the conditions, stipulations and covenants herein expressed, as if such change, alteration or addition had been expressed, and specified in the terms of this contract: and should the Contractor be required by the Commissioner to do any work or furnish any materials for which there is not any price specified in this contract, the same shall be paid for at the estimated value thereof of the Commissioner; but no change, alteration or addition as aforesaid whatever, and no extra work whatever, shall be done without the written authority of the Commissioner, given prior to the execution of the work, nor will any allowance or payment whatever be made for the same in case it should be done without authority. Provided that any such change shall not affect the proper working of the apparatus,—and if, in the opinion of the Contractor, such change will tend to affect the proper working of the apparatus, the Contractor shall give immediate notice thereof to the Commissioner.

13. That any notice, or other paper connected with this contract, which may be required or desirable on the part of Her Majesty, may be served on the Contractor, either at his usual domicile, or at his usual place of business, at the city of Ottawa, by being left at the post office; and any notice, or other paper so addressed and left at such post office, shall to all intents and purposes be considered legally served.

14. If any difference of opinion between the Contractor and the Architects, or Officer in charge, arise as to the construction to be put upon any part of the specifications or plans, the same shall be determined by the Commissioner alone, and such determination shall be final and conclusive, and binding upon the Contractor.

15. The Contractor is, and shall be responsible to Her Majesty for the due and efficient, and (when in actual operation,) the noiseless working of the machinery and apparatus herein mentioned, and for its capability in the heating and ventilation of the buildings respectively, for the period of ten years from the completion of this contract. Provided that, during such period of ten years, the Contractor shall have full liberty of access at all times to the buildings respectively, to test and observe the efficiency of the machinery and apparatus; and he is, and shall also be responsible to Her Majesty for all sum and sums of money as may be paid or expended by the Commissioner, or on behalf of Her Majesty, in the repairs, (reasonable wear and tear being allowed,) reconstruction, or amendment of the machinery or apparatus aforesaid, or otherwise arising from the insufficiency or inefficiency of the same for the purposes aforesaid. Provided that the Contractor shall have the nomination, approval and control (subject to the concurrent approval of the Commissioner,) of all engineers and servants employed in the regulation, management and direction of the said machinery and apparatus, and the heating and ventilation of the buildings respectively.

16. In the event of any difference or dispute between the Contractor and Architects, or Officer in charge, in respect to the performance by the Contractor of the duties required by this contract or connected therewith, the same shall be referred to the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works for his final arbitration and award, subject however to the approval thereof of the Commissioner.

And the Contractor and Her Majesty the Queen, do, and each of them doth hereby further mutually covenant, promise and agree, the one with the other of them, the Contractor for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, and Her Majesty for Herself, Her Heirs, and Successors, in manner following, that is to say:

1. Payment of any sums of money which may be made to the Contractor by Her Majesty under this contract, will be so made according to the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter twenty-eighth, section eighteen, and within ten days after an estimate of the Architects, or Officer in charge, shall have been received by the Commissioner, specifying the amount of work done during the month then ending; but nevertheless the Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty may withhold and retain from the Contractor thirty per cent. out of the estimates, until the perfect completion of the work, and the acceptance of the same by the Commissioner,—which thirty per cent. so withheld and retained, the Commissioner may continue to withhold, until the whole of the works shall have been tested for thirty months, from the date of the actual completion of the contract, and until the lapse of such period; and if at the expiration of the said thirty months, it

shall be found that the whole of the work and machinery and apparatus is perfect, sound and substantial, and that the system of heating and ventilation throughout the buildings respectively, is in successful operation, the Architects, or Officer in charge shall give his final certificate—Provided that the Commissioner may at any time, and from time to time, advance and pay to the Contractor any portion of the percentage hereinbefore mentioned, prior to the expiration of the period of thirty months aforesaid.

2. That the Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty, may make payments or advances on materials, implements or tools of any description, procured for the works, or used, or intended to be used about the same, in such cases and upon such terms and conditions as to the Commissioner may seem proper; and that whenever any advance or payment shall be made to the Contractor upon any tools, implements or materials of any description, the same, or such as upon which such advance or payment shall be made, shall thenceforward be vested in and held as collateral security by Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, for the due fulfilment by the Contractor of this contract: it being however well understood, that all such tools, implements or materials of any kind are to remain at the risk of the Contractor, who shall be responsible for the same, unless and until the same are, upon the completion of the contract, finally accepted as part of the work by the Commissioner; but the Contractor shall not exercise any act of ownership, or control whatever, over any tools, implements or materials, upon which any advance or payment has been so made, without the permission in writing of the Commissioner.

3. That in case the amount heretofore voted by the Parliament of Canada, for the construction and erection of the buildings respectively, be at any time expended, previously to the completion of the work embraced in this contract, the Contractor may or may not, at his option, on receipt of a notice in writing from the Commissioner of such expenditure having occurred, stop the work; but in such case, the Contractor shall not be entitled to any further payment for work done, or materials supplied after the service of such notice, unless and until the necessary funds shall be voted by Parliament; nor shall the Contractor have any claim for compensation, or damages, for the suspension of work accruing on such notice as aforesaid, or suspension of payment.

4. The buildings respectively are to have, and be provided by the Commissioner with double external doors, and with double external windows, throughout the same.

5. In this contract the words "Her Majesty," shall mean Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors.

The words "The Commissioner," shall mean the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada for the time being.

The words "The Contractor" shall mean Charles Garth, his heirs, executors, administrators and assignees.

The words "the buildings," shall mean the buildings and erections as designed by the Architects thereof; and under the designation of "the Parliamentary Buildings," contracted for by one Thomas McGreevy with Her Majesty the Queen, in a certain deed of covenant bearing date the seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the plans, specifications and documents thereto annexed, and also the buildings and erections as designed by the Architects thereof, and under the designation of "the Departmental Buildings," contracted for by Messieurs Jones, Haycock and Company with Her Majesty the Queen in a certain deed of covenant, bearing date the seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the plans, specifications and documents thereunto annexed; and the words "the Parliamentary Buildings," and "the Departmental Buildings," shall mean the buildings respectively, in the deeds of covenant firstly and secondly above mentioned; and the words "building contracts," shall mean the said deeds of covenant respectively above mentioned.

"The words "Architects" or "Architects in charge," shall, in so far as regards "the Parliamentary Buildings," mean Messieurs Fuller & Jones, of the city of Ottawa, Architects, or such other person or persons as may be appointed by the Commissioner to act as the Architects in the room and stead of the said Messieurs Fuller & Jones; and shall, in so far as regards "the Departmental Buildings," mean Messieurs Stent & Laver, of the city of Ottawa, Architects, or such other person or persons as may be appointed by the Commissioner, to act as the Architects, in the room and stead of the said Messieurs Stent & Laver.

The words "Officer in charge," shall mean the Clerk of Works, or such other Officer or person as may be by note in writing to the Contractor, mentioned as the Officer in charge.

The construction of the words given in this clause, shall not control any more extended construction which may be given to any of such words throughout this contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said the Contractor hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, and the Honorable John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada, for the time being, acting herein on behalf of Her Majesty, hath set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed,)

CHARLES GARTH,
JOHN ROSE, Commissioner,
Public Works.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED, by Charles Garth and the Honorable John Rose,
In the presence of

(Signed,)

H. BERNARD, Chief Clerk,
Department Attorney General, U. C.

SPECIFICATION.

SCHEDULE A.

Referred to in the annexed deed, and embodied in and forming part thereof.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

"

CHARLES GARTH.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Witness,

(Signed),

H. BERNARD.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, C. W.—RIGHT AND LEFT HAND BLOCKS.—WARMING AND VENTILATING.

BOILER HOUSES.

Provide and fix four cornish boilers 20 feet long, 5 feet diameter, with inside furnaces and flues, 3 feet diameter. The outside, or shell of boilers, to be 5-16ths thick, the furnace and flue to be $\frac{3}{4}$ thick; the iron to be Thornacroft's BB best refined plates, the ends of the boilers to be $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, of the best Low Moor iron, one steam drum on each boiler, 2 feet diameter, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Each boiler will be provided with one lever safety valve, one lock up safety valve, one glass tube water gauge, three gauge cocks, one Ashcroft's, or other approved steam gauge, one syphon mercury gauge, one brass blow-off cock for cleaning out boilers, one 4 inch steam valve, one return water-check valve, one feed water-check valve, with the necessary cast iron steam and waste steam pipes; also, blow-off pipes for cleaning out boilers, wrought iron feed pipes from steam engines to boilers, and everything that the law regulating steam boilers on board of steamers requires.

The two steam engines will be of the best description of the horizontal kind, complete in every respect,—which engines will work two hydraulic force and lift pumps, of the best possible description, capable of throwing not less than 250 gallons of water per minute, into the tanks in the towers from the boiler houses. Two wrought-iron condensed water tanks, to hold 700 gallons, 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep, or if circular, of an equal capacity, with 2 inch wrought-iron feed pipes, from pumps of steam engines, and supply pipes to steam boilers.

Two inch wrought-iron rising mains from the steam engine pumps to the entrance of

the buildings nearest the boiler houses, to join the lead pipe, as provided for in the plumber's specification.

BASEMENTS.

Provide 12 inch diameter, galvanized iron pipes, fixed to convey the warmed air from the vaults to the flues, on the opposite sides of the corridors. In vaults, as shewn on plans, will be fitted up main steam pipes of iron, varying from 4 to 2 inch; these pipes are carried just under the level of the level of the basement floors; over these, in the same vaults, will be placed a sufficient number of steam coils, made of wrought iron, steam pipes averaging 1 inch diameter, capable of generating the required quantity of heat to warm all the rooms and corridors in the buildings.

All the rooms in the basements (marked on the original plans to be occupied,) will have steam pipes carried all round the inside of the external walls in the base or skirtings.

GROUND FLOORS.

- Provide and fix 100 registers for rooms.
- Provide and fix 15 registers for passages.
- Provide and fix 24 ventilators for passages.

FIRST FLOORS.

- Provide and fix 105 registers for rooms.
- Provide and fix 13 registers for passages.
- Provide and fix 26 ventilators for passages.

ATTICS.

Provide and fix four steam coils in ventilating shafts, with the necessary supply pipes from the boilers (for drawing off the vitiated air).

Provide and fix all other materials and labour that may be necessary for completely finishing the before-mentioned work, with the exception of all bricklayers', joiners', masons' and excavators' works, and all materials and labor required for setting the boilers, building boiler houses, warm air vaults, cold air and ventilating ducts and flues, chimneys, smoke flues, extracting shafts, drains and recesses in walls for steam pipes, warm air pipes, &c.; all the foregoing subject to general conditions as arranged in contract.

N. B.—The ventilators for the rooms are not included in this specification, being provided for in the Architects' specification.

(For details, see plans Nos. 1 to 16.)

Examined and approved.

(Signed,)

STENT & LAVER,
Architects.

November 6th, 1860.

(Signed,)

CHARLES GARTH, Steam Fitter.

"

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

"

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Witness,

H. BERNARD.

SPECIFICATION

FOR DEPARTMENTAL ARCHITECTS, OR CONTRACTORS.

All warm air and ventilating flues to be built perfectly smooth inside, and whitened, free from elbows and sharp angles of any kind, and to be of not less than the following dimensions. viz: }

WARM AIR FLUES.

Ground floors, rooms.....	9	x	14
Ground floors, corridors.....	9	x	18
First floors, rooms.....	6	x	18
First floors, corridors.....	6	x	18

REGISTER OPENINGS FOR DITTO.

Ground floors, rooms	9½ x	14½
Ground floors, corridors.....	12½ x	19½
First floors, rooms	8½ x	18½
First floors, corridors.....	8½ x	18½

VENTILATING FLUES.

Ground and first floors, rooms.....	5 x	14
Ground and first floors, corridors.....	5 x	18
Water closets, main flues.....	9 x	27
Or three flues.....	9 x	9

VENTILATOR OPENINGS.

Ground and first floors, rooms.....	6½ x	14½
Ground and first floors, corridors.....	6½ x	18½

All cold air ducts, warm air vaults and extracting shafts to be built smooth inside.
The warm air vaults and extracting shafts to be whitened inside.

SCHEDULE

OF PRICES FOR WARMING AND VENTILATION OF DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA.

	\$	cts.
Cornish steam-boilers, 20 feet long, 5 feet diameter, with 3 feet flues...each.....	1200	00
Horizontal steam-engines with pumps complete.....do.....	1000	00
4-inch cast-iron steam-pipes.....per foot....	1	00
2-inch wrought-iron do.....do.....	0	50
6-inch cast-iron do.....do.....	2	00
4-inch globe-valves.....each.....	30	00
4-inch check-valves.....do.....	30	00
Feed check-valves.....do.....	20	00
Alarm or glass water-gauges.....do.....	40	00
Brass gauge cocks.....do.....	4	00
Blow-off cocks, for boilers.....do.....	16	00
Ashcroft's Steam-gauges.....do.....	40	00
Syphon mercury-gauges.....do.....	10	00
4-inch stop steam valves.....do.....	30	00
Lever safety-valves.....do.....	20	00
Lock-up do. do.....do.....	30	00
Wrought-iron condensed water-tanks at 10 cents per lb. ....two.....	216	00
2-inch brass globe-valves.....each.....	10	00
2-inch stop-cocks.....do.....	10	00
Tinned galvanized-iron warm-air pipe.....per foot....	1	00
1-inch wrought steam-tube.....do.....	0	20
2-inch check-valves.....each.....	10	00
1-inch do. do.....do.....	4	00
1-inch globe do.....do.....	4	00
Tees, knees, branches, &c., assorted.....do.....	0	75
12 x 19 registers.....do.....	7	00
14 x 9 do.....do.....	5	00
18 x 8 do.....do.....	5	00
Foreman fitter.....per day....	3	00
Steam-fitters.....do.....	2	00
Labourers.....do.....	1	00

The foregoing scale of rates to be allowed in valuing for progress estimates, as well as

for alterations, additions, or works dispensed with, and also for extras. To be measured and calculated solely by the Architects or the Clerk of the Works.

Examined and approved.

(Signed,)

STENT & LAVER,
Architects.

November 6th, 1860.

(Signed,)

CHARLES GARTH, Steam-Fitter.

"

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

"

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Witness,

H. BERNARD.

SPECIFICATION.

PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, C. W.—WARMING AND VENTILATING.

BOILER HOUSE.

Provide and fix six cornish boilers 20 feet long, 5 feet in diameter, with inside furnaces and flues 3 feet diameter. The outside or shell of boilers to be five-sixteenths in. thick, the furnace and flue to be $\frac{1}{4}$ ths in. thick. The iron to be Thornycroft's B B best refined plates, the ends of boilers to be $\frac{1}{4}$ ths in. thick of the best Low Moor iron, one steam drum on each boiler 2 feet diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Each boiler will be provided with one lever safety-valve, one lock-up safety-valve, one glass tube water-gauge, three gauge-cocks, one Ashcroft's or other improved steam-gauge, one syphon mercury-gauge, one brass blow-off cock for cleaning out boilers, one 4-inch steam-valve, one returned-water check-valve, one feed-water check-valve, with the necessary cast-iron steam and waste steam-pipes; also, blow-off pipes for cleaning out boilers, wrought-iron feed-pipes, from steam engine to boilers, and everything that the law regulating steam-boilers on board of steamboats requires.

The steam engine will be of the best description of the horizontal kind, complete in every respect, which engine will work two hydraulic force and lift pumps, of the best possible description, capable of throwing not less than 250 gallons of water per minute to the tanks in the towers from the boiler-house.

One wrought-iron condensed water-tank, to hold 2000 gallons, say 14 feet long and 6 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, or if circular, of equal capacity, with 2-inch wrought-iron feed-pipe, from pump of steam engine, and supply-pipe to the steam-boilers, 2-inch wrought-iron raising-mains from the steam engine pump, to be furnished and laid under the basement floor, to join to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lead pipe that descends from the cisterns to the basement, as provided for in the plumber's specification.

BASEMENT.

Provide and fix 12-inch diameter galvanized and tinned iron pipes, fixed to convey the warmed air from the vaults to the flues on the opposite side of the corridor. In the vaults under the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, library, picture room (or gallery,) smoking-rooms, and all the rooms of the main building, will be fitted up main steam-pipes of iron, varying from 4 to 2 inches; these pipes are carried just under the level of the basement floor. Over these, in the same vaults, there will be placed a sufficient number of horizontal steam coils, made of wrought-iron steam-pipe, of an average diameter, capable of generating the required quantity of heat to warm all the rooms in the centre part of the building.

All the basement rooms (marked in the original plan to be occupied) will have steam-pipes carried all round the inside of the external walls on the base or skirting. The coils will be arranged in sections or nests, so that one portion of the building can be warmed without the other.

BASEMENT—70 Ventilators.

GROUND FLOOR.

Library.—Five large circular registers on the floor of the library, connected with the

vault underneath containing the steam coils, to convey up the warm air; sixteen ventilators on the walls, near the floor of room, to draw off the vitiated air.

Rooms round Library.—Ten registers for warm air, connected with vault under library containing the steam coils; eight ventilators on the walls, near the floor of the rooms. Eight small ventilators, for water-closets.

Smoking Rooms.—Four registers for warm air connected with vault, twelve ventilators, near the floor and ceilings.

Picture Gallery.—Five large registers for warm air, connected with vault. Four large ventilators, near the floor and ceiling.

Governor General's and Chaplain's room.—Six registers. Twelve ventilators.

Corridor between Picture Gallery and Library.—Two registers for warm air connected with vault. Four ventilators near the floor and ceiling.

Corridor round the Picture Gallery.—Two registers for warm air connected with vault. Four ventilators, near the floor and ceiling.

Two Reading Rooms and two Secretary Do.—Six registers for warm air. Eight ventilators, near the floor and ceiling.

Two Speaker's Entrances.—Two steam coils recessed in the walls, with cast iron screens in front. Four ventilators.

Two Speaker's Offices.—Two steam coils recessed in walls, with cast-iron screens in front. Four ventilators.

Two Dressing Rooms and Water Closet.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators near floor and ceiling. Two ventilators for water closets.

Two Reporters' Entrance Stairs.—Two steam coils and screens. Two registers for warm air.

Two Lavatories.—Two registers for warm air. Four ventilators near the floor and ceiling.

Two Water Closets and Urinal Rooms.—Two registers for warm air. Twelve small registers, for ventilation of closets and urinals. Four large ventilators for rooms.

Two Wardrobes.—Four registers for warm air. Four ventilators, near the floor and ceiling.

Two Messengers' Rooms.—Two registers for warm air. Four ventilators near floor and ceiling.

Legislative Assembly and Council.—Ornamental cast-iron perforated risers, for front of Members and Speaker's platforms, for the warm air from vault below. Perforated iron grating round the front of gallery, and along the back near the outside walls for ventilation. (See Plans.)

Corridors round Assembly and Council Rooms.—Twelve registers for warm air. Twenty ventilators near floor and ceiling.

Members' Lobby.—Four registers for warm air. Four large ventilators near floor and ceiling.

Public Hall.—Two large square registers, under the windows on each side of principal door. Four ventilators.

Two Public Stair Cases.—Three registers for warm air. Four ventilators.

Two Telegraph Offices.—Two registers for warm air. Four ventilators.

Two Post Offices.—Four registers for warm air. Eight ventilators.

Two Members' Entrances.—Two steam coils. Four ventilators.

Two Chief Clerks of House.—Four ventilators. Two registers for warm air.

LEFT WING.

One Dressing Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.

One Assistant Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.

One Messenger.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.

One Members' Entrance.—One steam coil. Two registers.

Two Committee Rooms.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.

Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.

Sergeant-at-Arms' Apartments.—Three steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.

Lavatory and Water Closets.—One coil and screen. Six ventilators.

Routine and Records.—One coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Journals.—One coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Junior Clerk.—One coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Extra Writers.—One coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Chief Office Clerk.—One coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Stationery.—One coil. Two ventilators.
Messengers.—One coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Corridor round Open Court.—Seven coils and screens. Six large ventilators.

RIGHT WING.

Dressing Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Assistant Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Junior Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Messengers.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Members' entrance.—One steam coil in vault. Two registers.
English Journal.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
French Journal.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Usher Black Rod Apartments.—Three steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.
Lavatory and Water Closets.—One steam coil and screen. Six ventilators.
French Translators' and Small Room.—Two steam coils and screens. Two ventilators each room.
Deputy Assistant Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Assistant Clerk and Messenger.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.
Stationery.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Council Conference Room.—Two steam coils and screens. Two ventilators.
Corridor round Open Court.—Seven steam coils and screens. Six large ventilators.

FIRST FLOOR.

RIGHT WING.

Messengers.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Conference Committee Room.—Two steam coils and screens. Two ventilators.
Law Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
English Translator.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Two Committee Rooms.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.
Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Lavatory and Water Closets.—One steam coil and screen. Six ventilators.
Usher Black Rod Apartments.—Three steam coils and screens. Six ventilators.
Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Four Committee Rooms.—Four steam coils and screens. Eight ventilators.
Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
End Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Corridors round Open Court.—Seven steam coils and screens. Six large ventilators.

LEFT WING.

English Translator.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Law Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Three French Translators.—Three steam coils and screens. Six ventilators.
Small Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Sergeant at Arms' Apartments.—Three steam coils and screens. Six ventilators.
Lavatory and Water Closets.—One steam coil and screen. Six ventilators.
Corner Committee Room.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
French Committee Chief Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
French Committee Assistant Clerk.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.
Three Committee Rooms.—Three steam coils and screens. Six ventilators.
Messenger.—One steam coil and screen. Two ventilators.

General Committee Room.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.
Corridor round Open Court.—Seven steam coils and screens. Six large ventilators.
Two Reporters' Rooms.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.
Two Lavatories and Water Closets.—Two steam coils and screens. Four ventilators.
Seven Rooms in Towers.—Seven steam coils and screens. Fourteen ventilators.

CENTRE COMPARTMENT.

GROUND FLOOR.

Private Bill Committee Room.—One register for warm air. Two ventilators.
Railway Committee Room.—Two registers for warm air. Four ventilators.
Chief Clerk of Committee.—One register for warm air. Two ventilators.
Retiring Room.—One register for warm air. Two ventilators.

FIRST FLOOR.

Contingent Committee Room.—One register for warm air. Two ventilators.
Four Committee Rooms.—Four registers for warm air. Eight ventilators.
English Translator.—One register for warm air. Two ventilators.
Corridor Centre Compartment.—Four warm air registers. Four large ventilators.

ATTIC.

Four large steam coils with iron casings, supply-pipes and valves, from boilers, to be placed in the ventilating towers.

Two steam coils complete in shafts, round the smoking rooms' chimneys. Two steam coils complete in shafts, round the right and left wing chimneys.

Provide and fix all other materials and labor that may be necessary for completely finishing the before-mentioned work, with the exception of all bricklayer's, mason's and joiner's work, and labor and materials for setting the boilers, building boiler houses, warm air vaults, cold air and ventilating ducts and flues, chimneys, smoke flues, extracting shafts, drains and recesses in walls for steam pipes, warm air pipes, &c. All the foregoing subject to general conditions as arranged in contract. The iron screens to be made according to the Architect's design.

Examined,

(Signed.)

FULLER & JONES,

Architects.

November 6th, 1860.

(Signed.)

CHARLES GARTH, Steam Fitter, &c.

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

"

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Witness,

H. BERNARD.

SCHEDULE

OF PRICES FOR WARMING AND VENTILATION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.
OTTAWA, C. W.

	\$	cts.
Cornish steam-boilers 20 feet long, 5 feet diameter, with 3 feet flue.....each.....	1200	00
Horizontal steam-engine, with pumps complete.....do.....	1000	00
Lever safety-valves.....do.....	20	00
Lock-up safety valves.....do.....	30	00
4-inch cast-iron steam-pipes.....per foot...	1	00
6-inch do do	2	00
4-inch globe valves.....each.....	30	00
4-inch check do	30	00
Feed do do	20	00
Alarm and glass water-gauges.....do.....	40	00
Wrought-iron condensed water-tank, at 10 cents per lb.....do.....	394	00

2-inch globe valves, (brass).....	each.....	10 00
2-inch wrought-iron pipe.....	per foot...	0 50
Syphon mercury-gauges.....	each.....	10 00
4-inch stop valves.....	do.....	30 00
2-inch stop cocks.....	do.....	10 00
Tinned galvanized iron warm-air pipe.....	per foot...	1 00
Blow-off cocks.....	each.....	16 00
Gauge-cocks.....	do.....	4 00
1-inch wrought-iron steam pipe.....	per foot...	0 20
2-inch check valves.....	each.....	10 00
1-inch do do	do.....	4 00
1-inch globe do	do.....	4 00
Tees, knees, branches, assorted.....	do.....	0 75
Foreman fitter.....	per day...	3 00
Steam-fitter.....	do.....	2 00
Labourers.....	do.....	1 00
Ashcroft's steam gauges.....	each.....	40 00
Perforated iron grating for risers of Members' and Speaker's platforms.....	per foot...	0 20
14 x 22-inch registers.....	each.....	10 00
36-inch round registers.....	do.....	20 00
14 x 9 do do	do.....	5 00
14-inch round do	do.....	5 00
12 x 19-inch do	do.....	7 00
84-inch long perforated screens, under windows of public hall.....	do.....	20 00
8 x 12-inch registers.....	do.....	4 00
14 x 6 do do	do.....	3 00
Perforated iron grating for gallery.....	per foot...	0 25

The foregoing scale of rates to be allowed in valuing for progress estimates, as well as for alterations, additions, or works dispensed with, and also for extras. To be measured and calculated solely by the Architects or the Clerk of Works.

Examined and approved,

FULLER & JONES,
Architects.

November 6th, 1860.

(Signed),

CHARLES GARTH, Steam-Fitter, &c.

"

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

"

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Witness,

H. BERNARD.

No. 43. COPY of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th December, 1860.

On a memorandum, dated 4th December, 1860, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, reporting that various important matters connected with the plans and rate of progress and the character of the works on the Public Buildings at Ottawa, have recently been brought under his consideration.

That the operations of the season being now nearly closed, it is thought a fitting time to make a full and comprehensive examination into the whole matter, as well touching the general character and progress of the works, the alterations which have been made, and any "extra work" which may have been performed; to regulate the mode in which future advances on the progress estimates shall be made, and also to report on the general management and supervision of the works; he therefore recommends that Mr. Page, the Chief Engineer of this department, be authorized, under the immediate authority of Your Excellency, to proceed to the spot and undertake the performance of the duty referred to, and that he have full authority to obtain from the Architects, Clerk of Works, and all others

such information and assistance as he may think necessary in the premises. The Committee advise that authority be issued to Mr. Page, in conformity with the foregoing recommendation.

Certified,

(Signed,) Wm. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 44.

QUEBEC, December 10th, 1860.

SIR,—The Government, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, has directed an enquiry to be made into matters connected with the Public Buildings, now in progress of construction at Ottawa, and entrusted to you the discharge of that duty.

A copy of the Order in Council to that effect is herewith enclosed, from which it will be seen, that your opinion of the general character and progress of the works is required, and your attention is directed to any alterations or changes that have been made in the plan of construction originally contemplated, especially where they have led to any increase or diminution of the hulk sum for which the completion of the respective buildings was undertaken.

In regard to works of this class, you are expected to adopt such measures as will satisfy yourself of the correctness of the quantities, and their absolute value.

Your opinion is also requested in regard to the expediency or otherwise of such changes as have been, from time to time, suggested by the Architects of the different buildings; you will also consider and advise as to the simplest mode and form of preparing the monthly progress estimates.

It is further expected that you will examine, as far as circumstances will admit, the various classes of materials used or prepared for the different buildings, and also the plans of the respective structures, with a view of giving your opinion of their stability. You will also ascertain whether more or less superintendence is required to conduct the works in a satisfactory manner during the ensuing season, and report fully on these and all such other matters connected with the buildings, or their management, as may, in the course of your examination and enquiries, seem necessary to put the Government in possession of full information on the subject.

You will be put in possession of the various communications that have been received and sent by the department in reference to the works: copies of the contracts and specifications will also be given to you. The general plans you will find in the office.

A letter on the subject of your visit to Ottawa has been addressed to the Architects of the different buildings and to the Clerk of works, (a copy of which is enclosed) in which they have each been directed to give you access to all plans, papers, and other documents, and give you such assistance and explanations as you may consider necessary in the premises.

For any explanation you may require, in regard to the works connected with the proposed system of warming and ventilation, you are referred to Mr. Carth of Montreal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. BRAUN, for Secretary.

JOHN PAGE, Esq., Chief Engineer,
Dept. of Public Works, Quebec.

No 45. REPORT BY JOHN PAGE, CHIEF-ENGINEER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, April 20th, 1861.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions handed to me in December last, (a copy of which precedes this report) relative to an examination of the works connected with the

Public Buildings in progress of construction at Ottawa, I immediately proceeded to that place, and took such preparatory steps for the discharge of the duty entrusted to me, as circumstances would admit.

It is, however, proper to state that the severity of the weather not only retarded the business, but forced me to apply to the Architects and Clerk of works for information, which, at a more favorable season, could have been personally obtained.

The information thus furnished was carefully checked where possible, and will be used in common with my own observations, without further acknowledgements, except in special cases.

It is believed, that before going into details, an outline of matters connected with the works from their commencement, will not be considered superfluous, as it will serve to explain many questions subsequently to be brought under notice.

The first direct action which appears to have been taken by the Department, was the issuing of a notice (dated 7th May, 1859) inviting Architects to compete in furnishing designs for the respective blocks of buildings, to be submitted by the first day of August following, and informing them that:

“ For the most approved sets of designs for Parliament buildings, £250 will be awarded as the first premium, and £100 as the second. For the Public Departments, £250 will be awarded as the first premium, and £100 as the second. The plans selected to become the property of the Commissioner of Public Works.

“ The above edifices are proposed to be built in a plain, substantial style of architecture; of coursed, hammer-dressed masonry, with neatly pointed joints, and cut-stone quoins, window-dressings and entablatures;—the materials being found in the vicinity of Ottawa; interior walls to be of brick work.

“ All information as to the sites of the buildings, their size, the number of rooms, &c., necessary to the preparation of the plans, can be obtained at the Office of the Department.”

Subject to this notice, 23 designs were received, 16 of which were for the Parliamentary buildings, and were submitted by 14 different competitors. The whole having been thoroughly examined, in regard to their adaptation and economy of construction, the successful competitors were as follows:

For the Parliament Buildings.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones	First Premium,
Messrs. Stent & Laver	Second “

For the Departmental Buildings.

Messrs. Stent & Laver	First Premium,
Messrs. Fuller & Jones	Second “

In September following, these gentlemen were instructed by the Department to make certain alterations in the plans submitted by them; and requested to have this done, and specifications of the works prepared, by the 15th of October.

On the 8th September, Public notice was given that tenders for the erection of the buildings would be received until the first day of November following; and that plans and specifications could be seen at Quebec, Ottawa, and Toronto, on and after the 15th October.

The time, however, was extended to the 15th day of November, when 21 tenders were received for the Parliament buildings, and 29 for the Departmental buildings; and on the 5th December, all the works connected with the former were awarded to Thomas McGreevy, Contractor, Quebec, at the bulk sum of \$348,500, and a contract was entered into with him on the 7th December, 1859, which stipulates that the works shall be immediately commenced and proceeded with in such a manner as to ensure their completion by the 1st day of July, 1862.

The works connected with the Departmental buildings were about the same time awarded to Messrs. Ralph Jones, Edward Haycock and Thomas C. Clarke; and a contract also entered into with them on the 7th December, 1859, at the bulk sum of \$278,810. The time of their completion limited to the 1st day of February, 1862.

In both cases, the contract embraces all the work represented on the plans and described in the specifications; including the fire-proofing of the basement and second floors of the different buildings.

The gentlemen who had been the successful competitors in furnishing the designs for the buildings were on the 2d December appointed to superintend their execution; viz: Messrs. Fuller & Jones were appointed Architects to the Parliament buildings, and Messrs. Stent & Laver Architects for the Departmental buildings, and, on the 12th of the same month, Mr. John Morris was appointed Clerk of Works.

Immediately after these arrangements were made, the contractors set about procuring the necessary materials, and the works were formally commenced on Tuesday, the 20th December, in presence of the municipal authorities of Ottawa, the Architects, Deputy Commissioner, and Clerk of Works, by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Public Works turning the first sod.

The site of the buildings is on an elevated point of land hitherto known as the "Barrack Hill," the south side of which, for a distance of 1750 feet, forms the north side of Wellington street, one of the principal streets of the city.

The land between the brow of the hill and this street is upwards of 20 acres in area, of irregular shape, and varying in width from 1050 feet at the centre, to 300 feet at the west end, where it is of less height, and bounded by private property. On the east is the outlet of the Rideau Canal, running in an oblique northerly direction, near the foot of the precipice which forms the eastern side of the hill.

The ground varies from 135 to 162 feet over the low water level of the Ottawa river, which flows in an easterly direction and forms several large deep bays at the foot of the steep and acclivous banks which constitute the north side of the (so called) hill.

This hill commands an uninterrupted view of the river, the Chaudiere Falls, the entire city and surrounding country for many miles. The buildings are placed on the highest and widest part of the land, and consist of three distinct blocks, and laid out so as to form three sides of a quadrangle, with an opening towards the south.

The Departmental buildings stand farthest toward the south, and are about 100 feet north of Wellington street, and 700 feet apart, each block being of a rectangular shape, one side of which fronts towards the south and the other towards the east and west sides of the quadrangle respectively. The eastern block is 319 feet long on the south front and 245 feet on the west; it also fronts towards the east or lower part of the city, and covers an area of 41,840 superficial feet.

The Western block is 277 feet long on the south front and 220 on the east, covering an area of 36,276 superficial feet.

The south, or main front of the Parliament building, is $471\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; and the width, from the front of the main tower to the rear part of the library, is 370 feet, covering an area of 82,886 superficial feet, thus making the whole space occupied by the building equal to 37-10 acres.

The Parliament buildings are situated in the centre, between the other two blocks, at a distance of about 600 feet north of the street, and 175 feet diagonally from the eastern, and 360 feet from the western block, leaving an interior space between the different buildings of 700 feet from east to west, and 500 feet from north to south.

The assumed height of the basement floor of the Parliament buildings is 150 feet over the ordinary summer water level of the Ottawa river. The eastern and western blocks of buildings being respectively 135 feet 3 inches, and 142 feet 3 inches over the same datum.

The difference of level will, however, be rendered less perceptible, and is likely to produce an agreeable effect rather than otherwise, when a properly graded roadway is formed from Wellington street upwards to the Parliament buildings, along the east and west side of the two other blocks; and the intermediate space will be formed into a series of terraces, each kept somewhat lower than the ground lines of the different buildings, but high enough to correspond with the grade of the roadway.

In determining the height of the finished surface of the ground in the vicinity of the different buildings, due regard was had, not only to their respective levels, but also to the natural surface of the ground, in order to avoid all unnecessary excavation, or additional walling and embankment.

Keeping these objects in view, it was decided that the level of the ground at the centre of the main tower of the Parliament House should be assumed as the finished surface of the ground around it.

But there being considerable inclination towards the east, at the place where the other buildings were to stand, it was deemed prudent to sink the site of the western block; and to raise the basement floor of the eastern block about 3 feet 9 inches, or to the relative levels above stated.

From the general appearance of the hill before the works of excavation were commenced, it was believed that a suitable rock foundation for the structures would be obtained at a moderate depth below the natural surface. But on breaking ground the rock was found to be exceedingly irregular, having generally a considerable dip towards the south and east, which, together with the sudden disappearance at places of parts, and not unfrequently the whole of the upper strata, and the faults and fissures which occurred at others, rendered it necessary to excavate to a much greater depth, to obtain a proper foundation, than was originally contemplated.

This, together with the works connected with sewerage and the heating and ventilation of the buildings, have caused a larger outlay, both for excavation and masonry, than under ordinary circumstances would have been required.

In order to furnish the information called for with as little repetition as possible, it is proposed to review the different works and matters connected with them in the following order, viz :

1st. Works connected with the system of heating and ventilation, adopted for the several buildings.

2nd. Drainage and sewerage.

3rd. Progress of works of Parliament buildings; changes authorized and recommended, &c.

4th. Progress of Works of Departmental buildings; changes authorized and recommended, &c.

5th. Water and gas supply, bells, speaking tubes, &c.

6th. Superintendence, &c., &c.

1ST. HEATING AND VENTILATION.

It will readily be seen, from what has been said in reference to the extent of the different buildings, that no ordinary system of heating and ventilation was applicable to them. This having been foreseen at an early stage of the arrangements, but not provided for in the plans, information was publicly sought from persons practically acquainted with such matters, by a notice dated 14th November, 1859, to the following effect, viz :

That "Tenders would be received until noon of Friday, the 30th December next, from such competent plumbers and mechanics as are prepared and disposed to undertake the heating and ventilation of the Parliament and Departmental buildings at Ottawa."

The tenders to state a bulk sum for which the contractor is willing to supply all the materials, and construct, erect, and put in successful operation all the works, machinery, and appliances connected with the entire system of heating for each building. He is to state upon what system his tender is based, and submit a full specification, accompanied by detailed drawings of its application, and guarantee its perfect efficiency for ten years after it goes into operation, &c., &c.

Subject to this notice, nine tenders were received; and on the 28th January, 1860, the work was awarded to Charles Garth, steamfitter, Montreal, at the bulk sum of \$61,285, for the completion of the heating and ventilation connected with all the buildings.

The plan submitted by Mr. Garth was approved of as being the most likely to effect the desired object efficiently.

The system and works connected with it generally may be described for each of the different buildings, as follows :

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The heating is proposed to be effected by steam, conveyed in pipes from boilers situated under the central court applied to the Legislative Chambers, library, and rooms ad-

joining, on what is termed the "Vault System," and to the committee-rooms and other parts of the buildings on the "Coil System," or by direct radiation.

The "Vault System" may be described to be on the principle of having in all cases a duct of sufficient section of area for the introduction of an abundant supply of fresh air, situated immediately under a vault in which steam pipes are placed, to warm the air on its entering the vault from the duct through a perforated floor, and before it passes into the rooms proposed to be heated.

These ducts enter from all sides of the building; three of them pass in a north and south direction, two of which are 9 feet in width for about 200 feet from the north end, the centre one being $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width for a distance of 285 feet, each having a central division; from these points the widths are diminished to $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet respectively.

Each of these ducts has a separate outlet at the brow of the hill, or at about 75 feet north of the exterior walls of the library. At their south ends all the three are to converge into one (at 40 or 50 feet south of the main towers), which is to be further extended, and to terminate in an ornamental outlet in the Terrace wall.

A duct also passes from east to west, connecting with the others in the main building; it is 4 feet in width inside of the angle towers, and 9 feet wide at the outer ends.

On the west, it runs out to the brow of the hill, and is to have an ornamental termination on the east side, at 100 feet, or more, from the buildings.

Under the centre of the library, a duct running in an east and west direction has also been formed, in case it should be found necessary at any future time to use a fan.

There are about 3600 lineal feet of these ducts, generally 2 feet 4 inches high, with sides built of dressed stone, and formed with a slight descent where they pass out of the building.

The excavation, masonry &c., connected with them, is estimated to cost \$56,000.

Boiler-house.—The floor of the boiler-house has been sunk about 11 feet below the contract line, which makes its whole height fully 22 feet. It is $74\frac{1}{2}$ by 68 feet inside, and occupies the entire space under the great central court. The inner face of the walls and main shaft for downward ventilation and the escape of smoke, situated on the north side of it, and a stairway on each side at the south end, are formed of dressed block lime-stone.

The roof or covering of it, having to correspond with the general level of the floors and other parts of the buildings, must necessarily be flat; it is therefore proposed to be formed of a heavy class of wrought-iron joists and trussed-built girders; the spaces between to be filled with concrete, in a manner somewhat similar to the contract fire-proof floors.

This, together with the excavation, masonry, and construction of the main extracting shaft, is estimated to cost \$27,500.

In the boiler-house are to be placed six cornish boilers, each 20 feet long and 5 feet diameter, furnished with a steam-drum, safety-valve, gauge-cocks, steam-valves, &c., also a steam-engine fitted up of sufficient power to work the necessary pumps, and throw 250 gallons of water per minute into the tanks placed in the towers. These latter are to be furnished under the contract for heating and ventilation; but the setting of the boilers, furnishing flue-pipes, boiler-fronts, &c., form an additional item of expense, the probable amount of which will be about \$5,700.

Warm air Vaults.—Situated over, and connected with the cold air ducts, as before stated, are to be formed under the corridors around the Legislative Chambers, and carried to and along, under the inside of the library.

They are to be of brick work, 9 feet in height, arched over on top, and will vary in width from 3 to 9 feet, their aggregate length being about 1260 feet.

Hot-air Flues.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches, sectional area, are to be formed in the walls adjoining the committee rooms, and such other parts of the buildings as are to be warmed on the "coil system." The total length of these flues will be about 4306 feet, exclusive of 90 feet of others of greater dimensions, for the larger steam-pipes.

The probable cost of these vaults and flues will be about \$10,250.

Foul-air Ducts.—For downward ventilation, are to be formed immediately below the floor, around both of the legislative chambers, library, and adjoining rooms. They are generally from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; their aggregate length is 1162 feet, the cost of which will be about \$4000.

Flues for Ventilation.—14 by 9 inches are to be formed in the walls of the different rooms. Their total length will be about 9964 lineal feet, but 5328 feet of flues 9 x 4½ inches are embraced in the builder's contract.

To increase the dimensions of these, and form the additional quantity required, will cost about \$3300.

Ventiducts in Roofs.—For upward ventilation, proposed to consist principally of earthenware or galvanized iron pipes, varying from 6 to 24 inches in diameter, and in some places of triangular shaped flues of an equally non-combustible material.

Their aggregate length will be about 4952 lineal feet, and their probable cost \$3400.

The construction of small ventilating shafts, descending flues from legislative chambers, and additional thickness of interior walls, rendered necessary by the increased dimensions and greater number of ventilating and hot air flues, is estimated to cost \$12,700.

And other works, not enumerated above, will cost about \$6,550.

Thus the estimated outlay for works connected with the heating and ventilation, not included in either of the contracts before referred to, amounts to \$130,000, to which should be added, at least 5 per cent. for contingencies, making the total \$136,500.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Arrangements have been made to heat both the blocks of buildings for the public offices on the vault system above referred to; the warm air being admitted by means of registers from flues carried up in the walls, leading from openings left in the arches of the vaults.

To the front rooms the warm air will enter all but directly, and to those in the rear it will be introduced from the vaults, through galvanized iron tubes placed obliquely.

The upper parts of the building are to be warmed from flues, carried to 18 inches over the floors of the respective rooms.

Cold-air Ducts.—Enter on all sides of the buildings. Those connected with the eastern block have three inlets on the west, two on the south, three on the east, and three on the north side. Those for western block are similarly situated, with the exception that there is one inlet less on the east side.

The ducts are generally 3½ feet wide, and fully 2½ feet high. Such portions of them as are in the interior of the buildings are built of dressed block limestone, but their extension outwards is to consist of a good class of rubble masonry, except for about 30 or 40 feet at their extreme ends, (see letters marked A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, hereunto appended).

On the south side, it is proposed to carry the ducts out to the front fence, and there finish their outlets with appropriate terminations. Those on the east and west sides of the respective buildings are to be carried out under the roadway, and terminate in the Terrace Wall within the quadrangle. On the north and east they are to extend out to the brow of the hill, and are with advantage constructed in the upper part of the excavation made for the drains.

The aggregate length of the ducts for the eastern block is about 3515 feet; and those for the western block 2179 feet; making a total of 5694 feet; which, including excavation and masonry, are estimated to cost \$78,000.

This expense might, however, be to some extent diminished, by forming two or more ducts into one, where they connect outside the buildings, and to which, in my opinion; there can be very little (if any) objection, provided that an equal sectional area be given for the ingress of air.

Boiler Houses.—The floors of the boiler houses have been sunk 11 feet below the footings of the basement walls. The space occupied by the one for the eastern block is 1956 feet area; that for the western block 2256 feet area.

The inner face of the walls consists of dressed block limestone, and the rear of rubble work. The roofs are proposed to be formed of trussed iron girders with intermediate rolled iron joists, and the spaces between them filled with concrete. These works are estimated to cost \$19,300.

In each boiler house, two Cornish boilers, each 20 feet long and 5 feet diameter, are to be fitted up with all necessary appendages and arrangements for their efficient use,

under the contract for heating and ventilation. The setting of the boilers, furnishing iron chimney pipes, together with an additional ventilating shaft, form a separate item, the probable amount of which will be, for both blocks of buildings, \$10,500.

The probable cost of the following items, before described, will be :

<i>For warm air Vaults,—4 feet wide and 9 feet high, length in eastern block 670, and western block 600 feet. Total 1270 feet</i>	\$16,000.00
<i>For hot air flues,—9½ by 9½ inches, 4,260 lineal feet, and ducts for ventilation 9,200 lineal feet. Total 13,460 feet (or fully 2½ miles), of which part is provided for in builder's contract. These flues, when built, are carefully coated with a chemical solution, in order to facilitate the passage of air.</i>	\$2,000.00
<i>Ventiducts in roofs, consisting of stoneware pipes, &c., length 7,100 feet, doors to air chambers, &c., &c.</i>	\$11,400.00
<i>Additional thickness of interior Walls, rendered necessary by increased number and dimensions of flues</i>	\$9,700.00

The aggregate cost of cold air ducts, boiler house, ventilating shaft, &c., together with the items above enumerated, will give a total of \$146,800.

No provision having been made for these works in the plans on which the building contracts were let, they necessarily come under the head of additional works.

Their extent, however, precludes the supposition that they could have been anticipated by contractors when submitting schedules of rates for ordinary charges, or "extra work."

Presuming this view to be correct, the classes of work referred to, have been estimated at their actual value, allowing in all cases the usual margin for the contractors' profits, (see letters marked B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, appended.)

Some of the objects proposed to be gained by the mode of carrying out the system of heating and ventilation adopted, may be stated as follows :

1st. The sinking of the floor of the boiler house fully 10 feet below the level of the basement floors, admits of the boilers being placed sufficiently low to allow off the condensed water from the steam pipes, returning to them without loss of temperature, or the necessity of pumping; and diminishing the probability of noise in the working of the system. But had the boilers been placed on the same level as the basement floors, the whole of the return water would have had to be collected in condensed water cisterns and pumped from them into the boilers, causing not only a loss of temperature and waste of water, but requiring more fuel and attendance, besides wear and tear of machinery.

2nd. By continuing the cold air ducts for a considerable distance under ground, the temperature of the air will be to some extent increased before reaching the place where it enters the warm air chambers, thereby diminishing the risk of accident to the steam pipes. From the ducts having inlets on all sides of the buildings, there is a probability of obtaining an abundant supply of fresh air at all times, from whatever quarter the wind blows; and which, it is believed by persons practically acquainted with the subject, will to a certain extent obviate the necessity of resorting to a fan.

3rd. By the arrangement of the radiating coils and steam pipes in a continuous chamber, in the top of which flues are formed, communicating directly with the various rooms and corridors proposed to be heated, a more certain and uniform supply of pure air, warmed to the temperature required, can be furnished, than could have been done either by forming a number of detached chambers, or by direct radiation; while at the same time it admits of a more effective system of ventilation being obtained, than if the radiators or coils were placed in a position where they would only warm, without changing the air of the rooms.

4th. The proposed continuous horizontal ventiducts through the attics, are intended to confine the vitiated air until it reaches the ventilating shafts or places of exit through the roof; experience having proven that if the foul air is allowed to diffuse itself under a cold roof, it has a tendency to condense as its temperature falls, and is as likely to return through the flues, as to escape through the openings left for that purpose, in the ventilating shafts.

It is proposed to ventilate the legislative chambers on both the "upper" and "lower"

systems; avoiding, if possible, the use of fans or machinery that would have any tendency to condense the air, or create unusual draughts in the buildings.

The first will be effected by leaving a sufficient number of openings in or near the ceilings, to allow the vitiated air to be drawn off towards the ventilating towers through ducts formed in the attics; to facilitate which, powerful steam coils are to be placed in each of the four towers provided for that purpose in the original plans, and embraced in the builders's contract.

To render the downward system efficient, perforated iron gratings are to be placed along the front and back parts of the galleries, connecting with flues in the walls in rear of the members' seats; and with horizontal ducts formed near the floor, which lead to the main extracting shaft, in which are placed cast iron flues to carry off the smoke from the boilers.

The heat of these smoke flues, it is believed, will create a downward draught sufficiently powerful to effect, in the way of ventilation, what was left undone by the upward system.

Those who have devoted much time and attention to this subject, although they differ in opinion as regards the actual results of downward ventilation, generally agree that in extremely cold weather very large rooms cannot be efficiently ventilated by the upward system alone, except at a greater sacrifice of fuel, and to the inconvenience of their occupants.

As the peculiar construction of the library does not admit of vertical flues being formed in the walls, it will therefore be ventilated principally on the downward system.

The committee rooms, and offices connected with the Parliament Buildings and the Departmental offices, are all to be ventilated on the upward system, by means of vertical flues carried up separately, and connected with the foul air tubes in the attics; each room having two valvular registers, one of which is a short distance over the floor, and the other near the ceiling, opposite the same flue.

It may further be said in reference to the mode of warming the legislative chambers, that the air, in passing out of the vaults, enters the rooms at various points along the walls and through fine perforated iron gratings arranged at the front and ends of the platforms on which are placed the speaker's chair and the members' seats.

The results anticipated from the system as a whole, being an equal distribution of heat throughout the building, and the avoidance of currents of air. This is expected from the heat being generated immediately under the place where it is required, instead of at such a distance as would render it necessary to force the air in by means of machinery.

In regard to the committee rooms and offices, departmental and otherwise, it may be said that in addition to the general mode of warming, each room is to be provided with a fire-place, so that those who prefer either of these modes, or even a stove, can be accommodated without the necessity of making any great alterations in the arrangements.

2ndly. SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Provision has only been made, in the specifications attached to the different contracts for glazed stone-ware drain-pipes, as follows:

Parliament buildings.	{	Pipe 12 inches diameter.....	100 yards.
		Do 9 do do	200 do.
		Do 6 do do	300 do.
		Do 4 do do	300 do.
		Junctions, &c.	
Departmental buildings.	{	Pipe 12 inches diameter.....	1000 feet.
		Do 6 do do	1000 do.

Thus it appears that nothing more was contemplated than a system of ordinary surface and branch drains.

This is also to be inferred from the fact that when the specifications were prepared, the actual sites of the buildings had not been determined.

I am therefore of opinion, that the construction of all sewers and drains, apart from

those specially referred to, must be classed under the head of additional work and be paid for at its actual value.

The ground forming the site of the buildings having a general declivity towards the south, the natural course of drainage lies in that direction, but unless a sewer were constructed along Wellington Street, no outlet could have been obtained for it. This was considered objectionable, inasmuch as a sewer made in any street of the city must of necessity be under the control of the Corporation. Moreover by giving the main sewers a southerly outfall, they would have had to pass under the respective buildings they are intended to drain, and have required branch connections of considerable length, while the height of ground on the north prevented their being carried in that direction.

In determining the position and direction of the principal sewers, the following objects appear to have been kept in view:

1st. The nearest available point of discharge, and to have the respective lines so arranged, that the upper part of the cut made for them could be used advantageously for the construction of "cold air ducts."

2nd. To place them in rear of the buildings, and as close as circumstances would permit, so as to collect the sewerage from the sinks, closets, &c. by short branch drains, and to sink them to the depth required to drain the boiler-houses, which as before stated, are from 10 to 11 feet below the line originally contemplated.

Parliament Buildings.—The extent and the peculiar arrangement of the plan of the Parliament buildings, rendering it inexpedient to attempt forming any system of branch drains that would converge to one point, it was decided to form two outlet sewers, one leading towards the east, and another towards the west, by which the respective sides of the buildings might be drained.

The former is intended, to connect (within a short distance of the edge of the cliff) with a sewer leading from the eastern block of the Departmental buildings. It is proposed to be formed of large sized glazed earthen-ware socket pipes, placed at the depth required to discharge the sewerage of the buildings only.

The probable cost of which will be about \$1500.

The sewer, on the west side is 396 feet long, from the boiler-house to the brow of the hill; it is 3 feet wide by 4½ feet in height, the top and bottom being arched, and the sides formed of dressed block limestone.

The excavation for it varied from 15 to 20 feet in depth, principally through rock lying in thick strata, which from the narrowness of the cut and nature of the rock, rendered the work expensive.

It is proposed to continue the sewer towards the river by means of a line of cast-iron pipe, 18 inches inside diameter, carried obliquely down the face of the bank and well imbedded in it; extending out into the current and deep water, and there anchored with the mouth in a down stream direction.

The probable cost of excavation and masonry, together with the extension leading into the river, will be about \$29,000, including that on the west side; the additional cost for drains will amount to \$30,500.

Departmental Buildings.—The sewers of both blocks commence at their respective boiler-houses, are sunk one foot below them, and are carried nearly parallel with the walls; curving gradually where necessary to diminish the extent of the various branches; thence following the shortest course through the lowest ground to the brink of the hill, where it is proposed to connect them with cast-iron pipes, arranged as before stated.

Eastern Block.—The sewer leading from this block will be about 402 feet long, 2½ feet wide and 4½ feet high; made with a dished bottom and arched top. The interior face, beds, and joints are of rough boucharded work; and a stink and vermin trap is formed near the boiler-house.

The depth of the cut made for it varies from 17 to 30 feet; and the width from 18 to 30 feet at top, and 13½ feet at bottom. With the exception of about 160 feet in length, and 4 feet in depth near the building, the whole of the excavation consisted of a hard class of limestone rock, extremely difficult to remove, not only from the nature of the material, but from the contracted space in which the operations had to be conducted. The cost of excavation, masonry, &c., will be about \$36,000.

Western Block.—The sewer connected with this block is about 370 feet long, of like dimensions and similar construction to that previously described. The cut made for it is about 22 feet wide on top, 14½ feet at bottom, and varying in depth from 23½ to 28½ feet. For 160 feet in length from the boiler-house, and 4½ in depth, the excavation consists of cemented clay and gravel; at all other places it was of the hardest description of limestone, of an irregular contorted formation, and laying in such thick, unshapely masses, as rendered its removal from a deep narrow cut exceedingly difficult and expensive. The cost of excavation, masonry, &c., is estimated at \$43,000.

The extent and purpose of the buildings now under consideration render the adoption of a thorough system of heating, ventilation, and drainage, a matter of no less importance than either their interior arrangement or external architectural effect.

But no adequate provision having been made in the contract for these indispensable works, a large and unavoidable outlay has become necessary for their proper and efficient accomplishment.

3rdly. PROGRESS OF WORKS CONNECTED WITH THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, &c.

The site of the buildings and assumed level of the finished surface of the ground around them having been fixed upon, preparations were at once made to excavate the foundations to the depth required by the contract plans. It was, however, found that at several places, the depth to the rock was greater than anticipated, and at others it was of so faulty a nature, that it could not be depended on for a foundation until several of the upper strata had been removed.

At the south corner of the east wing, the excavation, consisting of clay and boulders &c., was 16½ feet in depth; at the main tower 6½ feet; at the south corner of west wing, 6½ feet; at north corner of west wing, 3 feet 5 inches; and north corner of east wing, 5 feet; all below the level of the contract footings; and the library was 2 feet below the same level.

But from the depth required for the boiler house and air-ducts connected with the system of heating and ventilation, it was considered less expensive to build a greater height of foundation walls, than to lower the finished surface of the ground, as the latter would have necessitated a large quantity of expensive rock excavation. When the works were commenced, the ground was covered to the depth of from 2 to 3 feet with snow, which not only prevented the most advantageous places being selected for depositing materials, either arising from the excavation or intended for the buildings, but also the ground, having been frozen to a considerable depth before the snow fell, rendered many parts of the earth excavation as difficult and expensive as the ordinary class of rock.

Great difficulty was also at first experienced in obtaining a suitable class of building-stone; for although Barrack Hill and the surrounding country abounds in stone, the few important structures build of it led to a rather unfavorable opinion of its durability;—not excepting the range of locks at the outlet of the Rideau Canal or the bridge at the Chaudière Falls.

The neighborhood on every side was therefore searched for quarries; and several places were tried, which, after considerable outlay, had to be abandoned, either from the defective nature of the stone, or from a failure in the quantity.

For these reasons, the spring was far advanced before a decision could be arrived at in regard to the places where stone for exterior work could be obtained; while, from the extent of the works and comparative newness of the city, it was difficult to procure a sufficient number of skilled workmen.

The works of excavation, erection of work-shops, and the manufacture of plant and implements, were, however, proceeded with; brick yards were established, rubble stone for foundation delivered, and lumber purchased and deposited on the grounds.

The first masonry was laid on the 26th April, commencing at the east side of the main wall of the library; the foundation of which required a vast deal of labor to “step” and level, in consequence of the irregularity and dip of the rock.

In May, the foundations of the boiler-house, Legislative Council Chamber, and rooms adjoining were laid.

In *June*, the foundations of the main central tower and part of east wing were laid, and a quantity of Ohio sand-stone for exterior dressings was delivered.

In *July*, the walls previously founded were carried up, and a large quantity of stone-cutting done.

During the month of *August*, part of the west wing was raised several feet above the ground line, and the foundation of part of it was also commenced.

On Saturday, the 1st day of *September*, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the corner-stone in the pier, immediately under the north-east main angle pillar of the Legislative Council Chamber. During this month, the foundations of all parts of the buildings west of the central tower were proceeded with, the excavation of the main sewer completed, the building of it commenced, and a large quantity of stone cut.

In *October*, the greater part of the foundations were completed, the walls of the library continued, and the whole of the front walls were carried up to the plinth line. The main sewer was extended, and a temporary roof erected over the boiler-house, to admit of the boilers being made.

In *November*, the east and west walls and towers of both wings were carried up to the top of the plinth; the plinth and moulded string course set, all along the front and return walls; several of the inside brick walls were carried up, and some of the ground floor iron joists laid; the arches in main towers over the entrance were begun, and the front tracery windows of the central hall set.

The main sewer and cold air duct over it were proceeded with, and preparations were made to protect the walls from the effects of winter.

In *December*, the arches in the main tower were completed, the main sewer and cold air ducts over it were, for a time, carried on; and the excavation for air ducts running north and south was continued.

The building operations were generally, in the early part of this month, suspended, and the walls covered up.

The actual state of the works, at the time of my visit, may be briefly described as follows:—

The whole of the foundation walls, including those connected with ventilation, were completed. The front walls, eastern and western flank walls, were carried up to one foot over the ground floor line, or 11 feet over the finished ground line. The arches in the tower over the main entrance completed; and the front tracery windows of the central hall set. The main walls of the library were five feet over the ground line; several of the brick walls in the wings were up to the ground floor line. All other walls were levelled up to the basement, and, in some cases, up to the finished surface of the ground. The main sewer was extended for a distance of 250 feet from the central court, and the excavation for the whole completed.

The following is an abstract of the principal items of work done and materials delivered, from the commencement of the work up to the 1st *February* last:—

Excavation, earth, &c	c. yds.	33,568
Do rock	do.	17,217
Rubble stone delivered	do.	26,676
Masonry built	do.	14,542
Bricks delivered	n ^o .	1,122,700
Do laid	do.	507,965
Block limestone, delivered and dressed	c. ft.	56,000
Do laid	supl. ft.	34,000
Ohio and native sand-stone, delivered and cut, (part of which is laid)	cubic feet.	40,800
Lumber delivered	feet b. m.	745,000
Rolled iron joists and built girders	tons.	330
Nepean stone facing, delivered and prepared	supl. yards.	2,252

Other works have been executed, preparations made, and materials delivered, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate.

In a letter of instructions from the Department to the Architects, dated 12th Decem-

ber, 1859, informing them that a contract had been entered into for the works, &c., &c., it is stated that,

"In carrying out the plans and furnishing details, you are further instructed to make the following modifications and alterations, in conformity with the terms of the contract:"

"1st. To leave openings for doors in the basement walls of the rooms in the front part of the building, so as to give access and fit them for future use, should they be required; giving them light from without and fire places within."

"2nd. Convert portions of the basements into fuel-vaults, and make through passages large enough to take a cart or truck through."

"3rd. Open passages through walls of the parts of the plan marked no basement, as a means of access in laying gas and water pipe."

"4th. Remove the water-closets and urinals from side of principal entrance lobby to the adjoining rooms, and open loop-holes in solid walls to light them."

Subsequently, a notice dated 14th February, 1860, (of which the following is a copy) was sent to the Contractor by the Architects:—

ORDERS TO CONTRACTOR FOR EXTRAS.

"SIR,—You are hereby requested to excavate the ground for the various foundations down to the surface of the rock; and also the whole area of the central court, and all the trenches requisite for the cold air ducts, in connection with the warming apparatus: and leave openings for doors in the basement walls of the rooms in the front part of the buildings, so as to give access and fit them for future use, should they be required; giving them light also from without and fire-places within, as shewn on the working drawings."

(Signed,)

FULLER & JONES,
Architects for Parliament Buildings.

The additional depth of excavation in earth and rock for the foundations (to which the above order refers), and consequent increased quantity of masonry below the contract line, together with the extra filling from the same cause, will cost about \$46,000.

By the alterations directed to be made in the basement, 12 additional rooms were rendered available, the largest of which is 484 feet area, and the smallest 216 feet; their total area being 3,664 superficial feet.

The spaces for fuel vaults underneath the Legislative Halls, &c., in the aggregate are 4,550 feet area; space under map room adjoining library (which might be used as a store room), 1,680 feet area; and space under library, 3,404 feet area.

For these rooms and vaults 34 additional sets of window dressings and windows were required; 22 doorways and 26 archways were formed.

The probable cost of which will be \$7,000.

To increase the space for the carriage approach to the grand entrance, and to improve the appearance of the Public Hall, the main tower was placed about nine feet further out from the front line of the building, than shewn on the contract plans. This, by rendering the tower a more prominent feature in the outline, adds greatly to the general effect.

Arnprior marble was also substituted for sandstone, for the shafts of the pillars at the main tower entrance. These changes are estimated to cost \$4,100.

Increasing the dimensions of the buttresses around the library, so as to present a greater resistance to the thrust of the roof, and substituting a tower over the corridor at entrance to library, for the chimneys and buttresses provided in contract. The cost of these alterations will be about \$5,450.

Substituting stone for brick in the external walls of the inner courts, and other small additional works not enumerated, will cost \$1,600.

When the contract plans and specifications were prepared, comparatively little was known of the nature or class of materials that could be obtained in the vicinity of the works for building purposes, except that there were several varieties of limestone, some of which were understood to be of a durable class, and others, when exposed, yielded rapidly to the influence of the weather.

It was, however, believed that if the best class were carefully selected for exterior work, there could be no doubt whatever of the durability of the structures.

The buildings were, therefore, let with the full understanding that they would be constructed of limestone, such as would be found in the locality; except the window and door dressings, &c., which were described in the specifications "to be executed with yellow sandstone from Perth, or the Cleveland stone, or any other stone of equal quality that may be approved."

But shortly after the works were commenced, it was ascertained that a light-colored sandstone could be obtained in the township of Nepean, within about ten miles of Ottawa.

The stone is of what is known as the "Potsdam sandstone" formation, of rich and varied tint, and of a durable class. It was highly recommended by the Architects and others, as being much superior to the dark colored limestone for face work in the style of architecture adopted for the buildings, and that its use would add more to their appearance than could be done in any other way for a much larger sum than the difference of cost between the two classes of stone.

On these representations, authority was given to substitute "Nepean" sandstone for limestone, for facing the exterior walls of buildings. The additional cost of which, at the rate stated in the *Order in Council*, will be about \$16,760. See Appendix C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, and C6.

The expenditure for works in progress and authorized, connected with the Parliament buildings, exclusive of those under contract, is as follows:

Works connected with heating and ventilation	\$136,000
Do do sewers and drains	30,500
Do do additional foundations	46,000
Do do alterations in basement	7,000
Do do tower and main entrance, &c.	4,100
Do do library,	5,450
Do do inner courts, &c.	1,600
Do do exterior facings of Walls.	16,760
Total	\$247,410

ALTERATIONS AND WORKS RECOMMENDED.

For durability and security against fire, it is recommended that iron roofs be substituted for those of timber provided by the contract; especially for the Legislative Chambers, corridors, and picture gallery, which are proposed to be lighted at night by means of a series of gas-burners, arranged in the attics, and reflected through ground-glass panels formed in the ceilings.

This mode of supplying light, although doubtless the least economical, will be by far the most agreeable that could, under any circumstances, be adopted.

But the heat generated by so many burners as will be necessary to effect the object in so confined a space, would, it is believed, prove destructive to a timber roof, no matter what precautions were adopted for its preservation. (See appendix D.)

The additional cost of iron roofs for the Legislative Chambers, picture-gallery, &c., over the contract, will be about \$16,000.

As fire can only be communicated from the inside of the buildings, it is proposed that only the ceilings of the committee-rooms, reporters' and south front rooms should be made fire-proof, by the use of light joists of rolled iron and of concrete, as provided for the floors.

The additional cost of which is estimated at \$9,000, and lining raking wooden ceilings, with sheet-iron, \$4,800; making for iron roofs and fire-proof ceilings, as above described, the sum of \$29,800.

To substitute iron for wood, in all the roofs of the buildings (dispensing with fire-proof ceilings), would cost about \$46,800.

The mode of lighting certain portions of the buildings from the roof having recently occupied the attention of the Architects, they propose, in cases where skylights are in a position likely to be endangered by snow or ice falling on them from a more elevated portion of the roof, to form a protection by means of a projecting arcade. This would, no doubt, prevent leakage, and considerably improve the appearance of the buildings; but

there is reason to fear that it would in certain courses of the wind, cause such snowdrifts to form, as would, more or less, obstruct the entrance of light.

The works connected with it, together with the construction of buttresses for the purpose of strengthening parts of east, north, and west walls, and alterations to some of the windows, would cost about \$8,000. (See appendix E.)

The ornamental wrought-iron cresting for the roof forms an additional item, which it is desirable should be authorized and the work at once commenced, so that it can be prepared in sufficient time to be placed before the slates are put on. Probable cost, \$20,000.

The carving of the wood cornices shewn on the drawings but not embraced in contract, for both the Legislative Chambers, will also be a work requiring considerable time, and should therefore be proceeded with as early as circumstances will admit. Cost, \$3,200.

A careful examination of the plans and model of the library, very justly gives a favorable impression of the general character of the structure and boldness of the design. But as the plans, both of it and the other buildings, have been long in possession of the department, it is deemed unnecessary to say more in reference to either than will serve to draw attention to questions affecting their stability.

Under this head has already been mentioned the strengthening of the interior walls; buttresses of the inner courts, and for the east, north, and west exterior walls; iron roofing, &c., of the buildings; and the strengthening of buttresses around library.

In further reference to the latter, it may be said that although the vertical walls of the structure, strengthened by the outside buttresses, are, theoretically, more than sufficient to resist the thrust of the arched roof over them, it would, nevertheless, in my opinion, be judicious to allow, practically, a still greater margin. It is therefore recommended that the walls of the library be increased six inches in thickness throughout, and that the outside buttresses be also made six inches thicker than previously authorized. The probable cost of which will be \$4,500.

On the drawings, the ribs of the arched roof of the library are represented as marble; but in the list of "*Questions and Answers*" appended to the specification, they are stated to be Ottawa limestone rubbed: a change made, no doubt, from motives of economy.

But both the original intention and the change are evidently wrong, if the library is intended to be made perfectly fire-proof, as neither marble nor any other class of limestone is capable of resisting the action of fire; while their weight is greater than many varieties of sandstone well adapted for the purpose.

It would, at all events, be judicious to select stone of the least specific gravity and greatest cohesiveness, whatever might be its color or texture, and, if need be, expend a moderate sum in the encaustic illumination of the ribs; which it is believed, would have as fine an architectural effect as could be produced by any marble, however highly polished.

In regard to the buildings, it is believed that the hollow space between the interior bricklining and walls of the six angle towers on the front and returns, should be omitted, especially at their connections with the inside division walls.

It would also be well to add another tier of wrought-iron chain-bond, to the central tower, immediately over the main entrance arches.

By the contract, the pillars, piers, caps, bases, plinths, and arch moulds in the Legislative Chambers "are to be executed with Arnprior marble or other marble of approved quality. The pillars and piers to be of the dark color; the caps, bases, and strings of white marble. The arch mouldings and circles in spandrels also to be of white and grey marble, in about equal quantities. The piers under bases of pillars to be of solid block, dark colored marble." The architects, however, state, that although Arnprior marble is specified, and a specimen of it was shewn to contractors as a guide when tendering, they find "its dark color is unsuited for the work, except in small quantities."

They have recently obtained specimens of marble from Kingston, Belleville, and Grenville, the cost of which, respectively, would be about \$2.50, \$1.40, and \$1.30 per cubic foot; that of Arnprior being \$1.50.

They have not been authorized to incur any expense in searching for or opening quarries, or in obtaining information about other native materials.

They therefore suggest "the appointment of a special commission or otherwise, to ascertain what the resources of Canada are, in all materials suitable for building purposes."

“and, where found of an appropriate quality, they should be used irrespective of the extra cost. These buildings would then most appropriately form the Provincial Mineral Museum.”

“The foregoing remarks apply equally to the woods to be used in the joinery. Some rooms should be finished in maple, some in oak; others in walnut, cherry, white wood, pine, &c., and not all of one kind, as per contract.”

It is, however, believed that the introduction of such a variety of materials, both as regards their class and color, in the execution of a building destined for such dignified service, whilst it might gratify the curious, would decidedly be at variance with all principles of good taste, and could scarcely be tolerated either by the Government or the public.

An opinion regarding both the locality and class of the various marbles, can readily be obtained from Sir William Logan, whose willingness to impart every information as to the Geological formation of the Province is equal to his eminent qualifications to supply it.

The nature and varieties of native woods are so commonly known that no special enquiry would seem to be needed upon the subject.

It is believed that the price for marble, for which provision is made in the contract, should be the maximum rate for all that is used in the buildings; although it may be desirable in some cases, for the sake of a rich color, to obtain it from a different place.

The specification provides that the joiner's work shall be of pine prepared for staining and varnishing, but in some cases oak is specified, which might have been judiciously used to a much greater extent in buildings of this class.

There does not appear, however, sufficient reason to make any change in the class of wood; except that the finishing of the Governor General's rooms might very appropriately be of oak; the Executive Council rooms of maple; the wardrobes of red cedar; and the smoking rooms of white wood.

For the ordinary rooms no change is necessary; while for the more important parts such as the Legislative Chambers, corridors and picture gallery, a pine finish is sufficient; as the effect of richness can be obtained better, and perhaps cheaper, by “encaustic colored illumination” heightened by a limited quantity of gilding, than could be done in any other way.

4th. PROGRESS OF WORKS CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, &c.

The position and relative height of the ground floors of the different buildings having been determined, the works were immediately commenced. But before much progress had been made, it was found that the site of the *eastern block* was on a rock of a still more faulty nature; and, at the east corner, at a greater depth below the surface, than described for the Parliament buildings.

This rendered it necessary to excavate an average depth of about 9 feet below the line of the contract footings, to obtain a proper foundation; which, together with cutting “steps,” levelling the rock, and building up large fissures therein, caused considerable additional outlay.

The first masonry of this block was laid on the 2nd April, and from that time until the end of the season, building operations were uninterruptedly continued.

At the time of my visit the state of the works was as follows: all the walls of the basement story were completed, and those of the ground floor story were up to the arches of the windows; except a part from the centre doorway to the south-east angle, and a part of the outside rear wall.

The main angle tower was carried up to the spring line of the upper floor windows; ground floor iron joists laid; cold air ducts through the interior built; and about two-thirds of the hot air vaults all but completed.

All the stone was cut for the window and door dressings of the ground floor story, and a considerable quantity for the upper story.

The principal part of the face stone was prepared, and a large quantity of all classes of materials delivered; the excavation for the main drain was also completed.

The site of the *western block* having been lowered to bring it near the level of the eastern one, necessitated a large quantity of additional excavation, principally through rock

of an exceedingly hard nature, lying in such irregular and distorted masses as rendered it extremely difficult to remove.

The great dip of the stata also made it necessary to cut steps for the greater part of the space occupied by the walls.

This retarded the works so much, that it was the 26th July before the masonry was commenced.

In January last the state of the works was as follows : the greater part of the excavation, both for the foundation of the building and the main drain, was completed ; the masonry of the basement of south and west fronts was levelled up to the base course ; the north-west angle projections were carried up to the arches of the ground floor windows ; part of the cold air ducts and hot air vaults were built in the west returns of the south wing ; and the boiler-house was built to the plinth line of the rear walls of the buildings.

A considerable quantity of stone was cut for the ground floor door and window dressings, &c., and a large quantity of all classes of building materials delivered.

The remarks previously made, in regard to the difficulty of procuring materials and workmen, are equally applicable to these buildings.

The following is an abstract of the principal items of work done and materials delivered for both blocks, up to the 1st February, 1861 :—

Excavation, earth, &c.....c. yards.....	27,836
Do rock..... do.....	29,244
Rubble-stone delivered..... do.....	26,750
Masonry laid..... do.....	18,210
Bricks delivered..... n ^o	1,096,000
Do laid..... do.....	1,045,000
Block limestone prepared and delivered, cubic and superficial feet.....	59,400
Block limestone laid, cubic superficial feet.....	24,000
Ohio and native sand-stone, feet delivered, prepared, and partly laid.....	40,000
Timber and lumber delivered, feet..... (b. m.)	1,450,000
Rolled iron joists delivered, tons, (of which 90 tons are laid).	305½
Nepean stone facing, delivered and prepared, superficial yards (one third of which is laid).....	8,700

Other preparations have been made for the delivery of materials and execution of the works, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate.

In a letter of instructions from the Department to the Architects (dated 10th December, 1859) it is stated that :

“ In carrying out these plans and furnishing detailed drawings, you are further instructed to make the following modifications and alterations, in conformity with the terms “ of the contract : ”

1st. “ To alter the arrangement of the right or eastern block, as shewn on the plans “ submitted for tender ; so that instead of the longer front and the Governor General’s “ entrance being on Wellington street, they shall be on the square, and the shorter face to “ front on Wellington street.”

2nd. “ To alter the position of the small tower of the right-hand block, and place it at “ the eastern end of Wellington street front.”

3rd. “ The small octagonal turret at the north-west angle of the south wing of the “ left-hand block, to be projected forward, in order to leave the room clear of walls, girders, “ &c.”

4th. “ Do away with the projection of photograph room, and provide a room for that “ purpose in the higher part of the roof of the left-hand block.”

5th. “ Leave openings into any of the enclosures of the basement of both blocks, “ when the foundation walls are of sufficient height to render these enclosures available as “ room for future use.”

On the 28th February, the Architects sent an order to the contractors, of which the following is a copy.

ORDER TO CONTRACTORS FOR EXTRAS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"You are hereby requested to continue the surface excavations under the suites of rooms of both blocks of Departmental buildings next Wellington street, to admit of future use of those portions of the basement; also to excavate trenches for all walls, piers, &c., of both blocks down to the solid rock, and to level the same: and also to excavate for boiler-houses and other works connected with the contract for heating and ventilation; continue the walls down to the rock in every case, and make doorways, windows, and fire-places to the suites of rooms in those portions of the basement above mentioned."

(Signed,) STENT & LAVER,
Architects for Departmental Buildings.

The alteration of the position and arrangement of the *eastern block*, above referred to, rendered several changes necessary to adapt the east end of the building to its new position.

These consisted principally in an extension of 40 feet, and the erection of a tower at its extremity; which, from reversing the position of the block, would otherwise have been placed next the Parliament buildings.

This end was designed to have been of a plain description of work; but when placed facing the lower part of the city, it was then considered of sufficient importance to warrant a change in its style and an improvement of its general appearance.

The number of windows was not increased, but an additional entrance was made in the tower. These works, together with the increased quantity of excavation, caused by placing the longest front of the building in a north and south direction, are estimated to cost \$16,820.

The additional depth of excavation in earth and rock for the foundations, and consequent increased quantity of masonry below the line of the contract footings, together with extra filling from the same cause, will cost: for

Eastern block.....	\$28,100
Western do.....	\$15,700
	<u>\$43,800</u>

Provision is only made in the contract for basement rooms in the two wings of each building; but by the alterations authorized in the foregoing "order," 24 additional rooms were made available in the basement of the eastern block, and 23 in that of the western block, the largest of which is 504, and the smallest 149 feet area.

The window dressings, windows, arches, doorways, smoke flues, additional chimney-shafts, &c., for these rooms, are estimated to cost: for the

Eastern block.....	\$3,700
Western do ..	3,200
	<u>\$6,900</u>

A continuous area is to be formed along the south front and rear of each building, to light the basement rooms; but it was considered better, on the east and west fronts, to make a separate octagonal area for each window.

The walls of these areas are carried up from the rock; they are faced with Nepean stone, and are to be coped with Ohio stone, and covered with suitable iron gratings along the south and west fronts. They are estimated to cost: for

Eastern Block.....	\$5,570
Western do ..	4,200
	<u>\$9,770</u>

Additional number of steps to entrance doors, including side walls to support them, with splayed coping, moulded and chamfered terminations to receive gas lamps, &c., will cost: for

Eastern block	\$1,210
Western do	1,100
	<u>\$2,310</u>

Increased height of *eastern block*, as indicated by levels on *block plan*, will cost \$2,370.

The contract provides that "all the stones used in the building, except otherwise described, are to be of blue limestone of the district, carefully selected." But, for the reasons previously stated, sandstone was substituted for the external facing of the walls. The estimated cost of which is: for

Eastern block	\$17,400
Western do	14,000
	\$31,400

The cost of works in progress and authorized, connected with the Departmental buildings, exclusive of those under contract, is as follows:—

Works connected with heating and ventilation.....	\$146,800
Do do drains and sewers.....	79,000
Do do additional depth of foundations	43,800
Do do alterations of basement.	6,900
Do do of east end of eastern block	16,820
Do do walls for areas	9,770
Do do additional steps, &c., &c.....	2,310
Do do do height of eastern block.....	2,370
Do do facing of exterior walls.	31,400
Total	\$339,170

To which is to be added 5 per cent. for past and future contingencies, making the amount..... \$356,128

ALTERATIONS AND WORKS RECOMMENDED.

To render the buildings fire-proof will require the same precautions for the attic floor as provided in the contract for the ground and second floors; otherwise, the substitution of iron for wood trusses in the roof.

If both were adopted, the structure would doubtless be still more durable and secure.

Iron trusses possess the double advantage over wood of lightness and durability; and although covering boards would be necessary, roofs of this class might still be considered fire-proof.

The Contractors offer to substitute iron for wood trusses, and to do all the work required in the alterations, for the sum of \$29,470 over the contract price.

It is, however, believed, that the object would be better accomplished by making the ceiling or attic floor of light joists of rolled iron and concrete, as provided for the other floors. The additional cost of which, for both blocks, is estimated at \$17,300.

The specification describes "the whole surface of the flats of the main roofs to be covered with felt, and laid on with tar and gravel in the most approved manner, &c."

This mode of covering any part of the roof of buildings of this class, appears to be decidedly objectionable. It is therefore proposed that lead or galvanized sheet-iron be substituted:

Milled lead, 6 lbs. to the superficial foot, would cost about.....	\$29,350
Galvanized sheet iron would cost.....	4,500

The plastering, painting, and finishing the additional rooms in the basements of both blocks, is estimated to cost \$4,310.

On comparing the contract plans with the statement prepared for the information of the Architects, in regard to the accommodation required for the Public Departments, there appears to be a deficiency of 7 rooms. The latter is, however, stated to fall short of the accommodation now required, by 9 rooms; so that there are in all 16 rooms, for which no provision has been made. (See Appendix F.)

To supply this deficiency, it is proposed to extend the north-east wing of the western block about 34 feet, by adding 17 feet on each side of the central projection. Both the

addition and projection to be carried up so as to present a similar appearance to the eastern block.

It is believed that by carrying out this plan, the number of rooms required could be provided at less expense than in any other way.

The probable cost would be \$27,000.

In addition to the alterations above referred to, the Architects recommend the following:—

1st. The erection of a tower at the end of the north wing of the eastern block, next the Parliament Buildings, as designed before the position of the buildings was changed.

They consider that this feature is required to preserve uniformity of style throughout the structure. This tower, like the rest, is to be provided with tanks for water supply.

It is estimated to cost (over the contract) about \$6,530.

2nd. To substitute British plate-glass for sheet-glass in the inside windows, and that the window-frames be fitted to receive inside blinds, including parting-heads, pulley-styles, &c.

Probable cost \$4,350.

By the contracts, the floors of all the buildings are to consist of boards fastened to strips embedded in the concrete between the iron joists; a space being left between the concrete and the underside of the boards.

This space, although necessary for the preservation of the flooring, would, in cases of fire, admit of a draught such as would tend to spread the flame.

To guard against all possibilities of this nature, and at the same time provide for durability, it would be well to consider the expediency of substituting cement floors throughout for those of boards.

The principal objection raised to floors of this class being coldness to the feet of their occupants, can be fully met by covering them with "*Patent Kamptulicon*."

This material is made of india-rubber and cork; it is slightly elastic, noiseless, and neither absorbs moisture, nor harbors dust. It is more durable than ordinary floor-cloth, and might be used with advantage in most of the offices, instead of carpets. But where there are hot air valves in the floors, it would be necessary to protect the *Kamptulicon* by ornamental brass rims.

To substitute cement floors throughout both blocks of the Public Offices, instead of boards as specified, would cost about..... \$10,300

Do do for corridors do 2,920

To use Ohio stone paving for corridors of both blocks, would cost \$17,490.

To substitute encaustic tile paving in entrance halls for cement flooring, as specified, would cost \$3,220.

The probable cost of cement floors for the Parliament Buildings would not exceed \$9,000.

5th. WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation of Ottawa, having contemplated the construction of water works for the City supply, it was anticipated that they would have been in operation by the time water service was required for the Public Buildings.

No effective measures have, however, been taken for the accomplishment of this object.

It is believed that the Government should at once adopt some means of supply wholly under its own control; and in this view of the case, the Architects of the Parliament Buildings were requested to give their opinion on the subject.

These gentlemen recommend pumping by steam from the Ottawa River into tanks placed in the basement of the Parliament buildings; from whence the water is to be raised into cisterns placed in the towers, by the engine provided under the contract for heating and ventilation.

The cisterns in the Departmental blocks being 16 feet lower than the receiving tanks, it is proposed to supply them by means of gravitation; the water to be subsequently forced into the towers, in a similar manner to that described for the Parliament buildings

The cost is estimated to be \$44,292. (See Appendix G.)

There is, however, reason to believe, that to construct works adequate to the required service on this plan, 30 per cent., at least, should be added to this estimate; making the amount, together with the constant expense of fuel, attendance, and future maintenance, decided objections to its adoption.

The obvious advantage of water over steam power in pumping, justifies me in recommending a careful examination of the locality, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of using the water of the Rideau Canal as a motive power in pumping from the Ottawa, for the supply of these buildings.

It is believed that even though a greater outlay was at first required, this plan would eventually prove the most economical that could be adopted.

From the limited information at my command, it seems that for the sum of \$75,000 an ample supply could be provided.

The question is, however, of so much importance, that it would be advisable for the Department to obtain the opinion and estimate of some person, who has made works of water supply his especial study.

Gas.—All the main and branch pipes required for the interior of the Parliament buildings are provided for in the contract, but the leading mains outside are not embraced.

The general mode of lighting and the position of the lights should, however, be determined, so that proper arrangements can be made either to build in the pipes, or make chases for them in the walls. The principal officers of both branches of the Legislature should therefore be invited to confer with this Department and the Architects on this subject.

No provision having been made in the contract for the Departmental buildings, either for gas pipes or fittings, arrangements should be made for supplying such as are required; but it is not considered that this mode of lighting is generally necessary in the various public offices.

Bells, &c.—It is also necessary to determine the general arrangement of bells and speaking tubes required for the different rooms and offices, so that chases can be made in the walls, and pipes laid for them in the concrete floors, as the works progress.

It is believed that the information required for this purpose can be best obtained from the Heads of the different Departments, by addressing them a circular, with a blank form containing the questions to be answered.

Until the extent of *gas* and *bell* service is properly defined, no correct estimate can be given of the probable cost. The amount assumed is \$12,000.

6th. SUPERINTENDENCE.

By their agreement with this Department, the Architects of the different buildings are to furnish the contractors with all detailed working drawings, and the necessary directions in carrying out the whole design. They are to superintend, and to be held professionally responsible for the proper and satisfactory execution of all the works; to make correct measurements and estimates of the different classes of work done and materials delivered, upon which payments are made to the contractors. They are to advise the Department regularly of the progress and state of the works under their charge.

For the efficient performance of these duties they are to be paid a commission of 5 per cent. on the builder's contract price.

There are four Clerks of works employed and paid by the Department, who are instructed to act under the orders of the Architects. Their duties are, to see that none but the best class of materials are used in the buildings, and that the workmanship throughout is well executed; also to keep correct memoranda and measurements of all works, and assist in making out the progress estimates.

Mr. John Morris, the Clerk of works first appointed, was, from his intimate acquaintance with the style of architecture of these buildings, placed in general charge under the Architects, and has continued to act in that capacity up to the present time.

But this system of joint authority, although having some advantages, is found to be in many respects objectionable.

It is, therefore, believed that it would be more satisfactory for each Clerk of works to receive his instructions directly from the Architects.

To admit of these Officers giving a closer attention to the execution of the works, it is necessary that they should be, to some extent, relieved from making out the details of measurements.

With that object in view, it is recommended that a person capable of measuring all classes of works, with a competent assistant, should be appointed.

The duties of the Measurer to extend to both the Parliament and Departmental buildings, and in each case keep separate details of the works, aided by the respective Clerks of works; both being held responsible for their accuracy.

The Assistant to make out fair copies of the estimates for transmission to the Department, and enter them in the books provided for that purpose. (See Appendix H.)

It may very properly be asked: Why is it necessary to make such an appointment, if it is understood by the agreement with the Architects, that they are to perform those duties?

The answer to this is: The Architects have not done so hitherto, and the likelihood of their attending to them in future is for this reason extremely doubtful.

There is, however, this excuse for them, viz: that about two-thirds of the whole work done has been additional to the contract; and on this, by the "Order in Council," they are to receive no commission.

It is believed that this system of management further requires a competent officer to visit the works at least once every month, and to examine the estimates fully on the spot.

Without some auxiliary supervision of this nature, it seems barely possible that this Department can be in a position to judge of the character of the works, or the judiciousness of the expenditure.

ABSTRACT

OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES, &C., SHEWING PROBABLE COST OF BUILDINGS.

Parliament Buildings.

Contract amount	\$348,500	
To which should be added:		
5 per cent., Architects' commission.		
3 do do Clerks of works and other salaries.		
10 do do for contingencies.....	62,730	
		\$411,230
Works in progress and authorized.....	247,410	
Do recommended by Architects, &c.,		
Iron roof, Legislative Chambers, and fire-proof ceiling, committee rooms, &c.....	29,800	
Construction of buttresses, east, north and west walls, and alteration of skylights.....	8,000	
Iron cresting for roof.....	20,000	
Carving wood cornice in Legislative chambers.....	3,200	
Strengthening walls of library.....	4,500	
		312,910

Departmental Buildings.

Contract amount.....	278,810	
Add 18 per cent. as above.....	50,185	
		328,995
Works in progress and authorized.....	356,128	
Do recommended by Architects, &c.,		
Fire-proof ceiling.....	17,300	
		373,428
Covering flats of roof with lead instead of felt, tar, &c.....	29,350	
Finishing basement rooms, &c.....	4,310	

Extension of N. wing of western block.....	27,000	
Erection of tower at N. end of west wing of eastern block.....	6,530	
Substitution of plate for sheet glass, inside windows, and fitting windows for inside blinds.....	4,350	
		71,540
<i>Heating and Ventilation.</i>		
Contract amount.....	61,285	
Additional cost of system adopted in wings of Parliament buildings	1,500	
		62,785
10 per cent. for contingencies.....	6,278	
		69,063
Water supply, probable cost.....		75,000
Gas fittings, bells, &c.....		12,000
		\$1,654,166

Having thus reviewed in detail the various matters referred to me by the "Order in Council" and letter of instructions which precede this report, I beg, in conclusion, to add the following remarks:—

1st. That the system of heating and ventilation adopted is on the most approved principles in use for large buildings on this continent, the carrying out of which has been, from the nature of the materials in which the principal works had to be executed, rendered exceedingly expensive; and the lowering the plane of the boiler-house floors, considered necessary to the perfect working of the system, has added largely to the cost, and has also greatly increased the outlay for drainage.

2nd. That the unforeseen and unfavorable character of the foundations, previously described, accounts for another large item of expense; but these facts also lead to the conclusion that it would have been judicious to have ascertained the nature and physical peculiarities of the site at an earlier period.

3rd. The works generally have been executed in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at moderate rates; so that although a very large proportion of them are not embraced in the contracts, the Government has received full value for all the outlay.

It is also considered proper to state that, in countries where buildings of the magnitude of those under consideration are comparatively numerous, experience shews that the cost of their construction is almost invariably largely in excess of the original estimates.

If this occurs in carrying out the designs of the most experienced Architects, in places where the nature and properties of all classes of materials, and every topographical feature of the country have been the subject of the minutest investigation, it can scarcely be expected that in a new country like this, the cost of the erection of public buildings, unique in point of size and importance, would be less liable to augmentation from unforeseen and unavoidable sources of extra expenditure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN PAGE,

Chief Engineer, Public Works.

No. 46.

APPENDIX TO MR. PAGE'S REPORT.

APPENDIX A1.

OTTAWA, 7th February, 1861.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—In the course of my examinations connected with the Public buildings here, attention has been directed, among other matters, to the construction of ducts for the introduction of cold air underneath the warm-air chambers in the different buildings.

A recent conversation with the Architects on this subject, has led to the accompanying letter being addressed to me by Messrs. Stent & Laver, which shows there are 1,900 lineal yards, or about a *mile and one-tenth* of these ducts connected with the Departmental buildings; and that if they are constructed throughout in the manner they have so far been done in the interior of the buildings, they will cost the sum of \$66,265; but by constructing those outside the building of a good class of rubblework instead of dressed stone, a saving of \$23,100 would be effected.

I need scarcely say, the saving of this amount on the Departmental buildings alone, is a matter well worthy of consideration; especially when it is borne in mind that the cost of heating and ventilation of all the buildings will not fall much short of, if it does not exceed \$300,000.

The amount will, however, be stated more correctly in the general report which I have been directed to prepare.

If, in my opinion, this proposed modification of the manner of constructing the ducts was likely to have any tendency to destroy the efficiency of the system of heating and ventilation adopted, the subject would not have been brought under the notice of the Department in this shape.

But believing the contrary to be the case, I have no hesitation in doing so, for the following reasons:—

1st. The Architects inform me that they were referred by the Department to Mr. Garth, of Montreal, in regard to the system of heating and ventilation, construction of air ducts, &c., and that the works connected therewith have been constructed as he required: a statement which there appears no reason to dispute. Nevertheless I feel called upon to say, that although every confidence may be placed in Mr. Garth's abilities and knowledge of matters directly appertaining to his own business, it may fairly be questioned, whether his acquaintance with masonry is sufficiently extensive to warrant his being considered an authority as regards the most economical class suited to any given purpose.

2nd. I am at a loss to know what arrangements have been made with Mr. Garth, viz., whether the Department, by the agreement made with him, are bound to construct air-ducts of such a class of workmanship and materials as he may choose to dictate; or whether they are to be made of such an area as required to admit a certain quantity of air only.

It will readily be seen that these two conditions differ widely from each other, and that the question whether any change can be made judiciously, depends in a great measure upon them.

Without entering into details, it may be said that although a smooth interior surface for the cold air ducts is desirable, it does not follow that ducts of a slightly larger sectional area, of a rougher description, would not admit an equal quantity of air; especially as they could at any time be rendered perfectly smooth by a coating of prepared cement, and still retain an area equal to those formed of dressed stone.

These remarks, taken in connection with the Architect's letter, are considered sufficient to show the necessity of furnishing me with a copy of the agreement, and also with a memorandum, if any, of any understanding arrived at, verbally or in writing, with Mr. Garth; otherwise that the decision of the Commissioner be communicated to me as early as possible. The urgency of the case will be evident, when the Department is informed that a large number of men are at present employed in preparing stone, with a view to building both sides and arches of all the ducts of dressed stone.

With a view to facilitate a decision, I will, by next mail, write to Mr. Garth on the subject, and am in hopes that his answer, together with that of the Department, will enable a satisfactory conclusion to be arrived at.

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

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

No. 47.

APPENDIX A2.

OTTAWA, February 6th, 1861.

To John Page, Esq., Chief Engineer,
Department of Public Works.

SIR,—In preparing the estimate of the various works connected with the heating and ventilation, and otherwise on the Departmental buildings, viz., continuation of the memorandums which we had the honor to submit to you on the 20th ult., there are a few points, referring to the cold air ducts, which we wish further to submit.

You are aware that a certain quantity is arranged within the building immediately under the warm air chambers, and to the same extent in lengths; another portion is arranged to be built separately, as shewn on the accompanying sketch for the eastern block, having terminations with shaft or otherwise, in approved positions in the grounds. Those on the south, in connection with the fence, and in the east and west respectively, in terrace walls and the side of the hill; a third and larger portion is proposed to be constructed in the space excavated for sewers, of which we enclose a sketch, with a view to economy, both in excavation and masonry, as stated in memorandums aforesaid.

A considerable quantity of these ducts within the buildings, and a portion of the separate external ducts near the buildings, are already completed; but no progress is made towards the building those proposed over the sewers, except that preparations are being made of materials for a portion of them.

We have, as directed by a letter from the Department dated 28th January last, conferred on several occasions with Mr. Garth, the contractor for heating and ventilation, as to the formation of warm-air chambers, warm-air and ventilating flues, cold-air ducts, and otherwise; the carrying out of which he considered necessary to the full development of his plans, and the satisfactory working of the system of heating and ventilation, proposed by him and adopted by the Department.

The material of which the cold-air ducts are built and proposed to be continued, is Trenton limestone; the size being about 3 feet wide, and 4 feet high; having solid cut-stone sides, and arched over with similar material; the paving of Nepean stone flagging. This description of work is required to form the duct with a smooth and even surface, to assist the passage of air and consequent ventilation, and, by being built in block-stone with close joints, to resist the tendency of damp from the outside, and the action of frost within.

We find the quantity required by the plans will be about 1900 yards in length, the probable cost of which, if throughout of a like class, will amount to sixty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars, (\$66,265) exclusive of excavation; and whilst we admit the desirability of adopting the mode of construction referred to within the buildings, and in the separate ducts externally, we are of opinion that a less costly mode of building may be adopted for this purpose to those proposed to be built within the area excavated for drains; excepting 30 to 40 feet in length from the mouth inwards, to protect against frost.

Our proposal is to construct them of good rubble masonry, arched over with the same description of material, and to have them carefully pointed with good mortar or cement; by which a saving of about (\$23,100) twenty-three thousand one hundred dollars would be effected, in comparison with the class of work of which those in the interior are constructed.

Should it be considered that the inequalities of the surface will retard the passage of air, and impede the successful working of the system, we are of opinion the number of ducts is fully equal to any demand likely to be made on them, even with the contingency; but if otherwise, the size may be increased in such a degree as to obtain the same supply, under the altered circumstances of their construction.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obdt. servts.,

(Signed),

STENT & LAVER.

No. 48

APPENDIX A3.

OTTAWA, 7th February, 1861.

Charles Garth, Esq., Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—On going over the estimates relating to works connected with heating and ventilation of the Public Buildings here, I find they amount to so large a sum, that it appears to me desirable to ascertain whether it is possible to diminish the expense, without detriment to the system adopted.

With that object in view, it has been suggested that a considerable saving would be effected by constructing the further extension of the cold-air ducts of a good class of rubble masonry.

I am therefore desirous of having your opinion on this question, before further action is taken, and beg to submit it for your consideration in order following, viz :

1st. What influence, if any, would it be likely to have on the system of heating and ventilation proposed, if the cold air ducts outside of the buildings were constructed of an ordinary good class of rubble masonry, the inequalities on the surface of which might be assumed at from one inch to one inch and a half in depth?

2nd. Would such a class of wall, in your opinion, be likely to retard the passage of air through the ducts; and if so, in what proportion to the area of the openings, and to what depth from the sides of the ducts?

3rd. If walls of this class were built, would the ducts require a greater sectional area; and if so, how much?

Lastly. Do you see or know of any objections to the ducts for the introduction of cold air being built of rubble masonry, instead of dressed stone; and if so, please to state them?

Your early reply to the foregoing, coupled with any suggestions you may see fit to make, will oblige

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Eng., Public Works.

P. S.—I have informed the Department of Public Works of this application having been made to you.

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE.

No. 49.

APPENDIX A4.

MONTREAL, 13th February, 1861.

John Page, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Public Works,
Ottawa, C. W.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor dated the 7th February, only came to hand this day, being detained, I suppose, by the snow storms.

I received a telegraph from Messrs. Fuller & Jones on the 6th instant, to know if the sides and arches of the cold-air ducts would answer, if built of ordinary rubble masonry; my answer was, "If well and smoothly built they will answer." I have just now received your telegraph, and have answered to the same effect. My reasons for agreeing to the proposed change are: in calculating for the area required, I allowed for something more than I absolutely wanted; and as the change from dressed stone to rubble masonry causes principally extra friction, I find that I have allowed sufficient for that: therefore in answer to No. 1 question: the difference in the *extra friction*, for which I find I have sufficient area to allow for it.

In answer to question No. 2: such walls will retard the passage of the air through the ducts, to the extent of about $\frac{1}{3}$ their total area. In answer to No. 3: such walls, built in cold-air ducts, would require a greater sectional area than if built of dressed stone, to the extent of an $\frac{1}{3}$ of their area.

The only objections that I have to rubble masonry instead of dressed stone for air-ducts, are: 1st, the extra friction; 2nd, the hoar frost which accumulates more or less in cold-air ducts, and adheres more to a rough than a smooth surface, thereby diminishing the area

of the ducts; 3rd, after a while the mortar falls from the joints in the rubble masonry, making the walls rougher, and consequently causing additional friction. This latter objection might be obviated by pointing the walls with cement instead of mortar.

As a general rule, there can be no objection to making the air-ducts large.

Therefore, should you adopt rubble masonry, it might be advisable (where you conveniently can) to increase the area of the ducts.

I will be prepared with the report and estimates that I promised you when in Ottawa, which I will give you when you come here. If you will let me know when you expect to be in Montreal, I will take care not to be absent. In the meantime I remain,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,)

CHARLES GARTH.

No. 50.

APPENDIX A5.

QUEBEC, 15th February, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to your communication of the 7th instant, relative to the construction of ducts for the introduction of cold air underneath the warm air chambers in the various public buildings at Ottawa; and enclosing a letter of Messrs. Stent & Laver on the subject: I am directed to furnish you with the enclosed copy of the Deputy Commissioner's report thereon, and to inform you that the Hon. the Commissioner approves of the same, and directs your attention to it.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

John Page, Esq., Chief Engr.
Public Works, Ottawa.

No. 51

APPENDIX A6.

12th February, 1861.

The Commissioner.

Copies of the contract were sent to the Architects and Clerk of Works last week, 5th February. Doubtless Mr. Page has one ere this. There is no stipulation in it as to the manner of finishing the masonry, and nothing further in regard to its character than the plans with the Architects will shew. I consider the Department free to adopt what class of masonry it chooses, provided the full free area of the ducts is preserved; and that it was the duty of the Architects to adopt the most economical class, consistent with the efficiency and durability of the work. The Chief Engineer should be instructed to give such directions to the Architects, in reference to the extent and mode of construction of these cold air ducts as, after obtaining the views of the Contractor for heating and ventilation, he may consider necessary, in regard to their efficiency and economy of construction, without disturbing the conditions of his contract.

(Signed,)

S. KEEFER.

No. 52.

APPENDIX A7.

OTTAWA, 13th February, 1861.

Messrs Stent & Laver, Architects.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, drawing attention to the extent of the cold-air ducts connected with the heating and ventilation of the Departmental Buildings, and plan of their construction, and suggesting a more economical mode of proceeding with their extension outside of the buildings,

I have the honor to inform you that after carefully considering the subject, I am of opinion that the plan of construction recommended in your letter could offer no obstruction to the passage of air through the ducts, but what can be fully met by a slight increase of their sectional area; and therefore request that you will at once take the necessary steps to stop all expenditure on works connected with the ducts, other than those required to carry out the mode of construction intimated in the letter above referred to.

That is to say, that the sides and arches of the ducts, where they extend much beyond the respective lines of the buildings, are to be formed of a good class of coursed rubble masonry (laid, if need be, in cement mortar, for 9 inches or a foot back from the face of the walls); except that the outer end of each for a distance of 30 feet, may consist of dressed stone, of a similar class to those used for such parts of the ducts as are in the interior of the building.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

No. 53.

APPENDIX A8.

OTTAWA, 13th February, 1861.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones.

GENTLEMEN,—The mode of constructing the ducts for the introduction of cold air to the Parliament Buildings having recently occupied my attention, I have the honor to inform you, that after carefully considering the subject, I am of opinion that if the ducts, where unconnected with the side walls of the buildings, were formed of a good class of rubble masonry, a considerable saving would be effected without injury to the works; and moreover that no obstruction would be presented to the passage of air through them, but what could be fully met by a slight increase of their sectional area.

I beg therefore to request that you will at once take the necessary steps to stop all expenditure on works connected with the ducts, other than those required to carry out the plan of construction intimated. That is to say, that the sides and arches of the ducts, where unconnected with the walls of the main buildings, or extending much beyond them, are to be formed of a good class of coursed rubble masonry (laid, if need be, in cement mortar, for 9 inches or a foot back from the face of the walls); except that the outer end of each duct, for a distance of 30 feet, may consist of dressed stone, of a similar class to those used for such parts of them as are already built.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

APPENDIX A9.

No. 54.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1861.

To John Page, Esquire,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that immediately upon the receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, we sent an order to the Contractor not to proceed with further preparations of picked face stones for the sides and arches of the ducts for cold air, and beg to enclose a copy of the Contractor's reply. You will perceive that he has 15,718 feet of ashlar, and 7,814 feet of arch-stones ready. This quantity has been prepared without instructions from us. We find that about 11,000 feet only will be required to complete the sides of the ducts, and 8100 feet for the arches. As the requisite quantity for the latter is so nearly complete, we presume that the arches will have to be finished with cut stone, but we shall await instructions from the Department before we give any further order.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

FULLER & JONES,
Architects.

No. 55.

APPENDIX A10.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects,
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE,
15th February, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your order of the 14th instant, requesting me "not to prepare any more cut stone either for sides or arches of ducts." In answer, I beg to inform you I have complied with your request, and herewith I send a memorandum of cut stone, ready to set in ducts on the opening of the works in the spring, viz., 15,718 feet of ashlar, and 7814 feet of arch; and I further beg to state that I have an agreement with parties for the whole quantity required, which I made some months past.

I have the honor to be,
Yours,

THOMAS MCGREEVY,
per Robert H. McGreevy.

No. 56.

APPENDIX B1.

MATILDA, 29th December, 1860.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—Having deemed it expedient to deviate in some respects from the course intimated by the Department, in reference to matters connected with the Public Buildings at Ottawa, it is proper to state that in doing so I have been guided by circumstances which appeared to me could be best met by endeavoring to obtain information directly through the Architects and local officers, keeping the responsibility of measurements, details, &c., upon them,—at least in the first instance.

Believing that the object of my visit would be best promoted by this course, I addressed a letter to the Architects of the different buildings, a copy of which is hereunto appended along with the reply of both parties.

From the letters it will be seen that some of the details are in course of preparation, and I have reason to believe that such others will be furnished as will, together with a thorough examination of the works, &c., enable me to place the various questions in a more satisfactory position before the Department.

I beg, however, to draw the Honorable the Commissioner's attention specially to the explanations given by the respective Architects regarding the Schedule of rates appended to the contract.

It is no doubt true, as stated, that these rates are by no means proportionate to the value of the work; still it is to be feared that the necessity of deviating from them may be attended with unpleasant results, not only from such a course being contrary to practice and the heading of the schedule, but from the dissatisfaction it may cause (not unreasonably) to persons who in the first instance "tendered" according to form for the works.

It being presumed that a decision on the subject has been arrived at (and it certainly is very desirable to have the matter placed on a more satisfactory footing than the letters of the Architects represent it to be at present,) I beg respectfully to suggest the expediency of authority being officially granted for the change, before further action is taken relative to the value of the different classes of extra work.

Trusting to hear from the Department on this subject, as early as circumstances will admit,

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

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

P. S.—Address me at Ottawa.

(Signed,) J. PAGE.

No. 57.

APPENDIX B2.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1860.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,
Architects, Dept. Buildings.

GENTLEMEN,—Preparatory to carrying out the instructions given me by the Government relative to the works connected with the Departmental Buildings now in progress of construction under your management, I have had occasion to examine the monthly progress estimates, and find that the rates allowed for works alleged to be "extra" of the contract do not agree with those in the schedule of prices appended to the contract itself. Will you therefore please inform me why and under what authority this has been done?

I beg at the same time to draw your attention to the necessity of preparing cross and longitudinal sections of all excavations, masonry, and other works done up to the present time, having reference to a fixed datum line, and so arranged as to be readily understood, and so that contract and additional work can be distinguished from each other.

These should, of course, be accompanied with such calculations, based upon dimensions obtained from actual measurement, as are necessary to determine the correct quantities of the different classes of work.

It is scarcely necessary to say that from the nature of your agreement with the Department of Public Works, you are expected to furnish this information, and that it is desirable you should do so as early as circumstances will admit.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Pub. Works.

No. 58.

A copy of the foregoing addressed to Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Architects of the Parliament buildings.

(Signed,)

J. PAGE.

No. 59.

APPENDIX B3.

OTTAWA, 24th December, 1860.

SIR,—We received your favor of the 20th instant, and in reply to the question, Why prices allowed for "extra work" on the Departmental buildings are higher than those of the schedule appended to the contract? we beg to state that this question formed the subject of considerable correspondence between the Department and ourselves during the months of February and March last, and that we have understood from the commencement of the work that these schedule prices (many of which are far below the value of the several classes of work enumerated) should not apply to "extras," and we received the verbal sanction of the Honorable the Commissioner for substituting, in their stead, fair current rates, which we have in all cases done.

We have applied to the Honorable the Commissioner to have the clause referring to prices for "extra work" at the head of the schedule, altered, said schedule having been prepared by the respective Architects and Clerk of works to adapt especially for progress estimates to Mr. McGreevy's original contract sum for all the buildings; no schedule having been prepared by him, and the schedule of the present contractors, Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., not having been accepted by the Department for this purpose. It was not, however, intended to apply it to the valuation of extra work.

Referring to sections of excavation and masonry which you require, we have accurate measurements of every class of work which has been done, and the various levels from which such measurements have been taken, (said levels being adopted by an Order in Council and communicated to us by a letter from the Department on February 1st,) and we had arranged to have them carefully plotted during the winter.

We shall be happy, however, to prepare them for your inspection and guidance, and will proceed to it without delay.

We understand that our arrangement with the Department requires us to perform all the services incident to the practice of the profession, and this embodies a guarantee for the correctness of the measurements and calculations made upon the work during its progress and at its completion; but we shall at all times feel pleasure in furnishing the Department with such detailed information as they may consider it desirable to obtain.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) STENT & LAVER.

John Page, Esq.,
Chief Engineer,
Department Public Works.

No. 60.

APPENDIX B4.

Original sent to Department on 26th December, 1860.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Ottawa, 22nd December, 1860.

J. Page, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 21st instant, requiring information as to our authority for deviating from the schedule of prices in allowing for "extra work," we beg to state that at an interview with the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, we were requested to put a fair valuation upon all work done in addition to the contract, and at the same time informed that the clause at the commencement of the schedule was incorrect so far as regards "extra work."

We also beg to inform you that the sections, &c., of excavation and foundations are being proceeded with, and shall be completed with as little delay as possible.

We shall at all times be happy to render you any information in our power respecting the works under our superintendence.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) FULLER & JONES.

No. 61.

APPENDIX B5.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 9th January, 1861.

SIR,—The attention of the Honorable the Commissioner has been called to your letter of the 29th ultimo and the accompanying communications of the Architects of the Ottawa buildings, in which it is stated that the rule followed by them for estimating extra work in favor of the Contractors, was adopted in consequence of verbal communication with the Commissioner, and that they have accordingly allowed a fair value, according to current rates, for such extra work.

In reply I am to state that at no time, either in regard to these or any other contract, has the Commissioner admitted the principle of sanctioning by verbal communication a departure from their written terms. It is quite possible that he may have expressed in general terms his view of the fairness both to the Contractors and Department of paying for extra work according to its actual value, but the Architects must be well aware that it was not in the power of any Public Officer verbally to authorize, and that it would have been altogether irregular for them to have accepted any verbal authority for, a deviation from the written terms of a contract. The Architects were informed at the outset that the responsibility of the estimates rested with them;—a responsibility which was properly incident to the position which they accepted.

If they have made any estimates otherwise than as provided by the contract, the explanation is still due you, and the propriety or otherwise of their doing so comes within the legitimate scope of your enquiry.

The Commissioner learns from the Deputy Commissioner that the words in the schedule of prices referred to by the Architects have been brought under his notice, and your attention is directed to the observations of the Deputy with reference to the justice of applying the schedule prices to extra work. Setting aside all impressions derived from verbal communications, the Commissioner considers that as a general rule of equity and justice, work not embraced in a contract should be paid for at its fair value, whether such a value exceed or fall short of the contract rate. The expression of his opinion is not intended in any way to control your course of action if your own judgment is opposed to it, or if the contracts themselves were intended to impose a different rule on the parties.

To prevent any misapprehension for the future, you will be good enough to intimate to the Architects that no deviations from the contract can be made without written authority, which may remain of record in the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. W. HARPER,

For Secretary.

John Page, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Public Works,
Ottawa, C. W.

No. 62.

APPENDIX B6.

January, 1861.

To the Commissioner.

In all the communications with the Contractors prior to the signing of the contracts, respecting the arrangement of the terms and conditions to be embodied in them, it was always understood and conceded that the schedule of prices which had been prepared by the Architects for the purpose of being attached to it, and forming the basis whereon the monthly progress estimates for contract work were to be made, should not apply to or govern any extra work not included in the contract.

That this schedule of prices was afterwards attached to and made part of the contract, without first striking out of the heading of it—the words “and also for extras,”—was entirely an oversight and a mistake, in respect of which it would be manifestly unjust for the Department to take advantage. To do so when it is admitted that the prices are unremunerative, would not only be at variance with what is just and right, but would be contrary to the meaning and intention of the last clause of the contract, which covenants that “if any additions shall entail extra expense on the Contractors, the same shall be allowed them.”

The contract work is to be paid for in the monthly estimates *on the basis of the schedule of prices* as provided under the first clause of the 13th section of the contract. Any extra or additional work should, in my opinion, be paid for at its fair value upon the estimate of the Architects, approved by the Chief Engineer of this Department.

(Signed,)

S. KEEFER.

No. 63.

APPENDIX C1.

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1860.

SIR,—When the contract drawings were made for the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, the time allowed was so very brief that we could not by any possibility personally visit any of the quarries in this neighborhood, nor could we obtain any reliable information respecting the nature of sandstone, and consequently were obliged, in order to complete our plans and specifications by the day named in your instructions, to specify the native limestone for the external facing of the walls. That this limestone would make sound and durable work if the stones were carefully selected, there can be no doubt; but the color being grey, the general effect would be, in any style of architecture, sombre.

We have been most anxious to find some other stone lighter in color and of equal durability, and have for some months been making enquiry and obtaining specimens of the

sandstone in the neighborhood; and as those from the rocks at Nepean and Templeton appeared to us the most suitable, we have personally inspected them both, and have the honor to lay before you a brief report thereon, together with an estimate of the entire cost incurred by their use.

The stone of Nepean is light in color, very hard, but found in layers of from three to fifteen inches in thickness; the beds are so level and true, and the stones break so readily in a vertical joint, that little or no labor would be required: this we beg to recommend for the rubble facing.

The stone at Templeton is richer in tone of color, but is found in larger blocks and not so regular in bed or joint, therefore not so available for rubble walling. The quoins, plinth, and relieving arches are specified in the contract to be of native sandstone, subject to the selection of the Architects, and we propose using Templeton stone on account of its rich color for this purpose.

The effect produced by the varied tints of Templeton stones for quoins, &c., the Nepean stone for the rubble facing, and the Ohio stone for the dressings of windows and doors, &c., would be very pleasing, and would add far more to the appearance of the building than could be produced by an outlay of ten times the amount in ornamentation by mouldings, carvings, &c.

We find that the extra cost that would be incurred by substituting Nepean sandstone rubble masonry for limestone would be \$15,400.

Nepean is ten miles from the site, and the haulage becomes, therefore, a very heavy item. The Templeton quarry is about four miles, and would therefore be somewhat cheaper, but the stone is not so well adapted for rubble work.

In this calculation of cost we have allowed the Contractor twenty-two cents per foot in addition, and that, we consider, affords him a fair and liberal profit, according to the prices at which we are assured the stone can be obtained.

We are extremely anxious that these buildings should present an appearance as effective as possible, without the least unnecessary expenditure, and would not recommend this addition were we not firmly convinced that the result would fully justify the expenditure.

We hope that after due consideration of the subject, you will authorize us to give the requisite order to the Contractor.

It is of great importance that he should have it as soon as possible, in order that we may make all the necessary arrangements for hauling during the winter.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

FULLER & JONES,

Architects.

The Honorable Commissioner, Public Works.

No. 64.

APPENDIX C2.

MONTREAL, 18th February, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, respecting sandstone. So long ago as 1852, when reporting on that part of the country which includes Beauharnois, I made particular mention of the Potsdam formation as a source of excellent building material. There is no question of the great durability of most of the beds belonging to it, and when such portions of it are selected as are free from iron, there is little doubt of its architectural value. Some of the beds, in general those towards the top of the formation, are of sufficient purity to yield an excellent material even for glass making, and these would afford the handsomest building stones.

One of the characteristics of the stone, besides its power of resisting atmospheric influences, is its capability of enduring great heat without injury. If an edifice built of it were destroyed by fire, the walls would still continue sound, and the renewal of the wood work is all that would be required to re-establish the edifice. It appears to me probable that if it were used in a public building, it would afford an example that would induce pri-

vate persons to have recourse to it for their purposes, and accidents from fire would not produce so complete a loss as they do now, from the almost exclusive application of limestone.

I sent Mr. Haycock a list of five localities where the stone could be obtained on the Ottawa, the two most convenient for the best kind being Presqu'Isle, about fifty miles below the city, and the other the lots 27, 28, 29, ranges 5 and 6 of Nepean. The stone of these localities would in my opinion be most enduring material. The Malone stone so well known, to which you allude, as, perhaps, you are aware, is from the same geological formation, and it would afford me much satisfaction that a stone resembling it should be used for the Public buildings at Ottawa.

It is to be regretted that you should feel yourself compelled to go out of the country for any of the materials to be used. There is a very beautiful free stone at Pembroke, which would be an excellent material for the carved work, but I fear the convenience of carriage is scarcely yet sufficient to enable it to be brought to Ottawa at such a price as would be considered within the limits of a proper economy. This sandstone is of the chazy division of the lower silurian rocks. The beds to which it belongs follow the Ottawa in a general way from Pembroke to Grenville; but I have nowhere, lower than the neighborhood of Pembroke, seen the courses of sufficient measure to give blocks of more than from three to six inches. I have, however, given Mr. Haycock thirteen localities of these beds; he may be inclined to look at some of them. Pieces measuring a few cubic inches look remarkably well when dressed.

A specimen which Mr. Cumberland put in my hands with No. 3 upon it, saying that it came from your Department, must be from one of these thirteen localities.

There are some good pure dolomites on the coast of Lake Huron and in Iuverhuron, which could be loaded with facility into lake craft. There are also the dolomites of Rockwood and Puslinch, which have been used in the viaducts of the Grand Trunk Railroad and are within reach of railroad carriage. All these would afford material that could easily be dressed and carved. No doubt you are aware that the stone chosen for the new Parliament buildings in Great Britain by a committee appointed by the Government is a dolomite. Being less soluble than limestones, dolomites resist atmospheric influences better, and are therefore more durable. Whether the carriage from the localities above named would be more than from Cleveland, you are better able to judge than I am.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

(Signed,)

W. E. LOGAN.

Samuel Keefer, Esq.,
Quebec.

No. 65.

APPENDIX C3.

Facing the Public Buildings at Ottawa with sandstone.

QUEBEC, 28th February, 1860.

SIR,—Upon the question of facing the Public Buildings at Ottawa with sandstone throughout, instead of using it only for the dressed work, and limestone for the rubble facing as provided in the contract, the following communications recommending the change have been received:—

1st. The report of Messrs. Stent & Laver, Architects of the Departmental buildings, dated 25th January, 1860.

2nd. The report of Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Architects of the Parliamentary buildings, dated 27th January, 1860.

3rd. Report of Mr. John Morris, Clerk of the Works of both buildings, dated 22nd February, 1860.

4th. Letter of Sir William Logan, Provincial Geologist, dated 18th February, 1860.

From these reports it appears that the persons best informed on the subject recommend the use of sandstone in place of limestone for the facework, in the strongest and most unqualified terms. The stone which they particularly recommend is that found in Nepean, ten miles from the city, in regular stratified courses, varying from two to sixteen inches

in thickness, similar in character and quality to the Potsdam sandstone of Malone, in the state of New-York, and of the same geological formation.

Sir William Logan says: "One of the characteristics of this stone, besides its power of resisting atmospheric influence, is its capability of enduring great heat without injury. If an edifice built of it were destroyed by fire, the walls would still continue sound, and the renewal of the wood work is all that would be required to re-establish it;" and of the particular quarry referred to in Nepean, he says that it is "in his opinion a handsome and most enduring building material."

The Architects and Clerk of Works all concur in the opinion that its architectural effect would be infinitely superior to the dull coloured limestone, the general effect of which, in any style of architecture, would be sombre; while on the other hand, the light coloured sandstone of Nepean, relieved by the richly tinted Templeton stone in the manner pointed out, would add far more to the appearance of the buildings than could be produced by an outlay of ten times the amount in ornamentation by mouldings and carvings, and would have the additional charm of being in harmony with the style adopted.

I fully agree with those gentlemen in the opinions they have expressed in regard to the superior fitness of the sandstone, in respect both to its durability and architectural effect; and had there been time for a more thorough examination of the quarries in the neighborhood of Ottawa before the plans and specifications were matured, the question of using the sandstone in preference to the limestone would, in all probability, have been settled in favor of the former, before entering into contract; but the contract is so drawn as to provide for the change, should it now be considered advisable. The limestone was admitted in the face work purely from motives of economy.

I may here remark that the plans for the Governor General's residence, on which tenders are to be received on the 10th proximo, provide for facing the walls with sandstone throughout, and if the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings were faced in like manner, all the Public Buildings in Ottawa would then harmonize better in appearance, be really more secure against fire, and better adapted to resist atmospheric influence.

The only point then remaining to be considered is the cost. The Clerk of Works, it will be seen, has gone minutely into this question, and his estimate of the extra expense for superficial foot corresponds as nearly as possible with that of the Architects. His estimate is 21 cents; Messrs. Stent & Laver, 20 cents; and Messrs. Fuller & Jones, 22 cents, in all the rubble facework of the buildings. But in the quantity of facework in the Departmental buildings he differs materially from the estimate of Messrs. Stent & Laver, and slightly from that of Messrs. Fuller & Jones for the Parliamentary.

The Architects' estimates are: Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Parliamentary, 70,000 sq. feet @ 22 cents.....	\$15,400
Messrs Stent & Laver, Departmental, 128,500 sq. feet @ 20 cents.....	25,700
Total.....	\$41,100
The Clerk of Works' estimate is, for the Parliamentary, 73,000 square feet @ 21 cts.	\$15,330
Departmental, 100,000 sq. feet @ 21 cts.....	21,000
Total.....	\$36,330

I am inclined to consider the latter estimate the most correct, and that it represents, as nearly as possible, the precise value of the extra work of facing with sandstone rubble in place of limestone; and although the same may appear a large one, it is but six per cent. on the outlay, and I am clearly of opinion that the change is worth it, and that it ought now by all means to be made. For in Public Buildings of such magnitude and importance as these, to be rendered fire-proof at considerable extra expense and therefore destined to be lasting; they will represent to posterity the state and condition of the arts and sciences in Canada at the present day; and with this consideration in view, a saving of six per cent. by the adoption of an inferior material would scarcely seem to be warranted.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Comr. Public Works.

No. 66.

APPENDIX C4.

OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, wherein I am requested to furnish you with my views of the quality of the Nepean and Templeton sandstone, its architectural effect and durability as compared with the limestone, and my opinion as to the difference of cost. In reply thereto I beg to report, that as both the Nepean and Templeton stones are of the same geological formation, being the Potsdam of the New York State Geologists, the following remarks, with the exceptions which are noticed below, will apply equally to both quarries.

The Nepean stone is very regularly laminated in thicknesses from two inches upwards to the thickest known bed, which is sixteen inches. The three most valuable beds for the facing of the Government buildings are the 5 inch, 6 inch, and 10 inch; all these are of a very uniform and agreeable light warm buff tint; the thick bed is more or less tinged with yellow or pink stripes; all the beds are equally hard.

The Templeton stone, so far as at present known, appears to indicate two varieties; the one an extremely hard reddish brown sort which rises in thick beds, but is clearable. This variety appears to extend over the whole outcrop of the rock, and to be from ten to fifteen feet thick in several beds; below this there are indications of a light coloured and much softer stone. The color of this variety is much the same as the Nepean stone, and is I believe much more *lamellar* than the upper portion of the rock.

As Mr. McGreevy has a number of men employed in opening a quarry for the purpose of testing the supply and quality of the stone with a view to the use of it for quoins, &c. as provided by the specification, further information will be shortly gained with regard to this stone.

With regard to the architectural effect of these stones, (in my opinion) a comparison can scarcely be instituted between them and the local limestone, the difference being so vastly in favor of the sandstone, particularly in the adopted style of the Government buildings; and if used with judgment, I believe that if (subject to the question of durability as will be hereafter noticed) the dark stone of Templeton should be used for the "facing rubble" of the plinth and for quoins, and the light colored Nepean stone for the "facing rubble" of the remainder of the exterior, the effect would be much richer than that produced by magnesian limestone used in the Imperial Houses of Parliament, and would have the additional charm of being in accordance with the style adopted.

As all calcareous stones are easily soluble, they are therefore more affected by atmospheric changes than silicious stones like those under consideration.

The action of fire upon quartzose rock, such as the Potsdam sandstone, will tend to harden or vitrify it, and it is therefore frequently used for furnaces and ovens; the same description of rock was formerly used to furnish the silex for the "Ottawa glass." It is needless, perhaps, to remark that action by fire upon limestone is utterly destructive; the recent fire at "McKay's mills" in this city, has burst the whole of the quoins to such an extent as to necessitate the entire rebuilding of the walls, which might otherwise have been saved. As, therefore, neither atmospheric changes nor the action of the fire upon the silicious Potsdam rock is so injurious as upon the calcareous or limestone rock, it follows therefore, in my opinion, that the comparison is altogether in favor of the former.

I should, however, state that I have some doubt as to the continued effect of the atmosphere upon the oxide of iron which has evidently been the cause of the color of the Templeton stone, and in so far has created a suspicion that the Templeton variety may not be so durable as the Nepean; but I must add that the rock appears to have been exposed without injury for many years.

As cartage is the chief item in the difference of cost, it is only necessary to consider the distances of both descriptions of stone. The nearest reliable quantity of limestone for facing is that obtainable from the Gloucester and Hull quarries, each about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the "Barrack Hill." One team of horses can draw from either quarry 3 loads of 12 cubic feet each. The total distance for one team would be therefore 21 miles per day; the hire of each team will not average less than \$2.50 cents per day or 7 cents per cubic foot. The distance of the Nepean stone is a little more than 10 miles from the "Barrack Hill." One team of horses can draw one load of 12 cubic feet per day, going over the same

number of miles as the team to the Gloucester quarries; the hire of the team would be the same, and the cost per cubic foot will be 21 cents. The cost of quarrying the sandstone is also a little more expensive than upon limestone, caused by the extra quantity of tool sharpening, &c.

The following tabular form will afford a ready comparison of cost:—

LIMESTONE.		SANDSTONE.	
	cts.		cts.
Cost of stone per cubic foot	01	Cost of stone per cubic foot.....	01
“ of quarrying.....	03	“ quarrying	04
“ of cartage.....	07	“ cartage	21
	11	“ tollgate	01
	—		27
		Deduct	11
			16
		Add 20 per cent. on extra outlay.....	03
			19
		Minimum difference of cost.....	19

I think the Contractors should, however, be allowed some margin in the change proposed, to cover any unforeseen cost that may arise out of the circumstance of the adoption of a material not heretofore used in the neighborhood, and in opening new quarries and making roads, &c.

From one to three cents may be allowed in addition, making say 21 cents as the increased cost per foot of cubic measure.

The total quantity of facing in the Parliamentary buildings is 73,000 cubic feet at 21 cents per foot	\$ 15.330
Of this stone, the total quantity of facings in the Departmental buildings is 100,000 feet at 21 cents per foot.....	21.000
Total extra cost on both buildings	\$ 36.330

The Templeton quarry is nearer to the “Barrack Hill” than the Nepean stone; the distance that the stone would have to be drawn is about 7 miles, but it would have to be transhipped twice on the road, which would make the cost about equal to that of Nepean.

Notwithstanding the great increase of cost, I am of opinion that the adoption of the sandstone would be judicious, and the expense may perhaps be properly charged to the general item of precaution against the effects of fire.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.)

JOHN MORRIS,
Clerk of Works.

The Honorable
The Commissioner of Public Works.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions received from the Deputy Commissioner, in regard to the native sandstone being made use of in facing the Departmental buildings at Ottawa, in lieu of limestone, we beg to submit to you the results of our researches thereon, and to report on two quarries that appear to be eligible for the purposes in view, which may be employed with considerable advantage for those portions of the buildings which will require only hammer dressing, the nature of the stone being such as to prevent its successful use for mouldings, or otherwise requiring much labor in preparation.

We would, however, beg to draw your attention specially to a quarry in the township of Nepean, about ten miles from this city, the stone of which we find on close examination to be of superior quality, (a specimen has been forwarded to the Department for inspection), and to be obtained in large quantities, in courses varying from three to eighteen inches in thickness, of any dimensions, and of a uniform color and texture, the tint being of a yellowish grey.

We have thoroughly investigated the facilities for transporting this stone, and applying it to the external face of the Departmental Buildings, and beg to submit our estimate of the cost, should it be deemed desirable to apply it for that purpose.

We would recommend its adoption for the following reasons: 1st, its value as compared with limestone, in the event of fire occurring; and 2nd, its very superior appearance and general effect in contrast with the limestone, together with the more durable properties it possesses for external work.

The difference of cost will be principally on the carriage, and we would beg further to submit, that if our suggestions be entertained and the stone be adopted, no time should be lost in instructing us to that effect, owing to advantages of getting the stone into the city during the continuance of sleighing, and the increased difficulties of obtaining it as the spring advances.

The external surface of the two Departmental Buildings amounts to one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred feet, and the difference of cost between the limestone as specified for this work, and the sandstone referred to above, would be as 10 cents to 30 cents per foot, or the additional cost for the latter of twenty-five thousand seven hundred dollars (\$25,700).

We beg to add that this stone will be employed extensively in the buildings under the present contract, for quoins, plinths, &c., requiring only hammer dressing, the moulded portions being of Ohio sandstone.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

STENT & LAVEE,

Architects.

No. 68.

APPENDIX C6.

Copy of a report of the Committee of the Hon. the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on 2nd June, 1860.

On a report, dated 10th March, 1860, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, stating that a proposal has been made to substitute sandstone for limestone throughout in the Public Buildings at Ottawa, instead of using it only for the dressed work on the buildings.

That he has obtained the opinion of the Architects and Deputy Commissioner on the proposal, and also on the quality of the stone, a specimen of which has been submitted to your Excellency.

That the original contracts and specifications provide for the use of limestone; and the extra cost which the change would involve is reported by the Clerk of Works to be \$36,330, and by the Architects \$41,100.

That the existing contracts already involve an expenditure, without making any allowance for certain quantities of extra work necessary and already ordered, of \$730,300; and allowing \$140,000 for the residence of the Governor General, would make the entire charge on the appropriation \$870,300.

That the balance of the appropriation is insufficient to meet the extra expenditure.

That he sees no reason for changing the materials determined upon and specified in the contract. That the substitution of sandstone is merely a matter of taste, so as to give a lighter appearance to the building, while the contrast between the limestone and the lighter colored stone, of which the dressed parts are to be composed, has in other buildings been adopted from choice.

The committee are of opinion that the substitution of the sandstone for the limestone will make a decided improvement in the appearance of the buildings, and they therefore

recommend the change; and that the contractors be called on to assent to the change, and to agree to the difference of estimate in the expense above mentioned, and also to agree that the present contracts shall remain in every way intact.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

No. 69.

APPENDIX D.

OTTAWA, November 20, 1860.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you, that we are requested by the Deputy Commissioner to submit to your consideration and approval some suggestions for alterations in the construction of these buildings, which we made known to him during his late visit of inspection here.

1st. The use of iron in the construction of the roofs, in place of timber as specified and contracted for; this substitution would necessarily entail some additional expense, but we consider it would be amply compensated for by the additional durability and greater protection from fire. We more particularly desire it in the roofs over the Legislative halls.

As the Contractor is now about to provide the requisite materials for these roofs, we consider it our duty to bring the subject to your notice before giving him the necessary instructions.

2nd. To substitute cement floors in place of wood in all rooms, which by the contract are to be laid with the latter material.

At the time the specifications for fire-proofing were prepared, we recommended that cement should be used; but it was not then thought desirable, on account of the prejudice which generally exists in this country against having floors laid with material as hard and impervious as marble; and in our recent interview with the Deputy Commissioner, it was considered that by the use of the Patent Kamptulicon floor-cloth, this objection would be quite overcome.

Floors laid with cement are much more durable, more cleanly, and, of course, render damage from fire almost impossible.

Awaiting your instructions,

We remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) FULLER & JONES.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 70.

(Memorandum on the back of the foregoing letter),
November 23rd, 1860.

To the Commissioner.

The first suggestion, (iron roofs).—I agree with the Architects that the substituting of iron for wood in the construction of the roofs, though attended with additional expense, would be amply compensated for by the additional protection thereby afforded against accidents by fire; but, knowing it to be the desire of the Government to keep down expenditure on these buildings as much as possible, I do not feel encouraged to second their recommendation, further than as regards the roofs of the two Houses, which certainly require that protection. These having to be lighted by gas from the ceiling, as in the House of Commons in London, and the two Houses in Washington, the heat generated by the gas will be so great as to render it almost impossible effectually to protect the wooden roof from ignition.

With the view, therefore, of meeting the whole question, I recommend that the Architects be called upon for an estimate of the difference of cost between iron and wood for the roofs; 1st, of the two Houses, and 2ndly, for the remainder of the buildings.

2nd. Query, "Whether the floors shall be finished in cement, or covered with wood."—The contract provides for the latter, but the change does not involve additional expendi-

ture, and is actually a matter of taste; whether wood is used or not, the concrete floor must be covered with cement, and the question is whether it shall receive a hard finish at the surface, or be covered over with boards. It is my belief that a finely finished cement floor, covered either with coarse matting or with Kamptulicon in the passage and all the new Public Offices, and with good thick carpeting in the more private ones, would meet with general approval. Such floors would be more durable and cleaner than wood, and would possess the additional charm of being noiseless. The new material, Kamptulicon, has been some months in use in the new Custom House, Quebec, and gives great satisfaction.

(Signed,) SAMUEL KEEFER.

29th November, 1860.

No. 71.

APPENDIX E.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Ottawa, April 5th, 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit for the approval of the Hon. the Commissioner a design for an approved mode of lighting the north and east corridors of the Legislative Council, and the north and west corridors of the Legislative Assembly; also the corridors leading from the picture gallery to the library.

By referring to the contract plans, it will be seen that this is to be effected by means of skylights, and to which there is objection on account of damage or breakage by falling of snow and ice from upper roofs.

We were directed by the Deputy Commissioner some months since to fully consider the matter, and to suggest, if possible, some means of obviating the difficulty, and should have prepared this drawing earlier had we not been so fully occupied in making reports, &c., for the Chief Engineer.

By referring to the enclosed drawing, it will be seen that the skylights are proposed to be fixed on the steep part of the roofs, and protected by a projecting arcade. We consider by this all danger of breakage or blocking up of snow will be avoided, and the external appearance very much improved.

In order to give height to this portion of the building in appearance, we propose to omit the carved string at the springing of the windows, and to introduce buttresses (the latter will be useful), affording additional means of counteracting the thrust of the principals of the roofs. The staircase and water-closet windows are also altered in character, and at the same time are more appropriate and will afford more direct light to the Members' staircase.

The cost of those alterations will depend on the material used in the construction of the roofs; if no change is made and wood be used for the framing of the roofs, we estimate the cost of these alterations not to exceed eight thousand dollars (\$8,000); if iron, the increase would be about ten (10) per cent.

We would remark that in making any alterations of this kind, we labor under the disadvantage of having to deduct at the low rate of prices in the contract schedule, while all additions have to be allowed at a fair rate.

We are anxious that this change should be made, not only because of the improved external appearance, but also on account of the benefit to the buildings.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

To the Secretary of
The Department of Public Works.

FULLER & JONES,
Architects.

No. 72.

APPENDIX F.

QUEBEC, 30th November, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the letter of the Architects of the Departmental buildings at Ottawa, No. 45,595, and to those of the Architects of this Department, No. 45,654 and No. 45,863, on the subject of the accommodation provided by the present contract plans for the several Departments of the Government.

On comparing the contract plans with the original printed statement of the accommodation required for the Government Departments (with No. 45,863), there is found to be a deficiency of *seven rooms*; and comparing the latter with the accommodation now actually required, there is a further deficiency of *nine rooms*: making in all *sixteen rooms* which ought to be provided in addition to the present plans, for the proper accommodation of the Government service.

The accompanying statement will show better than written explanation precisely what extent of accommodation was proposed to be provided for each Department by the original printed statement before referred to; also the amount provided by the present contract plans; and lastly the amount now actually required, without making any allowance for the future increase of the several Departments. It shows that with regard to the right-hand block, ample provision has been made for the particular Department assigned to it, but that in the left-hand block, there will be a deficiency of *fourteen rooms* for the Finance Department (the Customs and Audit branches not being provided for), one room for the Crown Lands, and one for the Post-master General's.

To meet these requirements, the Architects have sent in plans proposing an extension of the N. E. wing, giving sixteen additional rooms; but not being covered by the contract, no order has been given for the extension, and it now rests with this Department to take such action in the matter as the case may demand. The position of the work on this wing is such as to admit of the extension being carried out in harmony with the rest of the design, and this addition to it will make the left-hand block correspond better with the right-hand block, and materially improve the general effect.

I should have brought this matter under your notice at an earlier date, if a decision upon it had sooner been necessary; but the buildings are now advanced to that stage when it is desirable that the extension, if to be made by the present contractors, should be authorized, in order that the materials for it may be got out during this winter, ready for the early prosecution of the work next spring. The whole of these Departmental buildings must be roofed in and inclosed by the end of the next building season, and the heating apparatus put in operation for the interior finishing, in order to their completion by the time specified, February, 1862.

I beg therefore to submit whether this extension is not unavoidable, and whether, in that case, it is not expedient to call upon the Architects for an estimate of its cost, with the view of entering into an arrangement with the present Contractors for its construction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Statement shewing the extent of accommodation provided by the present contract plans; that proposed by the original printed statement; and that now actually required.

IN RIGHT-HAND BLOCK.	According to Printed Statement.	According to Contract Plans.	Now requi- red.
Provincial Registrar rooms.....	4	6	6
Adjutant General.....	12	11	11
Indian Department.....	4	4	4
Receiver General.....	11	12	12
Crown Law Department.....	9	10	10
Agriculture.....	8	8	8
Governor General and Staff.....	6	6	6
Executive Council.....	15	16	16
Provincial Secretary.....	12	12	12
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	0	2	2
Civil Service Board.....	0	2	2
Total.....	81	89	89

IN LEFT-HAND BLOCK.	According to Printed Statement.	According to Contract Plans.	Now required.
Crown Lands, Woods and Forests.....	30	29	30
Public Works.....	15	16	15
Finance, Customs and Audit.....	24	10	24
Postmaster General.....	20	19	21
Total.....	89	74	90

ABSTRACT.

The printed statement called for.....	170 Rooms,
The contract plans provide for.....	163 “
There are now required.....	179 “

Making a difference of..... 16 “ required
to be added to the left-hand block.

S. KEEFER.

30th November, 1860.

No. 73.

APPENDIX G.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1861.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, we beg to submit a detailed report upon the mode of supplying these buildings with water, to which we briefly referred in our report to you, bearing date 10th January, 1861.

There are two positions in which the necessary works could be located to obtain a supply of pure water, viz. : at the foot of the ravine on the west side of the hill alluded to in our former reports, and immediately to the north of the library, at a point where the bank reaches out into the stream. The latter position would be the most naturally favorable for drawing the supply, the stream being so rapid at this point that there would be no possibility of sawdust or other impurity being drawn into the suction-pipe; but owing to the steepness of the bank and its jutting out into deep water, no buildings could be erected at its base without very considerable outlay and a great disfigurement of the bank itself. The erection of a chimney-shaft on the brow would also greatly mar the effect of the buildings, and though the shaft might possibly be dispensed with by excavating for and carrying the smoke-flue up under the surface to the cold-air duct under the library, and along it to the chimney shaft in the boiler-house, this is an alternative that we cannot recommend; since we consider there would be considerable difficulty in obtaining an efficient draught, and think it most undesirable to carry a smoke-flue through the cold or fresh air inlet, because, even with the greatest care, some faults might occur in the pipes, permitting smoke and noxious gases to be drawn into the library and other principal rooms.

Taking these objections into consideration, we recommend as preferable the site first alluded to, as affording every facility for locating the requisite buildings and for obtaining, with certain inexpensive precautions, perfectly pure water. We advise that at the time of the lowest water (generally at the end of June), a cistern or well should be excavated in the rock, about 60 feet from the base of the bank, the bottom of which should be about four feet below the level of low water; channels in the rock should be cut on the down stream side of the well for its supplying-pipes, so that water might be drawn in from a level sufficiently low to prevent floating impurities being drawn in, whilst more solid organic matter would be excluded by the position of the pipes. The well should be built round with water-tight masonry carried up above the level of highest water, by which the floating of any substance into it would be prevented. A portion of the foreshore should be filled up to the level of the top of the well and be surrounded by a wall, and on this made ground or quay should be erected the engine-house and dwelling for the engineer. We propose to carry the smoke from the engine-house up the river bank in a cast-iron flue pipe, which might be laid in the trench to be formed for the main drain pipe, (this trench being ex-

cavated of sufficient width to receive both pipes and the rising main,) and carried to an ornamental chimney-shaft to be erected on or about the site of the present flag-staff. The shaft in this position would not, if suitably designed, detract from the general appearance of the buildings, but would rather add to them; add round it an open tank, protected by an ornamental balustrade, might be formed, from which, by means of pipes, hydrants, and a few lengths of hose, the whole of the site might be watered during the summer months. The daily supply required for the whole building, Parliamentary and Departmental, we estimate to be :

Parliament buildings.	{ Boilers for heating and ventilating, 3000 gallons.....	} 7000 gallons.
	{ Domestic and general purposes, 4000 "	
Departmental buildings.	{ Boilers for heating and ventilating, 2000 "	} 8000 gallons.
	{ Domestic and general purposes, 6000 "	

Making the total of 15,000 gallons.

The power of the engine by the river should be sufficient to pump this quantity in about 6 hours, and we therefore recommend that a high-pressure engine of 6 horse power, working expansively, should be employed. The rising main should be 6 inches clear diameter, and have upon it systems of stop-cocks to diverge the water if required, to either of the blocks, or to the tanks round the proposed chimney-shaft, or tanks under Public hall. As possibly the engine might occasionally require repairs, it is desirable that a storage power of some days' supply should be provided. For the general purposes of the Parliament buildings, the contractor has to provide and fix, under his contract, cisterns in various roofs, containing in aggregate 21,000 gallons (as stated in our report of the 10th January last); this provision would afford storage, for the especial purpose, of 5 days.—We presume similar provisions have been made in the Departmental buildings, but it is necessary that storage for supply of the boilers should also be provided under the Public hall of these buildings: owing to the natural undulation of the surface of the ground, there is a depth of above 6 feet not appropriated to any purpose, which would be admirably suited for reservoirs. We propose to use this space for the purpose, and could obtain in it storage for 65,000 gallons, equal to 13 days' supply for the boilers alone, or more than 4 days' supply for the whole requirements of the buildings.

As the floor of these reservoirs would be at least 16 feet above the level of the floors of the boiler-houses in the Departmental buildings, these latter might be supplied by gravity alone.

The contractor for "heating and ventilating" has to supply and fix in "engine room" (which adjoins the Public hall) a steam engine of 4 horse power, for pumping up water to the roof cisterns. Our proposed position for the reservoirs would be especially convenient on this account.

Without going very minutely into the subject and preparing detailed plans, it is impossible to furnish a perfectly accurate statement of the cost of the work, but we consider that the following estimate would not be exceeded :

Estimated cost of catch-well, engine and engineer's house, quay, &c.....	\$16,865
do do engine, boilers, feed main pipes, &c.....	5,200
do do chimney-shaft and iron flue-pipe.....	8,500
do do tank by shaft, pipes, hydrants, and hose...	3,701
do do reservoirs under hall and stop-cocks.....	4,000
do do planting river bank, steps down do do	2,000
Contingencies, &c., and 10 per cent.....	4,026
Total estimate cost being.....	\$44,292

In January, 1860, we received a communication from the Honorable the Commissioner, enclosing a proposition from the Town Council here, respecting a proposed reservoir and water-tower on the site which we now recommend for the chimney-shaft, and requesting us to inform him if, in our opinion, such an erection would interfere with the buildings under our charge. We then reported that it would not, and, if designed in accordance

with the buildings, would rather add to than detract from their appearance; we are still of the same opinion, but think the large size of the proposed reservoir objectionable.

Of the advisability of allowing the City Council to erect and have control of water-works on the site of these buildings, we do not presume to offer an opinion. In the foregoing report we have only had in view the supply of the Government buildings, without reference to the City water-works.

Trusting that this report is sufficiently explanatory,

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

FULLER & JONES,
Architects.

No. 74.

APPENDIX H.

OTTAWA, 26th February, 1861.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—By this day's mail will be forwarded by Messrs. Stent & Laver, Architects, the estimates of work done in connection with the two blocks of Departmental buildings.

These estimates have been put in their present shape under my direction, and in doing so the following objects have been kept in view, viz. :

1st. To keep contract work, extra work, and works connected with heating and ventilation separate from each other, except for materials delivered, which are in all cases understood as contract work, until they are either prepared for, or placed in other work, or have been got out for a special purpose.

2nd. No attempt has been made on this occasion to diminish the length of the estimate, but, on the contrary, every item of work done has been introduced, and, under the head of *bills rendered* (the details or vouchers for which accompany the estimate), are such accounts as have been hitherto paid, but do not strictly form an item of the contract.

3rd. In all cases when an advance has been made on materials delivered, such as stone, brick, sand, or timber, a corresponding reduction has been made from the full price intended to be allowed when they are in the work; for instance, bricks when laid in the work are valued at a certain sum per 1,000, but as an advance has been made on the bricks when delivered and also on sand, and as both these items may be increased from time to time, they are allowed to remain in that shape, and so much less paid for the quantity actually built. This I consider to be a better arrangement for the estimates, and less likely to lead to errors in future.

4th. By keeping the estimates for the two blocks of buildings separate and under the *headings* above referred to, with each item numbered in the left hand column, it is believed that in future the monthly estimates may be diminished in length by simply transferring the totals under the different heads to the new sheet, as shewn in the accompanying form; so that at the end of every three or six months, an abstract of all the previous estimates could be made by any one from the sheets themselves.

5th. I have felt called upon by the "*Order in Council*" and instructions based upon it, to direct the attention of the Architects to such prices allowed for additional or "extra" work as I considered did not bear a fair proportion to its relative value, which has led to some of the prices having been diminished and others increased.

The reports addressed to me on these questions by the Architects, together with my letters to them, will be submitted on my arrival at Quebec, which will be in a few days.

Having made these remarks, I will only add that if the Department approve of the form of estimate for future use (a blank form of which is enclosed), it might be well to have 500 or 600 copies printed at once, and also to get two books made of similar blank forms for each building, viz. :

Two for the Eastern block of Departmental building.

Two do Western do do do

Two do Parliament buildings.

One copy of each of the books to be sent to the respective Architects, and the others to remain in the office of the Department, into which all future estimates of the works may be entered.

I may again say that my object has been to render the estimates less complicated; but if I have been unsuccessful in doing so, they can now be easily put into any other shape that the Commissioner may deem expedient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer P. Works.

P. S.—The quantities I have checked, and fully examined the prices; but the extending of amounts I leave to the book-keeper.

(Signed), J. PAGE.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JOHN PAGE, THE ARCHITECTS, AND THE BUILDERS IN REFERENCE TO PRICES.

No. 75.

QUEBEC, 13th March, 1861.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith certain communications which passed between the Contractor and Architects of the Parliament buildings and myself, whilst at Ottawa, relative to prices for certain items of additional work connected with the buildings:

I may, however, state that previous to these statements and reports having been referred, the subject of prices had been freely discussed by myself and the Architects.

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

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

No. 76.

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1861.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,

Architects, Parliament buildings.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed herewith is a memorandum addressed to me by Thos. McGreevy, Contractor, relative to certain prices allowed him and others, claimed for work done and to be done in connection with the Parliament buildings in progress of construction under your charge.

As the various questions brought forward involve considerable expenditure, it is desirable that you should, at your earliest convenience, report fully, in your official capacity, on each item, so as to admit of a decision being arrived at.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

No. 77. RATES FOR EXTRA WORK DONE ON PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Excavation in earth, 30 cents per yard. 75 should be allowed for this work, as in many cases the digging was in drains over 12 feet deep, and after being finished the sides fell in, causing additional labor; and as most of the work had to be done in winter, the earth was frozen so hard that rock could be excavated almost as easy, and then the stuff had to be carted and wheeled a distance over 150 yards in many instances; and again, great quantities of large boulders were found amongst the earth, which caused much labor.

Excavation in rock, from \$1.25 to \$1.90 per yard. From \$1.75 to \$2.50 should be allowed for this work; all the stuff had to be dragged over 200 yards, and then the trenches were so narrow that men could not get room to work to advantage.

Excavation in ducts and drains, from \$1.90 to \$3.50. The price allowed for this work is extremely low, as a great deal of machinery had to be used in consequence of the trenches being so deep; water accumulated largely, and then the difficulty of splitting bottom beds, so as not to go too deep.

Ohio stone, per foot, 27 cents. \$1.00 per foot should be allowed for this stone; lake freight and insurance cost so very high,—in fact freight could not be had at any price last fall.

Plain face on Ohio stone, 28 cents per foot. This work cost much more than the price allowed, wages being so high; and then the mode of measurement so unfavorable to the Contractor, and not that generally used.

Moulded work on Ohio stone, 40 cents per foot. The same objections will apply to this price as the last, with the addition that the mouldings are deep and hard to be got at, and that superficial, instead of lineal measure, is what is allowed.

Moulded circular work on Ohio stone, 62 cents per foot. This price does not half pay the men for working it, for the reasons above stated:

Sunk face on Ohio stone, 50 cents per foot; same as last.

Chamfers on Ohio stone, 32 cents per foot; same as last.

Chamfers on Brockville stone, 55 cents per foot. It is almost impossible to name a price sufficient to pay for this work, the stone is so awfully hard, and a great deal of waste.

Mitres on Brockville stone, 36 cents per foot; should be \$3.00 to pay, for the above reason.

Mitres on Ohio stone, 25 cents per foot; \$1 per foot should be allowed for this work, for reasons already stated.

Rubble masonry, \$8 per toise. The price allowed for this work is also much too low, as many of the walls are not more than 18 inches thick, and the footings had to be picked and levelled. The work had to be extremely well done; machinery had to be used in building; and then, again, the irregularities in the rock caused a great deal of labour. Masons had to be paid 50 per cent. more wages than in Quebec or Montreal, and great difficulty to get them. Laborers the same.

Picked face to cold-air ducts and drains, 41 cents per foot. The same price, 90 cents per foot, should be allowed for this work as is allowed for boiler house, as it is exactly the same, and in many cases better and more difficult to set; great numbers of short turns and angles.

Nepean stone for facing, 21 cents per foot. This stone is so expensive to quarry, and at such a distance from the works, that it costs more when brought on the ground than the price allowed for it in the wall; and then it is so very hard to work, that 50 cents per foot is as little as will pay the Contractor. There is a great deal of breakage and waste in working.

Relieving arches, Nepean stone, 30 cents per foot. 75 cents per foot should be allowed, for the reasons above stated. Nepean flagging 6 inches thick, 65 cents per foot. This price is much too low, for the reasons above stated; and then the flags are very awkward and expensive to handle, and have to be joined on four sides.

Filling to walls, 30 cents per yard. The price allowed for this work is absurd, as a great deal of the stuff had to be brought from the city, and actually cost over 45 cents for the cartage alone, and then had to be wheeled some distance. \$1 per yard should be allowed.

Arnprior marble in blocks, \$1.50 per foot. This marble cost more in the quarry.

Lathed centering, \$1.80 per yard; should be \$3.80 per yard.

Ribbed centering, 15 cents Per foot; 65 cents Per foot would be about the price.

Cement, per barrel, \$2.00. The cost of the cement at least should be allowed \$2.60 per bbl.

Laborers, \$1.00 per day. Something more than the price paid should be allowed.

Carpenters, \$1.50 per day; same as above.

Bricks laid in walls, \$12.00 per 1000. \$16.00 per thousand should be allowed, as the cost of the bricks alone is \$8.00 per thousand, irrespective of labor; they have to be carried into the interior walls a great distance from outside of building.

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1861.

THOS. MCGREEVY,
ROBT. MCGREEVY.

No. 78.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Ottawa, 8th February, 1861.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd instant, enclosing memoranda addressed to you by Mr. McGreevy, relative to certain prices allowed him for work done, and to be done in these buildings; and in compliance with your request, beg to submit the following report, referring separately to each item:

No. 1.—“Earth excavation,” allowed in progress estimates at 30 cents per cubic yard. We were informed by the Clerk of Works that this work was sublet at first for 12½ cents per cubic yard, and afterwards at 16 cents, at which rate a considerable portion was done. Although this excavation was chiefly in trenches, many of them were as much as 8 feet in width; and if any slips took place, they were measured. All clay and earth excavations done during severe frost, were returned in the estimate at the same rate as that allowed for rock. We consider 30 cents per cubic yard a fair price for this work.

No. 2.—“Excavations in rock,” allowed in progress estimates at from \$1.25 to \$1.90 per cubic yard. The greater portion of this work was in the boiler-pit, and very little in trenches. We were informed that the first portion done was sublet at 90 cents per cubic yard, but that the sub-contractor was unable to work at that price, owing to the faulty nature of the rock and the unevenness of the beds. The labor was greater than we had anticipated; but we consider that \$1.25 for the first five feet in depth, \$1.90 for the second, and \$2.25 for third five feet in depth, would be fair prices to allow for this work.

No. 3.—“Excavations in ducts and drains,” allowed in progress estimates at from \$1.90 to \$3.50 per cubic yard.

The remarks previously made, as to the nature of the rock, apply in this instance; in many cases the bottom bed was so thick that it had to be split—a very tedious operation. Considerable expense was also incurred in pumping out the water. We consider that \$1.90 for the first five feet in depth, \$2.25 for the second, \$3.50 for the third, and \$5.00 for the fourth five feet in depth, would be fair prices to allow for this work.

No. 4.—“Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 72 cents per foot cube.

This price is hardly sufficient to cover insurance, waste, and profit. We consider that 75 cents per cubic foot would be a fair price.

No. 5.—“Labor plain-face work on Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 28 cents per foot super.

We consider this price sufficient at present.

No. 6.—“Labor-moulded work on Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 40 cents per foot super.

We consider this price sufficient at present.

No. 7.—“Labor-moulded circular work on Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 62 cents per foot super.

We consider this price sufficient at present for the generality of this work; in some few cases, such as small caps and bases of columns, a slight addition may be fairly made.

No. 8.—“Labor-sunk face on Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 50 cents per foot super.

We consider that 42 cents per foot super. would be sufficient at present.

No. 9.—“Labor-chamfered work on Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 32 cents per foot super.

We consider this price sufficient at present.

No. 10.—“Labor chamfers in Brockville stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 55 cents per foot super.

This stone was introduced by the Contractor for his especial benefit, but was afterwards found to be too hard to work, nor could it be obtained in any suitable sizes without very considerable delay; we therefore ordered (at the request of the Contractor) that Ohio stone should be used instead.

We consider this price sufficient.

No. 11.—“Labor mitres on Brockville stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 36 cents per foot.

We consider this price sufficient.

No. 12.—“Labor mitres on Ohio stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 25 cts. per ft.

We consider that 35 cents would be a fair price to allow for this work.

No. 13.—“Rubble masonry,” allowed in progress estimates at \$8 per toise of 54 cubic feet.

We consider this price sufficient for all work up to the level of the top of the plinth; above that level the walls will be thinner, scaffolding, &c., will be required, and there will be considerable labor in bonding to the brickwork, and in providing and laying the flat bedded stones for bands, as the stone work will have to be levelled so as to range with the courses of brick. We consider that for all walls above the level of plinth, \$10.00 per toise would be a fair price for rubble masonry.

No. 14.—“Picked face for cold-air ducts,” allowed in progress estimates at 41 cents per foot super.

This work is not, as Mr. McGreevy states, exactly the same, and in many cases better than that for the boiler house. The stones do not bed near as much.

When this work was commenced, and during the progress, the Contractor had difficulty in procuring men, and consequently could not control the work; but as the season advanced men were more readily obtained, and he was able to make more advantageous terms, particularly so when building operations were stopped in November, as the men were anxious to obtain employment for the winter. It was quite impossible, until within a recent period, that we could determine what would be the proper rate to allow; after maturely considering the information we have been able from time to time to procure, we are now of opinion that the rate allowed, 41 cents, is not too high for that done in the early stages of the work, but it is a matter of considerable difficulty to determine at what period this rate should be altered. We would recommend that of the number of feet returned, say 21,976 super., two-thirds should be allowed at the rate of 41 cents per foot, and the remaining third at 35 cents; and that all work prepared since the time at which building operations were suspended, say after the 30th November, should be allowed at the rate of 30 cents per foot. The stones for picked face for main sewer were required deeper in the bed. We consider the rate allowed, 41 cents, ample, but do not feel justified in advising any reduction upon the work done for stones prepared since the building was stopped, say 30th November; we think 36 cents would be sufficient.

“The picked-face for boiler-house.” The stones for this work were much wider on the beds than those of either the main sewer or cold-air ducts; we consider that of the number of feet, viz. 5000, allowed in progress estimates at 90 cents, two-thirds should be allowed to remain at 90 cents, and the remaining third at 80 cents, and work prepared since the 30th November, at 75 cents.

No. 15.—“Nepean stone-facing,” allowed in progress estimates at 21 cents per foot super., in addition to the contract price for facing in limestone.

This price has been determined by order in Council, and accepted by the Contractor. We do not consider, therefore, that it can be altered, but would remark that we consider the price ample.

No. 16.—“Relieving arches in Nepean stone,” allowed in progress estimates at 30 cents per foot super. The remarks on No. 15 apply also to this item.

No. 17.—“Nepean stone flagging 6 inches thick,” allowed in progress estimates at 65 cents per foot super.

We consider this price high, and are endeavoring to find out the actual cost; as far as we can judge at present, 60 cents would be sufficient.

No. 18.—“Filling to walls,” allowed in progress estimates at 30 cents per cubic yard.

We consider that 35 cents would be a fair price to allow for this work, so far as it has been done; in future cases it must of course be regulated by the distance from which the filling has to be carted.

No. 19.—“Araprior marble in block,” allowed in progress estimates at \$1.50 per cubic foot.

There is difficulty in determining the price which should be allowed for this work, as the Contractor is not yet able to order any large quantity, the extent to which it is to be used not yet being determined. As it has only been brought forward in small quantities, and at a season of the year in which carriage was most costly, we consider that \$1.75 per cubic foot might be allowed fairly for this marble.

No. 20.—“Ribbed centering,” allowed in progress estimates at 15 cents per foot lineal. We consider this price sufficient for such of this work as has been executed; in certain cases it may be fair to increase it.

No. 21.—“Lathed centering,” allowed in progress estimates at \$1.80 per yard super. We consider that \$2.00 per yard super., would be a fair price to allow for this work.

No. 22.—“Cement per barrel,” allowed in progress estimates at \$2.00 per barrel.

We consider that \$2.25 per barrel would be a fair price to allow.

No. 23.—“Laborers,” allowed in progress estimated at \$1.00 per day.

We believe the average rate of wages for laborers has been 90 cents per day in summer, 55 cents per day in winter.

We consider that \$1.08 per day in summer, and 66 cents per day in winter, would be fair rates to allow.

No. 24.—“Carpenters,” allowed in progress estimates at \$1.50 per day.

We believe the average rate of carpenters has been \$1.50 per day in summer and 80 cents in winter.

We consider that \$1.80 per day in summer, and 96 cents per day in winter, would be fair rates to allow.

No. 25.—“Bricks laid in walls,” allowed in progress estimates at \$12.00 per thousand.

We find that the average price of bricks has been 7.50 per thousand; at that rate we consider \$13.50 would be a fair price to allow for bricks laid.

No. 26.—“Picked arches to drains,” allowed in progress estimates at 1.75 per foot super.

We consider this price high for the work, when executed in summer when wages are highest; and think that \$1.50 for drains, and \$1.25 for ducts, per foot super., would be ample to allow for work executed. This last item was not mentioned by Mr. McGreevy, but we consider it our duty to bring it before you for consideration.

In conclusion we cannot but express our surprise that Mr. McGreevy should have sent in such a long list of objections to the various prices allowed for additional work, because at the interview with which you favored him on the 29th January last, he only complained of 13 items, and stated that with the rest he was satisfied, though he did not consider them more than merely remunerative; and referring more particularly to the Napean stone-facing, he stated that he considered the question settled, and that he was content.

We trust that the foregoing remarks are sufficiently explanatory, but should you require any further details, we shall have pleasure in furnishing them.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

FULLER & JONES,

Architects.

To John Page, Esq.

We beg to return herewith Mr. McGreevy's memorandum.

No. 79.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Ottawa, 20th February, 1861.

SIR,—Since we submitted our report upon the prices, &c., allowed to the Contractor, we beg to state that from information we have obtained we find that our opinion as to the rate allowed for item No. 14 “picked-face to ducts” being ample, is more than confirmed.

We are justified in stating that 30 cents per foot super., is sufficient for the work; and a reduction in similar proportion should be made for “picked-face work” in boiler-pit.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

FULLER & JONES,

Architects.

To J. Page, Esq.,

Chief Engineer Public Works.

No. 80.

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1861.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects.

GENTLEMEN,—Having carefully examined your report of the 8th instant (received yesterday) in reference to prices for certain items of additional work connected with the Parliament buildings in progress of construction under your charge,—

I agree generally with the suggestions therein contained, and consider they should, so far as applicable, be embodied in the estimate now being made.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JOHN PAGE, THE ARCHITECTS, AND THE BUILDERS, IN REFERENCE TO PRICES.

No. 81.

QUEBEC, 13th March, 1861.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith certain communications which passed between the Contractors and Architects of the Departmental Buildings, and myself, whilst at Ottawa, relative to prices for certain items of additional work connected with the respective buildings.

I may, however, state, that previous to these statements and reports having been referred to me, the subject of prices had been freely discussed by myself and the Architects.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

No. 82.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1861.

John Page, Esq., Chief Engineer,
Department of Public Works.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, we herewith transmit notes in regard to extra work on Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, which we have had the honor of submitting to Messrs. Stent & Laver, the Architects, and yourself, at an interview held in accordance with the request preferred in our letter of January 24th, 1861, addressed to Messrs. Stent & Laver; and we are prepared to furnish any further information if required.

We are, with much respect,

Your obedient servants,

JONES, HAYCOCK, & Co.,
Contractors, Departmental Buildings.

No. 83. NOTES IN REGARD TO EXTRA WORK, DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

1. EXCAVATION.—Much of this has been either frozen ground, or hardpan filled with large boulders requiring blasting, or cemented gravel; all as difficult to excavate as rock. It has been done chiefly in narrow and intricate places, where men and carts worked to a disadvantage both to themselves and others, and has often been handled two or three times over. The hauls have generally been long, owing to the necessity of dodging about among the piles of stone, sand, &c.

The whole average (including all classes of rock) is but 82 cents per yard, which is too low when you consider that nine-tenths of it was either rock, or equal to rock in cost of excavation. There are two items to which we would call your attention as insufficient: "Earth excavation extra," priced at 30 cents, and "earth from spoil-banks," on which 25 cents has been allowed. In regard to the *first*, we would say that the price is too low for the character of material, and the narrow and intricate places from which it had to be taken. In regard to the *second*, we would point out that this clay, mixed with limestone gravel, cements itself together if left alone for a little while, and has to be picked. That in this item is included the cost of levelling and filling where rooms were not required by original plan, and where walls were taken down to rocks, viz., filling and ramming around them.

In many cases the earth was carted from the spoil-bank to outside of building, and then re-hauled, wheeled in, and rammed. This filling has never been estimated to us. The three prices allowed for "extra rock are \$1.25, \$1.00 and \$2.25," averaging \$1.87. Much of it has cost us as much as the excavation in drains, owing to the narrowness of the trenches and difficulty of getting it away, and the price should be increased in some ratio to that.

2. EXCAVATION IN DRAINS.—Nearly all below ten feet has been under water excavation. Owing to the inclination of the strata, the cut would not drain itself. The bottom being thus :



so that we had to keep pumping and bailing all the time. The rock was very scamy, so that the powder would often blow out without lifting it, and the holes had to be refilled. In the left drain particularly, this was the case, and the strata were contorted so that the stones seemed to be actually dove-tailed into each other, requiring great labor to get them out. Expensive machinery had to be made, and, owing to the narrowness of the drains, were worked to a great disadvantage.

Much inconvenience and expense was felt in the delay to the works caused by blasting so near them, often causing the stoppage of 3 or 400 men, and disarrangement of their works. We have no other means of being paid for this, except in the price paid for drains, and it is a very serious item to us. Damages were caused both to our own works and the property of others, for which we have had to pay, although we took great care and went to considerable expense to prevent it, by covering the blasts. The available service ground is but small. These drains and the machinery connected interfered with this, and put us to expense which we cannot claim, except in the price of the drains. The prices allowed up to this time have been :

Left drain average.....	\$4 25 per yard
Right drain do	2 85 "
Both.....	\$3 53 "

This work must not be compared to an open rock cutting, but rather to a tunnel. The only advantage which these narrow deep drains have over tunnelling is that they can be done in less time, as more men can be put on at once; as far as the disadvantage of working in a crowded place is concerned, they are alike. In tunnels, the material is put upon cars, and drawn out at each end. This work is like the shafts of a tunnel, it has to be raised, each block separately, by derricks and horse-power. We think an increase might fairly be made in the price of the drains, particularly the right-hand one.

3. BRICK.—The market price of brick in Ottawa is from \$7 50 to \$8 00. The last lot we got cost \$7 62, but the rail road has raised on us, so that the next lot will cost \$8 00. Owing to the treacherous nature of the Ottawa clay, brick never can be made

here as cheap as at other places. Moreover their bricks contain a large proportion, at least $\frac{1}{4}$ waste. The price allowed us for brick contract and extra is \$7 and \$12 50, averaging \$8 70. A careful inspection has shewn that our bricklayers cannot average more than 750 bricks per day in plain work, owing to the amount of arch work. At this rate the cost of laying is:

Bricklayer.....	\$2 00
Laborer.....	1 00
Mortar, scaffold, &c.....	1 13
	<hr/>
	\$4 13
Add $\frac{1}{4}$	1 03
	<hr/>
	\$5 ¹⁶ per M.
Add cost of brick at price.....	7 50
	<hr/>
	\$12 66 c'tlaid

There are 3000 M. in the contract and 1000 M. in extra-work, as near as we can ascertain.

4000 M. brick at \$12 66 is.....	\$50,640
4000 M. " " 8 78 is.....	35,120

Loss on brick..... \$15,520

Or if we are fortunate enough to burn our brick according to our estimate per.....	\$5 25 at kiln
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$	0 68
Cartage	0 50

	<hr/>
	\$6 43
Add merchant's profits 10 per cent.....	0 64
	<hr/>
	\$12 23

The loss then would be \$48,920, less \$35,120, = \$13,800. Even on the last supposition, it would require to secure us from loss a price of \$27 92 per M. on our extra brick.

We think we are justified in saying that the price allowed for extra-brick, \$12 50 is not enough; and it must be remembered that the cost of all our brick-work has been increased by the addition of so many flues and arched work not in the original contract.

4. MASONRY.—Owing to the extremely low price of our contract masonry, the work, contract and extra, averages \$5 75 per toise, \$2 87 per yard, which it requires no argument to shew is much less than the bare cost, even in foundations; when we come to build next year, and raise the materials aloft and build in thin walls, mixed with brick and Ohio stone, we shall lose much more. Even supposing we were to be allowed \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ for extra masonry, the average up to this time would be a little under \$7 00 for toise all round, which barely covers cost now, and certainly would not when we build thin and high walls.

5. OHIO STONE.—For our Ohio stone in contract, our loss will be very heavy; so much so, that no price that could be allowed for extra-stone would make it up. We do not expect this; what we do claim, is to be allowed for our extra work "at fair current rates," and this we can shew has not been done:

During the coming year we cannot get Lake freights for less than.....	\$3 75
Kingston to Ottawa.....	2 00
Cartage and expenses	0 50
	<hr/>
	\$6 25

- 44.
- 30. paid for stone, 5
- 1.5 insurance tolls $\frac{1}{100}$
- 3. handling, traveller, &c.

78.5 We find that in cutting stone there is a waste of 20 per cent.

$\frac{20}{100}$	waste	15.7
		94.2
$\frac{10}{100}$		9.4 add merchant's profit.
		103.6 cents per foot.

No stone is sold here for less than \$1 00 per foot. In reference to our prices for labor only on Ohio stone, we can say that they are entirely inadequate and are not "fair current rates" at all, as will be seen on referring to the prices paid on the Parliament building. They should be doubled in order to be correct.

6. COLD-AIR-DUCTS.—The division walls, for which we are paid 37 cents per superficial foot, have to be made chiefly of Gloucester stone, which, being dimension stone, costs us 25 cents per cubic foot. Moreover, we shall be put to extra expense in cutting, on account of the numerous curves and junctions involving skew-work. The price for labor on side walls should be increased.

7. FLUES.

8. QUOINS.—Extra; original specification calls for limestone.

9. NEPEAN STONE.—We do not intend to go very minutely into this at present, but will point out some of our extra expenses incurred by the use of this material.

1stly. We have had to haul stone from a quarry eleven miles off, instead of one mile

2ndly. The cost of quarrying this stone, owing to its hardness, has been not less than five times as much as that of quarrying limestone, such as our contract called for.

3rdly. All this stone has had to be cut, either at the quarry or on the ground. The style of work required by the original specimens erected on the grounds for Contractors' guidance, would have required nothing that could not have been done on the scaffold with an ordinary scaling hammer.—This we can prove by the testimony of some of the most respectable contractors in the Province, who made particular examination of these specimens at the time of the letting.

4thly. It should be noticed, that after quarrying, cutting, and drawing the stone to the ground, there is a loss of ten per cent in quantities in building, owing to having to cut it up to fit the narrow spaces between quoins.

This loss, it is true, would have occurred on contract stone, but the value of the new stone being greater, the loss is so.

5thly. The actual cost of building this stone, even after being prepared as well as we can, is greater than that of limestone, owing to its hardness. This is very perceptible in the regular rubble work over the window-arches.

6thly. In making up a price it should be noticed there are four different kinds of work.

- 1. In wall contract.
- 2. Rubble over window-arches contract.
- 3. Wall of extension, not in contract.
- 4. Rubble do do do

JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.,
Contractors, Departmental Buildings.

STATEMENT of actual cost of quarrying Nepean sand-stone, for December, 1860, and January, 1861: taken from Jones, Haycock & Co.'s Ledger.

Fortnight ending December 15th.

Quarry pay-roll.....	\$423 75
Tools and powder.....	116 91

Cubic feet quarried (6,480)—\$540 66—(\$8 39 cents x 216 = \$18 12 per toise.

Fortnight ending December 29th.

Quarry pay roll.....	\$343 94
Tools and powder	95 40

Cub. feet stone quar. (6,660)—\$439 34—(\$6 6 cents x 216 = \$14. 25. per toise.

Fortnight ending January 12th.

Quarry pay-roll	\$414 00
Tools and powder.....	80 17

Cub. feet stone quar. (7,308)—\$494 17—(\$6 76 cents x 216 = \$14. 60 per toise.

Fortnight ending January 29th.

Quarry pay-roll	\$485 67
Tools and stores.....	112 22

Ob. feet stone quar. (10,017)—\$597 89—(\$5 97 cents x 216 = \$12 89 per toise.

Cost of quarrying, average of 2 months \$6 92\$14. 96 per toise.
We declare this statement to be correct.

JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.,
Contractors, Departmental Buildings.

OTTAWA, January 31st, 1861.

No. 84.

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1861.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,

Architects, Departmental Buildings.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed herewith is a memorandum addressed to me by Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, relative to certain prices allowed them, and others claimed for work done, and to be done, in connection with the Departmental buildings in progress of construction under your charge.

As the various questions brought forward involve considerable expenditure, it is desirable that you should at your earliest convenience report fully, in your official capacity, on each item, so as to admit of a decision being arrived at.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

No. 85.

OTTAWA, 20th February, 1861.

SIR,—Herewith we have the honor to enclose our report and explanations on prices connected with Departmental buildings at Ottawa, as required by your letter of 2nd instant.

We at the same time beg to point out to you, that prices for certain works returned in the estimates for June last were objected to by the Department, and other prices substituted, as stated in a letter to us dated 11th July in last year.

These prices still remain subject to further consideration.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

STENT & LAVER,
Architects

To John Page, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Public Works.

We enclose also statement of contractors referred to.

S. & L.

No. 86.

OTTAWA, 20th February, 1861.

John Page, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Department Public Works.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, requiring us to report on certain memoranda of prices allowed and others claimed, for work done and to be done in connection with the Departmental buildings at Ottawa, submitted by Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., under date 31st ultimo, we have the honor to offer the following remarks and explanations thereon.

1. EXCAVATION.—This work is alleged to be of a different class to ordinary earth excavation, "much of it being either frozen ground or hardpan filled with large boulders, requiring blasting," &c., &c.; and that there are two items for which the prices are deemed insufficient, viz., "earth excavation extra, priced at 30 cents per yard, and earth from spoil bank at 25 cents per yard."

In regard to the first, it is asserted "that the price is too low for the character of materials, and the narrow and intricate places from which it had to be taken."

In regard to the second, it has been pointed out, "that the clay mixed with limestone gravel cements itself together if left alone for a little while, and has to be picked. That in this item is included the cost of filling and levelling where rooms were not required by original plan, and when walls were taken down to rock, filling and ramming around them."

In reference to the foregoing item No. 1, we do not consider that any unusual difficulties were encountered in performing this work, and that the price allowed is sufficient for the depth and nature of the soil; but admitting to some extent their statements, as applied to the deeper portions of the excavations, we allowed an additional price, viz., 60 cents per yard, which we consider sufficient to equalize the various character of this work.

Respecting the item No. 2, the Contractors have evidently overlooked the fact that whilst carting from spoil-bank, and filling and levelling in the spaces referred to, is included in the price 25 cents, the ramming has been given separately; and the said price we therefore consider to be sufficient. The sum allowed for ramming is shown in bills accompanying estimate.

In rock excavation for which the following prices are allowed, viz.: \$1.25, \$1.90 and \$2.25, averaging \$1.87, it has been claimed, "owing to the narrowness of the trenches and difficulty in getting it away, that the prices should be increased in same ratio as the excavation for sewers."

In reference to this, we remark, that the earth being removed in mass down to the rock, the difficulties of trench excavation were considerably lessened, and the nature of the rock is such as will not admit of any increase in the prices given.

2. EXCAVATION IN SEWERS.—In making calculations upon the relative cost of excavation for these sewers, we took into consideration, from time to time, the various difficulties and expenses referred to by the contractors, and, after a careful consideration of the subject, we are still of opinion that a fair price has been allowed. The work will not admit of an average, as the class of rock in each is totally different; that on the left-hand block being unstratified, and otherwise difficult to excavate, and for which a higher price was allowed than that given for the right-hand block.

3. BRICK-WORK.—It is stated that "the market price for brick in Ottawa is \$7.50 to \$8," and that "owing to the treacherous nature of the Ottawa clay, brick never can be made here as cheap as other places; moreover these brick contain a large portion, at least $\frac{1}{4}$ waste, and that, from the character of the brick walls, a bricklayer can only build 750 bricks per day."

We cannot admit any average, based on calculations in which the schedule prices under the contract are involved, such construction being totally irrelevant to the subject under consideration.

The Contractors further state, that "the cost of all brick-work has been increased by the addition of so many flues and arched-work not in the original contract."

We have fully considered the increase in labor involved in the construction of the numerous flues in brick-work, and have allowed both the additional brick and labor con-

nected therewith, but further experience shews that our original calculations of the price of brick-work have been overruled by circumstances arising from the works themselves.

1st. From the increased price of brick, owing to the entire absorption of all that are manufactured in the district, and the necessity of their being imported from distant places.

2nd. The loss arising from the imperfect quality of the Ottawa clay, and from the transit and unloading of imported brick, together with the waste arising from the nature of the walls being more than proportionally perforated with flues, for purposes of heating and ventilation.

We are, therefore, of opinion that an increase in the price of extra brick-work may be made to the Contractors, taking also into consideration the great height at which some of it will be built, and that the sum allowed be \$14,40 per thousand, as follows :

First cost of brick, including waste.....	\$ 8 00
Mortar, and labor laying.....	4 00
	12 00
20 per cent. added for Contractors' profit.....	2 40
	\$14 40

This price requires that all the brick used are picked hard brick ; but as an admixture of soft brick may be admitted in arch of warm air chambers, a decrease of 50 cents per M. may be made : shewing the total cost to be \$13,80 per M., which price we propose to be allowed from the 1st October ; and prior to that date, that \$12,50 per thousand be allowed.

MASONRY.—The contractors here draw an average based upon contract schedule prices ; this we cannot admit as the basis for any remarks we wish to make. We consider the price allowed for extra-walling in foundations and other works up to the ground level to be sufficient ; but in view of any extra walling which may be built above the plinth, we are of opinion that the price should be increased for the following reasons :

1st. The walls, being incorporated with coursed masonry externally and being built hollow, the space between stone wall and inner wall of brick-work carefully protected, and free from mortar or other obstruction, an additional amount of labor is necessitated beyond ordinary walling.

2nd. The great height to which the walls will be carried, and the requirement of the contract that they shall be built from double scaffolding, will necessarily increase the labor beyond what is involved in stone-work below the plinth.

We therefore propose that \$9,36 be allowed for extra-walling, the thickness, 22 inches, being measured by the standard of 2 feet, as follows :

First cost of stone delivered.....	\$1 80
Labor and mortar building.....	4 00
Scaffolding, tackle, ladders, &c.....	2 00
	7 80
20 per cent. Contractors' profit.....	1 56
	\$9 36

OHIO STONE.—No item of this work has yet appeared in the estimates, but we propose the following, as the rate at which future extra-work shall be valued :

Ohio stone, cube measure.....	80	built in walls
Plain work rubbed, per foot suppl.....	26	" "
" circular work " "	32	" "
Sunk work " "	34	" "
Circular sunk " "	42	" "
Moulded work " "	46	" "
Circular moulded " "	60	" "

No. 6. COLD AIR DUCTS.—After careful examination, and making up the cost of this material, taking also into consideration the circumstances attending the introduction of this class of work, we are of opinion that a fair price has been allowed.

On future work of this description, of which there is a considerable quantity prepared, and the facilities for preparing it being greater, we propose to make a reduction of 5 cents per foot, which we think will be equal relatively with the former price.

No. 7. FLUES.

No. 8. QUOINS.—It is alleged that the "original specification calls for limestone." On referring to the first clause in the specification under the head of "cut-stone masonry," we find that all the stone used for dressings of the buildings is to be sandstone from Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, or other approved quarries; and although the word quoins is not specifically mentioned, yet the universal practice of including these under the head of dressings, and the spirit, intention, and meaning of the specification can admit of no other interpretation. (See clauses 10 and 11 in contract applying to this case.)

NEPEAN STONE.—It appears that owing to difficulties which have arisen, the quarry in which we first inspected this stone, and upon which our estimate of its value was based, is closed against the contractors, and they have had to procure the stone from other quarries, in which additional labor and cost were involved in obtaining the stone that did not in the former quarry.

The principle of these is that in the quarry first visited, the stone was found in stratified beds or layers, varying from 2 inches to 12 inches thick, and consequently the beds were natural.

In the quarry now being worked the reverse occurs, and the stone for the most part is unstratified, requiring to be split up into the sizes in use on the building.

We do not offer any suggestion on this subject, as far as it relates to the order in Council; but in reference to Nepean stone-facing on additional or extra-walling, we propose the price as allowed, viz: 35 cents per foot superficial, as in such cases we have to include the cost of the original limestone and dressing provided under the contract.

In measuring this work, we have not deducted openings of doors and windows, the additional labor in cuttings to quoins and window-joints being considered equivalent to them.

The above is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) STENT & LAVER,
Architects, Departmental Buildings.

No. 87.

OTTAWA, 21st February, 1861.

Messrs. Stent & Laver, Architects.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your report on the statement submitted on the 31st ultimo, by Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.

But previous to entering on the subject, I am desirous of having your opinion in reference to the prices estimated for the facing of the cold air ducts and of the boiler houses, as both seem to me high for such a class of work.

Your early reply will enable me to determine whether the various questions embraced in your report of the 20th instant, together with those now brought under notice, can be at once disposed of, or if it will be necessary to submit them to the Department.

I may in conclusion remark that, if necessary, the same power exists for diminishing, as for increasing the rates hitherto paid for work "extra" of contract.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

No. 88.

OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1861.

John Page, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Dept. Public Works.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st instant, referring to the subject of our report on memoranda of prices submitted by Messrs. Jones,

Haycock & Co., and requesting our opinion on the prices estimated for facing of the cold air ducts and for the boiler houses, the latter not being alluded to in Contractors' statements.

In reference to the former, we have again considered the prices proposed in our report, and are still of opinion that the reductions therein contained may be made on the ashlar when built, viz: 5 cents per foot; such price being established from the close of building operations in November last.

With regard to arches for these ducts outside of building, not mentioned in our report, (no return having been made), we submit the following price which we propose to adopt, viz: \$1.05 per foot, the soffit only being measured. The whole of this is dimension stone averaging 14 inches deep.

In reference to the dressed stone facing of boiler houses, we have to remark that this stone was taken from the excavation for sewers on right hand-block, and found to be of sufficiently good quality for the purposes required, but produced in large and unshapely blocks, requiring more additional labor in working and setting than ordinary sized stone from the local quarries. Still it was deemed preferable to use it in the building to having to cart it some distance at an extra expense, and bring other stone from the Gloucester quarries, the only available place at which dimension stone can be obtained.

The price hitherto allowed for this work is 90 cents per foot superficial, carrying beds and joints.

The stone for 5 feet above the footings being of greater cubical dimensions, we propose to retain the price of 90 cents as estimated, and for the remainder, we are of opinion that a reduction of 12 cents per foot on the face may be made.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) STENT & LAVER,
Architects, Departmental Buildings.

P. S.—We may here remark, the dressed stone referred to is also measured as masonry.
S. & L.

No. 89.

OTTAWA, 26th February, 1860.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,
Architects.

GENTLEMEN,—Having carefully examined your reports of 20th and 22nd instant, in reference to prices for certain items of additional work connected with the Departmental buildings under your charge, I agree with the suggestions therein contained, and consider they should, so far as applicable, be embodied in the estimate now being made.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

No. 90.

QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1861.

SIR,—I have read Mr. Page's Report on the Public Buildings at Ottawa with particular attention, and have given the most careful consideration to the statements, opinions, and recommendations which it contains. I have no doubt, from the length of time (four months and a-half almost exclusively) he has devoted to an examination of the works on the spot, to an investigation of the plans and documents in the office, and to the verification of the measurements and estimates of the work done and of that still remaining to be performed, that he has obtained such a thorough knowledge of all matters connected with their cost, adaptation, and general supervision, as must qualify him for giving the most reliable information on all these points, and entitle his recommendations to great weight.

To begin, therefore, where he concluded, with the question of cost, as being at present the most material consideration, I have to remark that while, for reasons hereinafter stated, a certain amount of extra expenditure for the alterations and additions to the contract was to be anticipated, still, the Architects not having furnished this Department with

any estimate of the probable cost of the works of this class, I was unprepared for the statement that they will so far exceed the amount of the contract price, as Mr. Page's estimate now shows.

The estimated gross cost, according to Mr. Page, of all the works now under contract and in progress, including several additional works recommended by him as necessary to the proper completion of the buildings, and providing for a supply of water and gas, is \$1,654,166.

The gross expenditure up to the first of May instant, upon all the works in progress, and the expenses incidental thereto, is \$531,854.

Understanding, however, that the object at present is to limit the expenditure on these works to the very least amounts that will suffice to finish the present contracts and the works indispensably necessary in connection therewith, I propose to give a statement, with that view, of the cost of completing these contracts, based on Mr. Page's estimates, and accompanied with such remarks as may be necessary briefly to explain the several items.

Taking, then, the three existing contracts, if we add 18 per cent., as done by Mr. Page, for superintendence and contingencies, their gross amount, about which there can be no question, will be :

1st. Contract for Parliament buildings.....	\$111,230 00
2nd. Do for Departmental buildings.....	328,995 00
3rd. Do for heating and ventilation of all.....	69,063 00
Total amount of existing contracts.....	\$509,288 00

To this amount is to be added the estimated cost of the works in progress authorized by the Department and in part paid for, but not included in the amount of these contracts.

1st. PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The system of heating and ventilation not having been decided on when the building contracts were entered into, it was necessary to provide, in order not to interfere with the operations of the building contractors, that they should themselves execute all the mason's and bricklayer's work connected therewith; that they should construct the drains from the boiler-houses, the cold-air ducts and warm-air vaults, the flues in partitions for conducting the warm air to the several apartments, and those for carrying off the vitiated air, as stated in the last annual report of this Department. All the works of this class, not being fully known at the time, could not of course be entirely embraced in the prices of the original contracts for the buildings; but they were provided for to a certain extent, or as far as could then be anticipated. The difference between what is specified in the buildings and what has since been decided on as necessary may fairly be considered as additional to the contract price. These contractors have accordingly made considerable progress with the works connected with the heating and ventilation, enumerated by Mr. Page at pages 205, 206 and 207 of his report, which he estimates to cost, when completed..... \$136,000 00

The excavation and masonry connected with the sewers and drains are works additional to the contract, in consequence of having to sink them 11 feet below the contract line, for the reason stated by Mr. Page, p. 212.....	30,500 00
The excavation, masonry, and filling up for foundations, additional to the contract. No test pits having been sunk before letting the contract, it was necessary to assume a base line for the footings; for it would have been unjust to throw upon Contractors the risk of irregularities of the foundation. For works, then, below contract line Mr. Page estimates (p. 217).....	46,000 00
Alteration in basement, authorized by the Department 12th December, 1859, to render rooms available (p. 218).....	7,000 00
Changes in position of entrance tower and in materials, ordered by the Architects. No authority from the Department (p. 218).....	4,100 00

Amount carried forward \$223,600 00

 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—(continued).

	Amount brought forward.....	\$223,600 00
Enlarging size of buttresses to library, authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in order to ensure stability (p. 218).....		5,450 00
Facing external walls with Nepean sand-stone instead of limestone as specified; authorized by order in Council 2nd June, 1860, to insure employment of a durable material and lessen risks from fire (pp. 218 and 219).....		18,360 00
Total amount of additional works in progress.....		<u>\$247,410 00</u>

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

For excavation and masonry connected with the heating and ventilation for both blocks of the Departmental buildings, in progress, considered additional to the contract price for the same reasons as stated with respect to the Parliament buildings, and estimated to cost when completed (see pages 208 and 209 of Report).....	\$146,800 00
For excavation and masonry connected with sewers and drains, additional to contract in consequence of the lowering of the plane of the boiler-houses, to adapt them to the system of heating and ventilation (p. 213).....	79,000 00
Changing position of principal fronts from Wellington street to the square, and re-arranging eastern end of eastern block. It was understood that the changing the position of the fronts would not involve any additional cost. The re-arrangement of the east end was done by the Architects without any order from the Department. Although the estimate is given, it is not approved (p. 226).....	16,820 00
Additional foundations below contract line; for the same reason as in the Parliamentary building (p. 226).....	43,800 00
Alterations in basement, authorized by the Department, 12th December, 1859, to render rooms available (p. 227).....	6,900 00
Area walls, to light basement rooms ordered by Architects (p. 227).....	9,770 00
Facing exterior walls with Nepean sand-stone by order in Council 2nd June, 1860, (p. 228).....	81,400 00
	<u>\$334,490 00</u>
Add 5 per cent. for contingencies.....	16,720 00
Total amount of additional works in progress.....	<u>\$351,210 00</u>

I have omitted from this list two items inserted by Mr. Page: one of \$2,310 for additional steps to entrance doors, and another of \$2,370 for increased height of eastern block; because I do not understand why they should be considered as extra of the contract, and because no authority has been given for them by the Department, that I can discover.

Recapitulating these estimated amounts, the gross amount of contract will be.....	\$809,288 00
The amount of additional works in progress, Parliament buildings.....	247,410 00
The amount of additional works in progress, Departmental buildings.....	351,210 00
Total of contract and additional works in progress.....	<u>\$1,407,908 00</u>

The Chief Engineer has recommended several additional works as necessary to the proper completion of the buildings and fitting them for use, which are undoubtedly most desirable and worthy of consideration, and of which I recommend the following as indispensable to the safety and stability of the buildings.

Iron roofs to Legislative Halls.....	\$16,000 00
Strengthening walls of Library.....	4,500 00
Additional buttresses to strengthen east, north and west walls, and alteration of sky-light.....	8,000 00
Add.....	1,407,908 00
Total.	\$1,436,408 00

While it may be said that this is the least sum for which the works now in hand can be carried to completion, it may at the same time be confidently stated that they will not exceed that sum; for it is to be observed that besides the prices being ample, and besides some items not fully approved being inserted, there is embraced in this estimate the large sum of \$137,413 for superintendence and contingencies.

In regard to the additional works, it is not to be inferred that because they are additional to the contract price, they could therefore have been dispensed with altogether, or that they ought to have been executed at the Contractor's expense. Had there been time to examine into and make choice of a proper system of heating and ventilation before the building contracts were let, and also to lay out the works upon the ground, sink test-pits down to the solid rock, and mature the plans on more accurate data, these additional works could then have been provided for and estimated correctly, and might have been specified and included in the present contracts; but to have done this would have caused some months delay and the probable loss of an entire season before commencing operations, without in the end materially affecting the amount which would have to be paid for the requisite accommodation.

But, whatever view may be taken of this question, it is satisfactory to learn that the Chief Engineer reports his entire approval of the system of heating and ventilation which has been adopted, and considers there is every probability of its proving eminently successful, without having to resort to the objectionable mechanical appliance of a fan—a matter of no little importance to those whose health and comfort will be dependent upon these vital arrangements; that the works which have been undertaken are indispensable; that they have been executed in a substantial and satisfactory manner; and that, although not all embraced in the original contracts, the country has full value for the outlay. Indeed the only fault to be found with them is that in some particulars they have been too well executed.

I have before alluded to other additional works recommended by the Chief Engineer as necessary for the more complete fire-proofing of the buildings, fitting them for use, and providing a supply of water and gas, and I now beg to add a list of them as worthy of consideration:

	1. Water supply.....	\$75,000 00
	2. Gas-fittings, bells, &c.....	12,000 00
Parliament.	3. Fire-proofing ceilings of Committee rooms.....	13,800 00
Do.	4. Iron creeting of roof.....	20,000 00
Do.	5. Carving wood cornices.....	3,200 00
Departmental.	6. Fire-proof ceilings.....	17,300 00
Do.	7. Lead covering of roof, in lieu of felt, &c.....	29,350 00
Do.	8. Finishing basement-rooms.....	4,310 00
Do.	9. Extension of north-west wing of western block, for further accommodation.....	27,000 00
Do.	10. Erection of tower, eastern block, &c.....	6,530 00
Do.	11. For plate glass.....	4,350 00
	Contingencies, &c.....	4,918 00
	Total.....	\$217,758 00

None of these works have yet been contracted for, but it is evident that the Buildings cannot be used without a supply of water and gas. The Chief Engineer's suggestions in reference to these are important. The propriety of embarking in the other works should be considered and determined at an early day.

This leads to the question of superintendence.

It is evident, from the nature of this report, that this Department requires to exercise a closer supervision and control over the expenditure upon the spot; and I perfectly agree with the Chief Engineer as to the necessity of a monthly inspection by a competent officer of the Department, and of the appointment of a measurer, to insure accuracy and regularity in making out the Contractor's estimates. These works are of no ordinary character, and consequently demand more than ordinary attention: I therefore recommend that his suggestion be adopted.

Permit me to observe, in conclusion, that in selecting the plans and making choice of the materials for these buildings, the Legislature has imposed upon this Department duties which in England were assigned to a committee of the Legislative Body and to Royal Commissioners; but, however onerous these duties may be, I feel satisfied the Ottawa Buildings will prove successful and be considered a credit to the Province. My own views respecting them have been influenced by the consideration that in the erection of Public Buildings for a permanent Seat of Government, as now fixed by law, they should themselves be permanent; and, while observing a prudent economy in the outlay, the Province can afford to provide all the accommodation its Legislative and Public Departments require, on a scale suitable to its condition, and in a style at least not inferior to the Public Buildings it has erected in its chief cities.

For fear of any misconception, I beg to record my opinion that the style of Architecture of these Buildings, while it produces a dignified and appropriate effect, is the least expensive that could be selected, because it admits of the use of a large proportion of undressed native sandstone for the face walls; a material which is unsurpassed for durability and richness of color.

As illustrative of Mr. Page's concluding remark, I beg further to state:

That the Houses of Parliament in England, covering $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, were estimated to cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars, but the actual expenditure was 14 millions of dollars. The extra work connected with the heating and ventilation alone cost upwards of one million of dollars.

The Houses of Parliament and Public Offices at Ottawa cover $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres of ground; and if they can be completed for $1\frac{3}{4}$ million of dollars, the cost for the large amount of accommodation provided cannot be considered excessive.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RESIDENCE.

No reference having been made in the foregoing to the works connected with the Governor General's residence, it is proper here to remark, that, these works not having as yet been placed under contract, copies of the plans have been furnished to the Contractor for heating and ventilation, who is now engaged in applying his system to them. When he has done this, it is proposed to refer them again to the Architects for their approval, as in the case of the other Public buildings, and thereupon to authorize them to incur a limited outlay in laying out the work upon the actual site, and in instituting such an examination of the nature of the foundation, as will enable them to mature their plans more perfectly, and, as far as possible, to guard against extra works by including all that can be foreseen in these plans and specifications, and providing at the same time for sewerage and for a supply of water and gas. This will necessarily cause some delay in commencing operations; but the work in this case not being so extensive as those of the Parliament and Departmental buildings, it is believed they can be completed contemporaneously with the latter, if commenced within a reasonable time.

From the state of expenditure upon the other Public buildings, it would seem to be necessary, before entering into this contract, that a further appropriation should be obtained.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 91.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 4th May, 1861.

The Commissioner begs to call the special attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the within report, this day received from the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioner has carefully perused Mr. Page's statements. With reference to the large amount claimed for extra work, he begs to call attention to the contract and the specification, revised and approved of by the Architects and Deputy Commissioner before being signed.

The Commissioner is aware of no deviations, involving extra cost, being authorized by him, except:

1st. That for Nepean sandstone, directed by His Excellency in Council.

2nd. The necessary excavation for heating and ventilation, the extent of which he was, however, never apprised of.

3rd. The extra excavation to obtain a solid foundation.

4th. Some slight alterations in the basements.

He has now to request that the most stringent measures will be adopted by the Deputy Commissioner, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer, to prevent any changes or additional work of any description whatever, which may entail extra expense, being permitted, without the same being previously referred to and sanctioned by His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Department.

The rules prescribed at the time the works were begun, as well as the terms of the contract, ought to have ensured this; but they would appear to have been deviated from.

The Architects and Clerks of Works were furnished with printed proofs, containing the forms in which alone the orders for any extra work should be given; and it was understood these orders required the sanction of the Department before being acted on.

The Deputy Commissioner has the fullest authority to enforce this order, and will see that the Architects, Clerks of Works, and all others are held strictly accountable.

These arrangements are purely professional, and must be entrusted wholly to the Deputy Commissioner and chief Engineer.

The responsibility devolving on them, the Commissioner will be prepared to act in any way, on their recommendation, should they deem any changes or new course of proceeding desirable.

In connection with this, and to guard against similar difficulties with respect to the residence of the Governor General, the Commissioner requests the Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer to consider and report, with as little delay as possible, whether the plans and specifications of that building are imperfect to the same extent as those for the buildings now in course of erection would appear to have been.

If they are so, they will consider whether the real extent of work connected with the foundation, the heating and ventilation, the drainage, the lighting, the supply of water, bells, &c., and all other things whatsoever necessary, cannot be ascertained now and embraced in the specifications.

They will also carefully examine these specifications, and report whether any, and what amount of extra work in other respects, such as strengthening walls, &c., may be anticipated; and provide, if possible, against it.

To do this, they are authorized to obtain such assistance, either from the Architects or otherwise, as they find necessary to modify or enlarge the specifications and plans; it being the intention of the Commissioner to bring the whole matter again under the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

To the Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer.

No. 92.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 11th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—The Chief Engineer of this Department having been directed by His Excellency in Council to examine into all matters connected with the Ottawa Buildings, his report has now been delivered to the Department.

It would appear from that report that certain works have been performed, for which payment in addition to the contract price is claimed on the grounds that they are stated not to be embraced in the contract.

I am now to call your special attention to the terms of the contract and to the instructions which were given when the works were undertaken.

The 11th clause provides that work of a certain kind, though not mentioned in detail, is to be implied in the plans and specifications; and the last clause specially provides that no change, alteration, or addition shall take place, and no extra work shall be done, without the written authority of the Commissioner, given prior to the execution of the work, and that no allowance will be made if it is done without such authority.

In addition to this, proper forms of printed orders were supplied at the time the works were begun.

It would, however, seem, from the Engineer's Report, that certain items are claimed for as extra, for which no orders, such as specified in the contract were given, and some changes seem to have given rise to charges which were not contemplated.

Without, in the meantime, offering any opinion on the question whether these items are or are not to be considered as extras, I am now again to instruct you that no deviation whatever shall be permitted from the contract, nor shall any further extra works be begun or allowed, until the Architects shall have reported beforehand both as to their necessity and cost, and the special order of the Department, in relation to them, shall have been obtained.

Whenever any change is suggested, it will be your duty to state whether that change will involve any and how much additional expenditure.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Messrs. Stent and Laver,
Architects, Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, C. W.

No. 93.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 13th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—The Chief Engineer of this Department having been directed by His Excellency in Council to examine into all matters connected with the Ottawa Buildings, his report has now been delivered to the Department.

It would appear from that report that certain works have been performed, for which payment in addition to the contract price is claimed on the grounds that they are stated not to be embraced in the contract.

I am now to call your special attention to the terms of the contract and to the instructions which were given when the works were undertaken.

The 11th clause provides that work of a certain kind, though not mentioned in detail, is to be implied in the plans and specifications; and the last clause specially provides that no change, alteration, or addition shall take place, and no extra work shall be done, without the written authority of the Commissioner, given prior to the execution of the work, and that no allowance will be made if it is done without such authority.

In addition to this, proper forms of printed orders were supplied at the time the works were begun.

It would, however, seem, from the Engineer's Report, that certain items are claimed for as extra, for which no orders, such as specified in the contract, were given, and some changes seem to have given rise to charges which were not contemplated.

Without, in the meantime, offering any opinion on the question whether these items are or are not to be considered as extras, I am now again to instruct you that no deviation whatever shall be permitted from the contract, nor shall any further extra works be begun or allowed, until the Architects shall have reported beforehand both as to their necessity and cost, and the special order of the Department, in relation to them, shall have been obtained.

Whenever any change is suggested, it will be your duty to state whether that change will involve any, and how much additional expenditure.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

To Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

No. 94.

QUEBEC, 14th May, 1861.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, K. C. B.,
One of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British
North America, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency.

The Commissioner of Public Works has the honor to bring under the notice of Your Excellency the report of Mr. Page, the Chief Engineer, on the works at Ottawa, enquiry respecting which was authorized by order in Council on the 18th day of December last. The observations of the Deputy Commissioner on that report are also submitted.

In the advertisement calling for designs, issued by the Department of Public Works, the cost of the buildings was required not to exceed as follows :

The Parliamentary buildings.....	\$300,000.00
The Departmental buildings.....	240,000.00
The Governor General's residence.....	100,000.00

The designs of the respective Architects, which were accepted by Your Excellency in Council, were afterwards placed into their hands to prepare the working drawings and specifications to be attached to the contract ; and these, together with certain additions of fire-proof floors, authorized by Council, were embraced in the contract and included in the block sum for which the buildings were to be completed. The Department desired, as far as possible, by the terms of the contract, to guard against extra charges, and the Architects were supplied with these contracts, and required to govern themselves by their terms.

The extent of the works, such as excavation and blasting, and the masonry for the cold-air ducts, accessory to the heating and ventilation, does not seem to have engaged the attention of the professional parties responsible for the work, at the time the specifications were prepared ; nor to have been anticipated by them to be of such magnitude as seems to be considered necessary when they came to be actually in progress, inasmuch as no comprehensive report of their nature or extent was made to the undersigned. The amount of extra work for those objects (excavation, masonry, &c.,) appearing from time to time at the close of the last year, served, however, to bring them incorrectly to his notice, and the Chief Engineer was thereupon despatched to make a full report. This report, for the first time, served to convey a comprehensive statement of the real position and extent of the works. It would now appear that these works, as well as the extra excavation for the foundations, rendered necessary by the irregularity of the rock foundation, the Chief Engineer and Deputy Commissioner consider indispensable ; that they are extraneous to the contract ; and that the prices recommended by him are not excessive.

The special points which now require the attention of the Council are these :

I. Certain work, stated to be extra, which has been performed in the manner stated, and prices allowed by the Architects, without direct authority from the Commissioner.

II. The further performance hereafter of work of the same character not embraced in the contract, which is stated to be indispensably necessary.

III. Certain suggested items of extra work or alterations considered desirable, but which do not seem indispensable.

IV. The adoption of the most efficient arrangements possible for preventing outlay of any description for the future, beyond what the contracts provide, or which may be absolutely necessary.

It would, doubtless, have been more satisfactory if all the work necessary for excavat-

ing, heating and ventilation had been ascertained beforehand by the professional and responsible parties, and embraced in one contract with the buildings; and also that the character of the foundations had been tested, so that parties tendering would have included the whole work in one offer; but the urgent desire manifested by Council to proceed with the works is assigned as a reason why this course was not adopted. The ultimate cost would probably not have been lessened; as stated by the Chief Engineer, it would only have appeared in the contract price, instead of under the head of extra work.

So far as providing the necessary ducts for the hot and cold air, they would appear to be indispensable, and such parts as are yet incomplete must be proceeded with; care being taken that the amount of work is kept within the limits of strict necessity, and that the prices paid, and to be paid, are no more than authorized by the contract. When this item of work is completed and can be accurately measured, it is recommended that the Contractors be finally closed with for it in terms of the contract, as also for the extra excavation and masonry necessary and ordered for the foundations.

The Commissioner would now allude to the four points to which he has directed special attention:—

I. Certain work, stated to be extra, which has been performed, and prices allowed by the Architects without direct authority from the Commissioner. These are:

1st. The change in position of the front of the Departmental buildings.

The change was recommended by the Architects and Deputy Commissioner, and assented to; but it was not intimated that it would involve any additional cost. On the contrary, it was considered by the undersigned as coming within the first clause of the contract, which provides that the building shall be placed "on such portion of Barrack Hill as may be pointed out to the Contractors."

The mere change of position cannot be admitted as giving a claim for increasing the price, unless the building was enlarged beyond the original plans. No authority having been given for any extra price, the charge made cannot be admitted.

2nd. Alterations made in the basements and area walls.

The expense of this item, it was represented, would not involve additional expenditure, but to a very limited and insignificant sum; and the charges made are open to discussion.

3rd. Position of entrance tower. No authority for this, as an extra, was given.

4th. Enlarging buttress to Library.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that this was considered necessary for the stability of the work, and that he gave informal sanction to the Architects; but the undersigned cannot but remark that this should have been foreseen.

II. The further performance of work not embraced in the contract, which the Chief Engineer seems to consider indispensably necessary.

This, in the opinion of the undersigned, should be confined entirely to the class of work necessary to the heating and ventilation; and that nothing whatever should be done for ornament or mere effect; continuous supervision should be exercised to keep it within the strictest limits of necessity.

III. Certain suggested items of other extra work or alterations, numbered in the report of the Deputy Commissioner from 1. to 11, and estimated to cost \$217,758 00.

The first two only—1st, supply of water; 2nd, gas fittings and bells—are considered indispensable. The undersigned, at present, offers no further opinion as to the best and most economical mode of supplying water, than to recommend that communication should be had with the City authorities for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same works could not be rendered available both for the City and Public Buildings.

With respect to the other items, the undersigned entertains a strong opinion that no further change or alteration of any description should be permitted. If it is found that the designs are imperfect in any details, it is assumed that the contract (vide clause 2) ought to cover such cases; but if it does not, then only what is indispensably necessary to give the building proper strength should be allowed.

Some of the alterations in themselves may, no doubt, be desirable to make the buildings more perfect; but when it is considered that the appropriation is limited, the undersigned cannot, without reference to and the sanction of the Legislature, authorize any outlay beyond it, on works which might be dispensed with.

IV. On the measures to be adopted for preventing future outlay, &c.

The arrangements which were made in the first instance ought, if carried out by the proper parties, to have prevented any expenditure beyond the contract sum without the authority of the Department, in no case has that direct authority been given, except: firstly, in regard to the facing with Nepean sandstone; secondly, to deepen the excavation for the foundations; and thirdly, to alter the basements. The first was done by command of Your Excellency in Council; the second Departmentally, as indispensably necessary for the safety of the building; and the third as an unimportant change, which would give the additional number of rooms required, at the smallest possible expense.

In the other instances, as would appear from the reports of the Deputy Commissioner and Engineer, the positive rule of requiring the order of the Commissioner has been departed from by the Architects and Clerk of the works, and the undersigned cannot advise Your Excellency to sanction the charges without fuller investigation. As to the prices at which any extra work actually ordered should be paid, the provisions of the contract and the rates there specified, where applicable, should be adhered to. The undersigned sees no other means by which the instructions can be enforced, than by placing a responsible officer of the Department in special and immediate charge, whose duty it shall be to visit the works as frequently as may be necessary, for the purpose of exercising a continuous and systematic supervision over the operations. This officer should have authority, and be required to see that the respective duties devolving on the Architects, Clerks of Works, foremen, and others, are properly performed; that the estimates are correctly and clearly made out; and that no work whatever is undertaken, or change authorized, which shall involve extra payment, without the direct written sanction of the Government.

He further recommends that, in the meantime, the charges made for such works as are stated to be extra or which have not been so ordered, be held in abeyance and be not allowed; but that the payments made be considered as made on account of works generally; and that the final determination of recognizing the works which do not fall within the category of those above mentioned as extra, shall remain in abeyance until the contract is completed, and a final settlement made with the Contractors.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.

No. 95. Copy of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 15th May, 1861.

On a memorandum, dated 14th May, 1861, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, submitting a report from Mr. Page, Chief Engineer of his Department, with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner thereon, in reference to the general progress and character of the works at the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings at Ottawa, enquiry respecting which was authorized by order in Council of the 18th December last.

The Commissioner, in his memorandum (thereunto annexed), reports the measures and action he has taken and those he suggests should be adopted, both in regard to limiting the future expenditure, as far as practicable, and the other objects to which he therein refers; and the Committee submit their entire concurrence in the steps taken and suggestions offered by the Commissioner, and recommend the same for Your Excellency's approval. They further advise that the duty of visiting the buildings and exercising the supervision required be, in the meantime, performed by the responsible officer of the Department, whose duty it shall be to see that the Architects carry out the terms of the contract, and that authority be given, if need be, to suspend either the Architects or Clerks of Works, or both, in the discretion of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works,
&c., &c., &c.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO S. KEEFER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 16th May, 1861.

No. 96.

The Order in Council of the 15th instant is herewith enclosed to the Deputy Commissioner for his information; his attention is also called to the Departmental Order of the 4th instant. He will proceed to Ottawa as soon as possible, with the Chief Engineer or Assistant Engineer, and his duty will be, in the first place, to see that proper arrangements are made to carry the commands of His Excellency in Council and the requirements of the Departmental order (No. 91) into effect: to see that the expenditure hereafter is kept within the strictest possible limits; to enquire and report in what way any works now in progress, which are not within the strict terms of the contracts, can be curtailed or stopped.

He will also give his attention generally to all matters referred to in the report of the Chief Engineer; and, after he has had an opportunity of satisfying himself of the efficiency or otherwise of the parties engaged in the superintendence of the works, he will report whether any or what changes should, in his opinion, be made, and he is fully authorized to carry them, provisionally, into effect.

The Order in Council and the Departmental Memorandum so fully enumerate the various objects which the Government require to be carried out; that it is deemed needless to repeat them; but it is of the first necessity to provide against any future expenditure not authorized by the contracts.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

To S. Keefer, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

REPORT BY S. KEEFER, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, IN ANSWER TO INSTRUCTIONS CONVEYED TO HIM IN No. 96.

No. 97.

Quebec, 17th June, 1861!

SIR,—In compliance with the Departmental order of the Commissioner, of the 16th ultimo, I left Quebec for Ottawa, on the 20th May, accompanied by the Assistant Engineer of the Department, for the purpose of giving my personal attention to the works in progress on the Public Buildings in that city, and taking such action in relation to them as this order called for.

In the performance of this duty, I remained there until recalled by the late Commissioner to this office, to which I returned on the 10th instant.

I have now to report, for the information of the present Commissioner, the action taken under my instructions during the time of my absence.

In reference to works in progress:

1st. I considered it my duty, first of all, to put a stop to all works not included in the contracts for the Buildings—as far, at least, as this could be done without hindrance to the carrying out of those contracts—no matter how desirable or indispensable they might be.

With this view I addressed letters to the Architects, dated 25th May, of which Nos. 1 and 2, accompanying this, are copies. The effect of this has been to stop all works connected with the heating and ventilation which lie *outside* of the external walls of the buildings, as well as those connected with the drains leading from the boiler-houses down to the river.

In these letters I also called upon the Architects for estimates for the completion of all such additional works, both inside and outside the buildings, from the date of their next estimate (1st June,) 1861. Their replies, when received, will accompany my next report on these buildings, when I shall give the cost of work done and remaining to be done upon them.

2nd. Having learned that the Contractors for the Departmental Buildings had begun some work for finishing off the rooms in the basements, not included in their contracts or any previous order of the Commissioner, I addressed an order, dated 28th May, to the Architects in charge (of which No. 3 is a copy,) that this worked should be stopped.

The order has been complied with.

3. The Architects of the Departmental Buildings submitted to me a model of a proposed alteration in the porch of the Governor General's entrance to the right-hand block, which is referred to in their letter, No. 4. This change was authorised by letter No. 5 the same day, in pursuance of the provisions of the first and last clauses of the contract, upon the express understanding that the Contractors were not to be paid anything extra for it.

The advantage to be gained by it is greater simplicity of construction, with increased stability and durability to the work.

4th. The Chief Engineer of the Department having, in his report on the Parliamentary Buildings, drawn the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of strengthening certain walls to insure their perfect safety, I addressed a letter, No. 6, dated 3rd June, to the Architects, on this subject, calling their immediate attention to his several recommendations under this head.

To this they replied by theirs (No. 7) of the 7th June, expressing in general terms their concurrence with his recommendations, and indicating the manner in which they proposed to carry them into execution.

The works had arrived at that stage, when, if any change was to be made, an immediate decision was necessary. It was only in one or two instances that these changes involved additional outlay; had there been time to apply for, and a prospect of receiving an immediate reply, the question would have been referred to the decision of the Commissioner. But, under the circumstances, I would not assume the responsibility either of suspending the work pending the decision, or of allowing it to proceed against the opinion of the Architects and Chief Engineer, as well as my own; and, therefore, acting under the recommendation of the Commissioner's report, approved by order in Council of the 15th May, that only "what is indispensably necessary to give the buildings proper strength should be allowed," authority was given by letter (No. 8) dated 8th June, for proceeding with the alterations recommended by the Chief Engineer and the Architects in charge.

5th. In a letter dated 6th June (No. 9) the Architects of the Departmental Buildings recommended an alteration in the mode of constructing the archways leading from the corridors to the staircases, by the substitution of piers and arches for wrought iron girders; and stated that a slight saving to the Department would be effected by it, while a great improvement, both in regard to appearance and stability, would be secured. It was therefore authorized by the letter (No. 10) dated 7th June.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the action thus far taken in reference to the works in progress, has been mainly directed to confining the Contractors strictly to the execution of their contract work, by stopping all extra works as far as practicable; taking care, at the same time, that nothing is neglected which is essential to the stability of the buildings.

The extra or additional works thus suspended may form the subject of special agreement hereafter with the present Contractors, or be opened to competition in case an agreement cannot be made.

II.—IN REFERENCE TO SUPERINTENDENCE

Firmly impressed with the conviction that the best and safest course for the Department is to continue to hold the Architects in charge responsible for the carrying out of their own plans under existing contracts, all my orders in reference to works in progress were addressed directly to themselves, and by them communicated to the contractors; and they were, for the most part, based upon their own recommendations. The letters defining the duties of the Clerks of the works and measures were also communicated to them; and they were duly informed that these officers would act entirely under their orders.

In reference to the duties of the Clerks of Works, it may be remarked that at the

first commencement of the works, when their duties were comparatively light, it was thought a good arrangement to have a person of Mr. Morris' well known experience, under the Architects, to look after the execution of the works both on the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, with such further assistance from time to time as the occasion required. But although this arrangement presented some advantages, and might answer for a time at the starting of the works, it was not suited, as the Chief Engineer points out, to afford satisfaction as they became more advanced. The necessity for a division of duties and a closer supervision became apparent, and it was found to be a great inconvenience for an officer to act at the same time under the orders of different Architects.

It was therefore decided to confine Mr. Morris' attention entirely to the Parliament Buildings, and to place him exclusively under the orders of the Architects of those buildings, without allowing him to exercise any authority over the other Clerks of the works.

To admit of these officers giving a closer attention to the execution of the works, they were, to a certain extent, relieved from making out the details and results of measurements; and two Measurers have been appointed, whose duty it is, under the Architects' instructions, to attend exclusively to the measurement of all classes of work, both being held responsible for their correctness.

Mr. John Bowes, of Kingston, was appointed Measurer of Works for the Parliamentary Buildings, and Mr. John Henry Pattison, of Toronto, was appointed Measurer of Works for the Departmental Buildings.

The Architects were duly informed of these arrangements, and these officers have entered upon their duties and made their first measurement for the May estimate.

The staff for the superintendence of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, at present, consists of the following persons:

For the Parliament Buildings, Messrs. Fuller & Jones, Architects, whose pay is fixed by Order in Council at five per cent on the contract; no allowance being made for extras. Under them are:—

John Morris, Clerk of Works, salary.....	\$1200 a year.
John Grist, " "	83½ a month.
Joseph Larose, " "	3 a day.
John Bowes, Measurer, "	83½ a month.

For the Departmental Buildings, Messrs. Stent & Laver, Architects, who are paid five per cent. on the contract; no allowance being made for extras. Under them are:—

William Hutchison, Clerk of Works, salary.....	\$83½ a month.
George B. Pelham, " "	60 "
John Henry Pattison, Measurer, "	83½ "

At the beginning of this month, there were about one thousand men employed upon the buildings, including carvers, stone cutters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, laborers, and teamsters. The works were going on well.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that I have as yet accomplished only a part of the duty under my instructions; and that as soon as the business of the office will permit, I propose to return again to Ottawa to observe the operation of these new arrangements, and carry out the rest of the objects referred to by the Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner Public Works.

T. Trudeau, Esquire,
Secretary of Public Works, Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the Commissioner of Public Works to visit the Public Buildings now in course of erection here under your directions; to see that proper arrangements are made to carry the commands of His Excellency in Council, and the orders of the Department, into effect; to see

that the expenditure hereafter is kept within the strictest possible limits; and to enquire into and report in what way any of the works now in progress, which are not within the strict terms of the contract, can be curtailed or stopped.

In compliance with the instructions, I deem it necessary, in the first place, to request that you will at once suspend all works connected with the heating and ventilation, which lie *outside* of the external walls of the buildings, as well as those connected with the main drain leading from the boiler house down to the river.

As these works are not strictly included in the building contract, and as their suspension will in no way hinder the carrying out of the contract plans for the Parliamentary building, the Departmental order requires that they should be stopped; but inasmuch as they are necessary to the proper completion of the system of heating and ventilation, and will have to be finished before the buildings can be used, you will please furnish me with an estimate of the cost of what yet remains to be done, in order that proper authority may be obtained for the same, before any further expenditure takes place upon them.

1st. An estimate for completing the cold air ducts *outside* the buildings.

2nd. An estimate for carrying the drain from its present termination at the brow of the hill, down to the river.

3rd. I have also to request that you will furnish me with an estimate for the completion of the works connected with the heating and ventilation (which fall *within* the buildings from the date of the next estimate, 1st June next); namely, for completing the warm air vaults, the cold air ducts, hot air flues, ventilating ducts and towers, and the setting and roofing of the boilers.

If there is any portion of these works which can be suspended without hindrance to the fulfilment of the building contract, you will be so good as to particularize them, and state their probable cost.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,

Architects, Parliamentary Buildings, Ottawa.

No. 99.

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the Commissioner of Public Works, to visit the Public Buildings now in course of erection here under your directions; to see that proper arrangements are made to carry the Commands of His Excellency, in Council and the orders of the Department, into effect; to see that the expenditure hereafter is kept within the strictest possible limits; and to enquire into and report in what way any of the works now in progress, which are not within the strict terms of the contract, can be curtailed or stopped.

In compliance with these instructions, I deem it necessary, in the first place, to request that you will at once suspend all works connected with the heating and ventilation, which lie *outside* of the external walls of the buildings, as well as those connected with the main drains leading from the boiler house down to the river. As these works are not strictly included in the building contract, and as their suspension cannot in any way hinder the carrying out of the contract plans for the Departmental buildings, the Departmental order requires that they should be stopped; but inasmuch as they are necessary to the completion of the system of heating and ventilation, and will have to be finished before the buildings can be used, you will please furnish me with an estimate of what remains to be done, in order that proper authority may be obtained for the same, before any further expenditure takes place upon them.

1st. An estimate for completing the cold air ducts *outside* the buildings.

2nd. An estimate for carrying the main drains from their present termination at the brow of the hill, down to the river.

3rd. I have also to request that you will furnish me with an estimate for the completion of the works connected with the heating and ventilation which fall *within* the

buildings, from the date of your next monthly estimate (1st June next); namely, for the completion of the warm air vaults, the cold air ducts, hot-air flues, ventilating ducts and towers, and the setting and roofing of the boilers.

If there is any portion of these works, or of any other extra works, such as the making of additional rooms in the basements, that can be suspended without hindrance to the fulfilment of the building contract, you will be so good as to particularize them, and state their probable cost.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,

Architects, Departmental buildings, Ottawa.

No. 100.

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have just learned from Mr. Pelham that the Contractors for the Departmental buildings have begun to make the doors for all the rooms in the basements, including those for the additional as well as for the contract rooms.

As no order has been issued from the Department for the finishing of these additional rooms, I have to request that you will at once stop all work for the finishing of them, and confine the attention of the Contractors entirely to those embraced in the contract.

The order given in December, 1859, only required that "openings should be left in any of the enclosures of the basement of both blocks, where the foundation walls are of sufficient height to render these enclosures available as rooms for future use." The finishing of these rooms at present was neither contemplated nor authorized.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,

Architects, Departmental buildings, Ottawa.

No. 101.

OTTAWA, May 31st, 1861.

Samuel Keefer, Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Works.

SIR,—We have the honor to draw your attention to a proposed alteration in the construction of the porch at the Governor General's entrance on the eastern Departmental buildings, a plan of which was recently submitted for your approval.

We have ascertained that the said alteration and extension will not involve any additional outlay, as the nature of the works suggested will be simpler in form than those proposed by the contract plans and detail drawings to be furnished by us.

As this work requires to be proceeded with at once, we shall be glad with your approval, or otherwise, of the proposed alteration.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

STENT & LAVER.

No. 102.

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, informing me that you have ascertained that the proposed alteration of the porch at the Governor General's entrance to the eastern Departmental buildings, to which you drew my attention yesterday, as tending to simplify the groining, and give additional stability and durability to the porch, will not involve any additional outlay.

This being the case, you are hereby authorized to make the proposed change, on the express understanding that the Contractors are not to be paid anything extra for it.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,

Architects, Departmental buildings, Ottawa.

No. 103.

OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—The Chief Engineer of the Department has drawn the attention of the Commissioner to some questions affecting the stability of certain portions of the Parliament buildings, accompanied by recommendations, which, in the present state of the works, it is important you should be apprised of.

1st. In reference to the Library, he states that although the vertical walls of the structure, strengthened by the outside buttresses as shewn in the model, are theoretically strong enough to resist the thrust of the arched roof over them, it would, nevertheless, in his opinion, be judicious to allow practically a still greater margin; and recommends that the walls of the Library be increased six inches in thickness throughout, and that the outside buttresses be also made six inches thicker than previously authorized. The probable cost of which he estimates at \$4,500.

2nd. He recommends also that the hollow space between the interior brick lining and walls of the six angle towers, on the front and returns, should be omitted, especially at their connections with the inside division walls.

3rd. Also, to add another tier of wrought-iron chain bond to the central tower, immediately over the main entrance arch.

4th. Also, the construction of the buttresses to the inner Court between the two houses; and for the east, north, and west external walls around the same.

The work having now arrived at that stage, when, if any alteration is considered necessary to ensure stability at these points, an immediate decision should be come to, I beg you will give your immediate attention to the subject, and favor me with your opinion as to the necessity, or otherwise, of carrying out any or all of these recommendations in whole or in part; and that you will furnish me with an estimate of the cost of what you may recommend, over and above the contract price.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Comr. Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,

Architects, Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

No. 104.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Ottawa, June 7th, 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th instant, apprising us of several recommendations from the Chief Engineer as regards the thickening of certain walls and buttresses, and requesting our opinion as to the necessity, or otherwise, of carrying out any or all of the recommendations.

No. 1.—To the thickening of the walls of the Library and the outside buttresses, estimated by the Chief Engineer at four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500.00). We concur in the opinion of the Chief Engineer that these walls and buttresses may be now more than sufficient to resist the thrust and weight, still it would be judicious to have an excess of strength.

The wall of the Library referred to is to be built of brick: we presume, therefore, that it would be necessary to thicken one brick.

We think that instead of thickening the buttresses six (6) inches all round, it would

be more advantageous to retain the width, say 4 feet, and give an extra projection below the string course on the top of the plinth of two feet; and above that, and up to the underside of the pinnacles, a projection of one foot three inches.

We have made an estimate of the cost, and believe that it would not exceed the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars (\$4,700.00.)

No. 2.—Recommending that the hollow space between the brick-lining and stone walls of the six angle towers should be omitted. Additional strength would thus be obtained; but we consider that it would be better to build the walls of stone and line it with a 4½ inch brick, as the iron joists will, in that case, have a direct bearing on the outside stone walls, and thus form an additional tie. We do not consider that this would entail any extra cost.

No. 3.—Recommending another tier of wrought-iron chain bond to the central tower, immediately over main entrance arches.

We have ordered the Contractors to place in this position one of the tiers of chain bond proposed to be used higher up by the contract plans; as the work proceeds, we shall be able to judge if it will be necessary to use an additional chain bond.

No. 4.—Construction of buttresses in central court; this we consider absolutely necessary, owing to the great additional height of the walls, the boiler-house being sunk below the original contract level; and estimate the cost at about \$1,000.00.

In a letter addressed to the Department, dated 5th April, 1861, we enclosed a tracing of an alteration we proposed in the north and west walls of rooms adjoining Legislative Assembly, and north and east walls of the Legislative Council, and the mode of lighting the corridors &c., at an estimated cost of about \$8,000.00. In compliance with your instructions we have reconsidered the subject with the view of reducing the amount, and have to report that although much external effect, and of course great additional strength, will be lost if the buttresses are not used, we believe that sufficient additional strength will be obtained by building the walls solid, as recommended for six angle towers, which would not be an increase on the contract; but we consider that the alterations to the skylights would be very desirable, and estimate the additional cost at about \$5000.00.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

FULLER & JONES,
Architects.

To Samuel Keefer, Esq.,
Deputy Comr. Pub. Works, Ottawa.

No. 105.

OTTAWA, 8th June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have duly received your letter of yesterday's date, in reply to mine of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the recommendations of the Chief Engineer of the Department, for strengthening some of the walls of the Parliament buildings.

In this letter you express in general terms your concurrence with these recommendations, and indicate the manner in which, in each instance, you would propose to carry them into execution.

The works in progress under the contract having now arrived at that stage, when, if any change is to be made, an immediate decision is necessary, I beg to state that I agree with you, as the Architects of the Buildings, and with the Chief Engineer, as to the propriety of certain alterations for ensuring the perfect stability of the works; and having been authorized by my instructions to take such action in reference to the works now in progress as in my judgement appeared advisable under the circumstances, I have to request you will give the necessary orders to the Contractors for the following alterations:

I. The walls and buttresses of the Library to be strengthened in the manner you propose in your letter of the 7th instant.

II. The walls in the six angle towers, to be built solid, in the manner you suggest.

III. A tier of wrought iron chain bond to be added to the central tower, immediately over the main entrance arches; leaving it for future consideration, as the work advances, whether this shall be taken as one of the contract bonds, or whether another shall be used.

IV. The construction of buttresses to the central court, rendered necessary by the great height of the walls.

V. Building the external walls of the north, east and west sides of the two Legislative Chambers solid to give them additional strength, as in the six angle towers.

The alteration of the skylight, to which you refer, I believe to be a most necessary measure; but as there will be time enough to submit this with some other works for the Commissioner's decision before they are commenced, you will take no steps in regard to them until further instructed.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

No. 106.

OTTAWA, June 6th, 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to draw your attention to a proposed alteration in the construction of the archways leading to the staircases from the corridors.

The contract plans in this particular not appearing so structural as could be desired, being arranged to form pendants supported by wrought-iron girders, on which the cross joists of the corridor rest :

We would therefore propose, in view of the above, to carry up from the walls below, on the ground floor, brick piers and arches formed and finished in Reeve's or Martin's cement, thereby dispensing with girders, together with the necessity of bolting the cross joists to the same.

This, we estimate, will not entail an extra, but, we consider, will be a slight saving to the Department, besides forming a more important feature on entering these portions of the building.

It being desirable to carry on this portion of the work, we should be glad of permission to construct it as soon as possible, if deemed advisable.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

STENT & LAVER,

Architects, Departmental Buildings.

To the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 107.

OTTAWA, 7th June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—With respect to the proposed alteration in the construction of the archways leading from the corridors to the stairways, referred to in your letter of yesterday, and previously discussed by us in connection with the plans, I can safely add my concurrence with your opinion and statement, that, by employing arches instead of wrought-iron girders, and dispensing with the pendant ornaments, a great improvement will be effected both in regard to the appearance and stability of the work, without any increase of expense.

Having been informed that these wrought-iron girders have not been ordered, and having been assured that, by your estimate, there will be a slight saving to the Department by the alteration, and being satisfied that such is the case, I feel myself warranted by my instructions in giving you the necessary authority for proceeding with it, and in requesting you to furnish the Contractors with a written order for the same, provided you are assured that the iron girders have not been purchased.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner Public Works.

Messrs. Stent & Laver, Architects.

No. 108:

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—The attention of the Department has been drawn by the Chief Engineer in his recent report on the works under your charge, to the question of superintendence; setting forth the necessity that exists for certain changes in the duties of the Clerks of the Works, and for the appointment of a person to attend specially and exclusively to the measurements, and to assist you in making out the estimates.

This report having received the consideration of the Department, the Commissioner has fully authorized me to make such arrangements for the future, as will maintain the proper efficiency and responsibility of the superintendence, and ensure the accuracy of the measurements and estimates.

For this purpose it is deemed advisable that Mr. John Morris, the Chief Clerk of works, who has heretofore had general charge both of the Parliament and Departmental buildings, under the respective Architects of each, should, in future, confine his attention entirely to the former, and act altogether under your orders, without exercising any authority over the other Clerks of works.

It will therefore be his duty, the same as of Mr. John Grist and Mr. Larose, the other Clerks of works, to see that your orders are strictly carried into effect; to set out the works from your plans; to see that none but the best class of materials are used in the building, and that the workmanship throughout is well executed; to make measurements of all works performed; to keep the time of the men employed upon the works, both contract and extra work, and such other memoranda in relation thereto as you may deem necessary or expedient.

To admit of these officers giving a closer attention to the execution of the works, it is necessary that they should, to a certain extent, be relieved from making out the details and results of measurements.

With this object, a competent measurer, Mr. John Bowes, has been appointed, whose duty it will be, under your instructions, to attend specially and exclusively to the measurement of all classes of work connected with the Parliament buildings, aided by the Clerks of works; both being held responsible for their accuracy. He will make you monthly returns for the progress estimates, and keep accurate measurements and notes for the final.

You will please instruct Mr. Grist to assist him in his calculations and in preparing these returns, as well as in making out fair copies of the estimates for transmission to the Department, and in entering them in the books provided for this purpose.

I have to add that it is considered indispensably necessary that the time of the foremen, mechanics, and laborers employed daily on the contract works, and more especially upon any extra works that may be in progress, should be regularly and accurately kept in future, and you are requested to make arrangements at once with the Clerks of works for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

P. S.—A copy of the letter of instructions addressed to Mr. John Morris is enclosed herewith for your information.

(Signed,)

S. KEEFER.

No. 109.

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1861.

SIR,—Referring to the letter addressed to you on the 16th instant by the Secretary of the Department, in which, for the reasons therein stated, you were informed that you are no longer to have any authority in connection with the expenditure of money or the certifying of accounts, and that your duties henceforward will be confined to the practical supervision of such parts of the works as the Deputy Commissioner may point out: I have now to acquaint you that it is considered necessary you should, in future, confine your attention exclusively to the Parliament buildings, and act under the orders of the

Architects of those buildings, without exercising any authority over the other Clerks of works.

It will therefore be your duty, the same as of Mr. Girst and Mr. Larose, the other Clerks of works of these buildings, to see that the orders of the Architects are strictly carried into effect; to set out the works from the plans; to see that none but the best class of materials are used in the buildings, and that the workmanship throughout is well executed; to make measurements of all work performed; to keep the time of the men employed upon the works, both contract and extra, and such other memoranda in relation thereto as the Architects may deem necessary or expedient.

To admit of your giving closer attention to the execution of the works, you will be relieved to a certain extent from making out details and results of measurements, which duty will hereafter devolve on the measurer, Mr. Bowes, who has been appointed for that special purpose; but you are nevertheless required to afford him such assistance and explanations as may be necessary to a perfect elucidation of all previous measurements and returns.

Having observed some notices in the public papers of this City in reference to visitors and the preservation of the grounds under your charge, and considering that such notices are no longer necessary, I have to request that you will discontinue them; that you will procure and certify the bills for the same, and so put an end to any further expenditure on this account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner Public Works.

Mr. John Morris,
Clerk of Works, Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

No. 110.

OTTAWA, 29th May, 1861.

SIR,—Certain changes having been made in the position and duties of the Clerks of Works upon the Public Buildings at this place, I have to acquaint you that you are in future to take your orders directly from the Architects of the Parliament buildings, and to perform all such duties as they may think proper to assign to you in reference to those buildings, and to those only.

It will be your duty to see that the orders of the Architects are strictly carried into effect, upon any portion of the buildings they may indicate, and to set out the works from the plans wherever required by them; to see that none but the best class of materials are used, and that the workmanship throughout is well executed; to make measurements of all work performed; to keep the time of the men employed upon the works, both contract and extra, and such other memoranda in relation thereto as the Architects may deem necessary or expedient.

A measurer, Mr. John Bowes, having been appointed to make all future measurements of the work performed on the Parliament buildings, and to furnish the Architects with the details and results thereof for making up the progress and final estimates, a portion of which duty has heretofore been discharged by you, you are accordingly required to furnish him with all necessary explanations in relation to former returns, and to assist him in making out the future ones, in entering them into the books provided for this purpose, and in making copies thereof for transmission to the Department, in such manner and at such times as the Architects may direct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Comr. Pub. Works

Mr. John Grist,
Clerk of Works, Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

No. 111.

OTTAWA, 29th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of the instructions this day furnished to Mr. John Grist, one of the Clerks of works on the Parliament buildings; from which you will observe that he is in future to act directly and entirely under your orders, and to perform all such duties in connection with those buildings as you may assign him.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Comr. Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller and Jones,
Architects, Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

No. 112.

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1861.

SIR,—Having received the authority of the Commissioner to appoint you as measurer on the Public buildings now in course of erection here, I have the honor to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance.

It will be your duty, under the instructions you may from time to time receive from the Architects, to make measurements and keep notes of all classes of work completed and in progress upon the Parliament buildings and other works connected therewith; to furnish the Architects with fair copies of the same, retaining the originals in your own possession; to make up the quantities of the several kinds of work done during each month, and return them to the Architects; to assist them in making up the estimates; and in entering them in the books provided for that purpose. As you will be held responsible for the correctness of these quantities, your signature must accompany all estimates transmitted to the Department for payment.

The Architects, through their Clerks of works, will point out to you the work done during the present month; and after you have measured and returned it to them, you will commence a thorough examination of all previous measurements, with special reference to the final estimate: beginning at the foundation and satisfying yourself of the correctness of those measurements, by sinking pits at various points along the walls, and thereby verifying the dimensions given. You will get the Contractor to note these observations; and should he require more pits to be sunk to prove the depth of the walls, you will give proper attention to all his reasonable demands in that respect, as far as may be necessary to ascertain with accuracy the amount of work performed. From such observations you will check the returns for extra-works in foundations, and communicate the result to the Architects.

As it will be impossible now to institute a similar check upon the quantity of excavation and masonry, additional to the contract, in the main drain from the boiler-house, and in the cold-air ducts, you will carefully examine and verify, as far as you can, the notes, plans, and calculations of the same, in the possession of the Architects.

You will also, when called upon, give them the benefit of your opinion in regard to the fair value of such additional works as are not included in the contract; taking into consideration the circumstances under which they have been or may be executed. You will be careful to gather correct returns from the Clerks of works of the daily force of laborers, mechanics, and foremen employed upon the buildings, and more especially upon any extra-work that may be in progress, whether paid for by measurement or by day-work; separate returns of day's labor, both in contract and extra work, must be made to the Architects at the end of each month.

Mr. John Grist, one of the Clerks of works, who has heretofore performed most of these duties for the Architects, has been instructed to afford you all necessary information and explanations in reference to the previous returns, and to assist you with the future ones; to enter them in the books provided for that purpose, and in making copies thereof for transmission to the Department.

Subject to the approval of the Commissioner, your appointment will date from Monday,

the 20th instant, the day on which you were notified to meet me here; and your pay will be eighty-three and one-third dollars, (\$83 $\frac{1}{3}$) per month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Comr. Public Works.

Mr. John Bowes,
Measurer of works, Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

No. 113.

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the letter addressed you on the 28th instant, informing you that Mr. John Bowes had been appointed to aid you as measurer of works, and to attend specially and exclusively, under your orders, to the measurement of all classes of works on the Parliament building; I have now the honor to inclose for your information a copy of the instructions which he has this day received from me for his guidance.

It appears advisable that he should enter upon his duties to-morrow morning, and then commence making the progress estimate for the current month; you will please instruct him as you may deem expedient.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Fuller & Jones,
Architects, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

No. 114.

OTTAWA, 1st June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—The attention of the Department has been drawn by the Chief Engineer, in his recent report on the works under your charge, to the question of superintendence; setting forth the necessity that exists for certain changes in the duties of the Clerks of works, and for the appointment of a person to attend specially and exclusively to the measurements and to assist you in making out the estimates.

This report having received the consideration of the Commissioner, he has fully authorized me to make such arrangements for the future as will maintain the proper efficiency and responsibility of the superintendence, and ensure the perfect accuracy of the measurements and estimates.

To this end it is deemed advisable that Mr. John Morris, the Chief Clerk of works, who has heretofore had general charge over all the buildings, both Parliamentary and Departmental, under the respective Architects of each, should in future confine his attention exclusively to the former, without exercising any authority over the other Clerks of works.

To admit of these officers giving a closer attention to the execution of the works, it is also considered necessary that they should, to a certain extent, be relieved from making out the details and results of measurements. With this object, Mr. John Pattison has been appointed, whose duty it will be, under your instructions, to attend specially and exclusively to the measurement of all classes of work connected with Departmental Buildings, aided by the Clerks of works; both being held responsible for their accuracy. He will make you the monthly returns for progress estimates, and keep accurate measurements and notes for the final.

You will please instruct the Clerks of works to afford him all necessary information and explanation in reference to previous measurements, and to assist him in making the future ones.

It will be the duty of the Clerks of works, as heretofore, to see that your orders are strictly carried out; to set out the works from your plans; to see that none but the best class of materials are used in the buildings, and that the workmanship throughout is well executed; to make measurements of all work performed; to keep the time of the men

employed upon the works, both contract and extra, and such other memoranda in relation thereto as you may deem necessary or expedient.

I have to add that it is considered indispensably necessary that the time of the foremen, mechanics, and laborers daily employed upon the contract works, and more especially upon any extra-works that may be in progress under your written orders, should be regularly and accurately kept in future, and a return thereof made monthly to the Department.

You are requested to make arrangements at once with the Clerk of works for this purpose.

A copy of the letter of instructions addressed to Mr. John Henry Pattison is enclosed herewith for your information.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Messrs. Stent & Laver,

Architects, Departmental buildings, Ottawa.

No. 115.

OTTAWA, 1st June, 1861.

SIR,—Having been authorized by the Commissioner to make such arrangements, in reference to the Public Buildings in course of erection at this place, as are necessary for the protection of the public interest, and having also received power to carry them provisionally into effect, I have to request that you will take upon yourself the duties of measurer of works upon the Departmental buildings, under the following instructions, and such further directions as you may hereafter receive from the Architects of those buildings.

The pay attached to this office will be at the rate of eighty three and one third dollars (\$83 $\frac{1}{3}$) a month, and will commence on this day; all these arrangements, however, are subject to the approval of the Commissioner. It will be your duty, under the instructions you may from time to time receive from the Architects, to make measurements and keep notes of all classes of work completed and in progress upon the Departmental buildings and works connected therewith; to furnish the Architects with fair copies of the same, retaining the originals in your own possession; to make up the several kinds of work done during each month, and return them to the Architects; to assist them in making up the estimates, and entering them in the books provided for that purpose.

As you will be held responsible for the correctness of these quantities, your signature must accompany all estimates transmitted to the Department for payment.

The Architects, through their Clerks of works, will point out to you the work done during the past month; and after you have measured and returned it to them, you will commence a thorough examination of all previous measurements, with special reference to the final estimate, beginning at the foundations, and satisfying yourself of the correctness of these measurements by sinking pits, if necessary, at different places along the walls, as far as may be required, to ascertain with accuracy the amount of work performed.

From such observations you will check the returns for extra-work in foundations, and communicate the result to the Architects. As it will be impossible to institute a similar check upon the quantity of excavation and masonry, additional to the contract, in the main drains from the boiler-houses and in the cold-air ducts, you will carefully examine and verify, as far as you can, the notes, plans, sections and calculations of the same, in possession of the Architects.

You will also, when called upon, give them the benefit of your opinion in regard to the fair value of such additional works as are not included in the contract, taking into consideration the circumstances under which they have been or may be performed. You will be careful to gather correct returns from the Clerks of the works of the daily force of laborers, teams, mechanics, and foremen employed on or about the buildings, and more especially upon any extra work that may be in progress under the written orders of the Architects, whether paid for by measurement or by day's work. Separate returns of day's labor, both in contract and extra-work, must be made to the Architects at the end of every month.

The Clerks of works will be instructed by the Architects to afford you all necessary information and explanations in reference to previous measurements, and assist you in making the future ones.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) SAMUEL KEEFER,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. John Henry Pattison,
Measurer of Works, Departmental buildings, Ottawa.

No. 116.

QUEBEC, 27th September, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Commissioner has decided that the works at the Departmental buildings, Ottawa, are to be suspended at the end of the present month, and has directed me to notify you to that effect.

The Honorable Mr. Killaly will report to the Department what will be required to protect the works already done against the effects of frost during the ensuing winter.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,
Contractors, Ottawa.

No. 117.

QUEBEC, 27th September, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Commissioner has decided that the works at the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, are to be suspended at the end of the present month, and has directed me to notify you to that effect.

The Honorable Mr. Killaly will report to the Department what will be required to protect the works already done against the effects of frost during the ensuing winter.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Thomas McGreevy, Esq.,
Contractor, Ottawa.

No. 118

QUEBEC, 28th September, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Commissioner has decided that the works connected with the heating and ventilation of the Public buildings at Ottawa, are to be suspended at the end of the present month, and has directed me to notify you to that effect.

The Hon. Mr. Killaly will report to the Department what will be required to protect the works already done against the effect of frost during the ensuing winter.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Chs. Garth, Esq.,
Contractor, Montreal.

No. 119.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 21st September, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to request that you will make it convenient to proceed to Ottawa with the least possible delay.

The sum appropriated by the Legislature towards the erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings and of a residence for His Excellency the Governor General, is now exhausted; and the Honorable the Commissioner is most anxious that arrangements should be made with the view of closing the works for the winter as soon as possible, consistent with their being put into a state of security against frost, &c.

The Commissioner, on his coming into his present office, found the plans of those buildings had been decided upon, the contracts entered into, and considerable progress made with the works and in the preparation of materials of all kind. In view of the magnitude of

these works and the great outlay which they involve, he at once devoted a large portion of his time to acquire such a knowledge of the details connected with the previous payments, the state of the works, &c., &c., as would enable him to form some idea how they stood with regard to completion, &c.; but before it was possible for him to acquire this information, the appropriation was all but exhausted. The Commissioner very soon discovered that an extraordinary large proportion of the amount already paid has been for additional work, extraneous of that shewn and described in the plans and specifications and embraced in the original contracts; that of such additional work no previous estimates or measurements had been made or quantities ascertained. These quantities seemed to vary every day, and no prices or mode of measurement had been agreed on. Great discontent exists on the part of the Contractors in consequence, who complain that a large sum to which they are entitled is held back from them, to their great injury and embarrassment in the carrying on of their work; and they represent that the returns of the Architects did not, and do not truly shew the state of the work; the contract and additional work being so mixed up together that it is not possible, from these returns, to make out in the office the true state of the accounts—a fact as unfair and embarrassing to the Commissioner, as it is unjust to the Contractors. In their opinion, this has been done with the view of hiding the great outlay on work not embraced in the plans and specifications, which should have been foreseen and provided for by the Architects.

Under the circumstances, the Commissioner is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to refer the matter generally to some qualified and impartial person; and as he understands you have practised as an Architect as well as a Civil Engineer, and have not been connected with the work in question, he is very desirous that you should undertake the investigation of the whole case, keeping the following points in view:

Firstly.—What arrangements can be at once made to suspend the works, in order to reduce to the utmost the amount to be expended on the responsibility of the Government, until the whole subject can be submitted to the Legislature.—This is a matter of the greatest importance.

Secondly.—To ascertain the amount that will be required to pay for work and material already done and provided, in order to enable the Contractors to pay off and discharge their mechanics and laborers. Also, what expenditure will be strictly required to protect the works in their present unfinished state, against the effects of the coming winter.

Thirdly.—To make such investigation and have such measurements made as will enable you to distinguish clearly the additional work from that embraced in the contract, to establish the reasonable prices at which the former should be paid.

Fourthly.—To ascertain and report for the information of the Commissioner, what portions of the works might, in your judgment, be allowed to lie over, and also at what time it is probable the completion of the buildings respectively (so far as to permit their occupancy) may safely be calculated upon, and whether it might be advisable to extend that period, without interfering with the arrangements contemplated.

After duly and carefully examining into all these important details, you will be pleased to prepare and transmit a report thereon to the Commissioner, who will then be prepared, without loss of time, to have a final decision arrived at on the subject.

Honorable H. H. Killaly,
Clarendon Hotel, Quebec.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

REPORT BY H. H. KILLALY.

No. 120.

QUEBEC, 12th November, 1861.

SIR,—Immediately upon receiving the Departmental letter of the 21st September last, upon the subject of the Ottawa buildings, addressed to me by your directions, I proceeded to that city, and entered upon the important investigation I was instructed to make, and upon which I have been almost uninterruptedly engaged from that date to the present.

I have now the honor to report for your information the result of my labors so far;

and, in doing it, I will take up the several subjects in the order in which they are placed in your letter of instructions.

Firstly.—"What arrangements can be at once made to suspend the works, in order to reduce to the utmost the amount to be expended upon the responsibility of the Government, until the whole subject can be submitted to the Legislature. This is a matter of the greatest importance."

On arriving at Ottawa, I proceeded to make a general inspection, and, having done so, I addressed a communication to the Department respecting the stoppage of a certain portion of the works; but, by the return of post, the Contractors received a letter from the office, directing them to discontinue them *in toto*.

The effect of this stop was instantly to throw out of employment between sixteen and seventeen hundred mechanics and laborers; representing a population, I should say, of between five and six thousand. That no riot or disturbance took place in consequence, testifies favorably to their good conduct and management of the works.

Under the *first* head I am required to suggest "what arrangements can be at once made to suspend the work," this being, in my opinion a very serious point, to which I have, accordingly, given much consideration.

There is no power given in the contract to the Commissioner or Architects to suspend the works. On the contrary, I have ascertained that to a condition to such effect, introduced by the Architects in the draft of the specification proposed to be attached to the contract, the Contractors unanimously refused to assent; and it was, in consequence, struck out. There can be no doubt of the total stoppage of works being productive of very serious disadvantages to Contractors. It is usual and proper that works of masonry and brick-work should be suspended during the most inclement part of the winter; but, on the other hand, that is the very time in which the materials, such as cut-stone, carpentry, &c., can be prepared at much less cost to the Contractors; the wages of mechanics and laborers being, at that period, fully twenty-five per cent. lower than in summer. The hauling and delivery of heavy materials, which is a serious item, is also much more practicable and less expensive during the winter; and in this particular case a further loss accrues to the Contractors in the dispersion of a great number of mechanics of the superior class, required in the erection of buildings of such a character as those under consideration. Very many of these men had been collected at much expense from Great Britain, Germany, the States, and other countries, to which they have now returned.

The Department being, in my judgment, thus liable to the Contractors for the amount of such losses as they could establish, (the extent of which would, no doubt, be considerable) I came to the conclusion, after much reflection, that, under all the circumstances, the best arrangement that could be made with them for the interest of the Public was to make up the accounts as fully as possible to the 1st October last, to decide upon all unsettled measurements and other matters, and fix on equitable rates upon which the Contractors should be paid for all work not originally contemplated nor included in their contract.

These rates to be applicable to all such works, already performed or remaining to be done to complete the entire premises; and that the amount of drawback now on hand, as well as that upon the estimates to the first October, should be paid to the Contractors. It being understood that, this course being adopted, the Contractors waive all claims whatever arising from the suspension of the works.

Secondly.—"To ascertain the amount that will be required to pay for work done and materials provided, in order to enable the Contractors to pay off and discharge their mechanics and labourers; also, what expenditure will be strictly required to protect the works in their present unfinished state against the effects of the coming winter."

With respect to the amount required to pay for work and materials already done and provided, the detailed general estimates, which I herewith transmit in duplicate, show that the total value of work and materials done and provided for the Parliament building from the commencement up to the 1st day of October 1861, is \$651,491 55. Upon this there has been paid the sum of \$438,163 95. If to this payment be added the drawback to be retained by the Department under the terms of the contract, amounting to \$65,149 15, the sum of \$148,178 45 would only be payable to the Contractor, up to the 1st October last. But, under the terms of this agreement for waiving their claims for compensation for losses

from stoppage of the works, they would be entitled to receive this percentage; and, in this view, the sum of \$213,327 60 would be payable to them.

The estimates for the Departmental buildings are not fully brought up to the 1st of October. The necessary measurements therefor not being yet completed, calculating from those which are perfected, as far as they go, the value of work and materials done and provided, amounts to \$662,466 00. Upon this \$464,391 54 are paid, adding to which the amount of drawback \$66,246 60, the sum of \$131,827 86 would be the amount payable to the Contractors (exclusive of the amount for work yet to be returned, which may probably be about \$50,000 00); but, as in the case of the Parliament buildings, should the drawback be payable to them according to the agreement, the full sum they would be entitled to receive would be \$198 074 46, exclusive of work not returned.

In reference to the expenditure strictly required to protect the works in their present unfinished state against the effects of the coming winter, I had the honor of addressing you a letter upon the 31st October last, wherein I defined minutely the mode in which I recommended the walls, &c., of the several buildings should be protected and covered. I am glad now to be able to state, that it has been satisfactorily carried into effect, and for an amount less than I mentioned.

The cost of covering the Parliament buildings may approximately be assumed at \$7,596 59; but of this sum fully \$4,346 00 is upon work which forms a permanent part of the building, such as levelling the walls, &c., &c.

The sum expended in protecting the Departmental buildings is about \$15,150, from which may also be deducted \$10,150; that portion of it being incurred upon permanent work, such as roofing, felting, levelling walls, &c.

From the preceding it will be seen that the total sum expended on all the buildings, *non remuneratively*, except as regards their preservation from frost, rain, &c., amounts to but \$8,250, which outlay should, in my judgment, be borne by the Contractors, in the event of the works being completed by them.

Thirdly.—"To make such investigation, and have such measurements made, as will enable you to distinguish clearly the additional work from that included in the contract, and to establish the reasonable prices at which the former should be paid."

All these investigations and measurements have been most elaborately and carefully made; the result is shown clearly in the estimates for the work done and materials provided for the Departmental and Parliament Buildings, to which I have already referred as being herewith sent in duplicate.

In those estimates, the value of work done and materials provided to the 1st October last, is given under three heads.

Under the *first*, all works performed under contract, and the amount of each item is strictly calculated from the schedule of rates attached to the contract.

Under the *second* head are comprehended the items of extra-works.

Under the *third* head are to be found all works admitted as additional or those altogether extraneous of contract. In it are:

Works of masonry, brick-work, rock excavation, &c., &c., involved in the carrying out of the system of heating and ventilation adopted.

The additional fire-proofing.

The expense of foundations found necessary in addition to those contemplated, and which were embraced in the contract.

Nepean stone-facing.

For all of those, authority was conveyed by the Department to the Architects.

Of the various items of "additional works," the outlay consequent upon the adoption of the system of heating and ventilation is the most important. In my judgment, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly rooms, the Library, and the large public corridors and halls of the Parliament buildings, are the only parts of the structures that might not have been heated and ventilated in an ordinary and inexpensive manner; and I am by no means sanguine as to the efficient and satisfactory working of the system, especially without fans.

The Architects were instructed to carry out the directions of Mr. Garth in the construction of the air-ducts, &c., &c., which they did for some time; but finding that the

class of masonry required by him was, in their judgment, unnecessarily expensive, a change was made in it, and a saving thereby effected. The amounts expended on additional works for which I cannot find special authority, are; in the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Extra-sized bond stones of the main tower.....	\$ 180 00
Picked faced bond stones in the piers of the ventilating towers	107 83
Potsdam stone relieving arches.....	4489 00
Oak sills to window frames.....	1449 76
Sundries in day accounts.....	800 00
	7026 59

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Additional work in basement doors.....	960 00
Potsdam stone in relieving arches.....	1108 00
Rubbed face of Ohio stone.....	1350 00
Iron staunchcons and saddle bars to windows.....	975 00
	\$4393 00

Total..... \$11,419 59

Strictly speaking, the Architects were not authorised in incurring this expenditure without authority, but I must say in justice to them, that the amount is unusually small upon buildings of the extent of those under their charge; and that the several items, with the exception, probably, of "the rubbed Ohio stone," improve the appearance and permanence of the building.

That the works embraced in the second and third columns of the estimates were not to be valued at the rates of the schedule, was determined at an early period, as also that it was intended only to apply to the preparation of progress estimates. Upon its being first prepared and submitted to the Contractors, they one and all objected to it, and refused for some time to sign the contracts. Nor did they sign them until it was so understood and admitted.

In December, 1860, Mr. Page thus writes respecting it: "It is no doubt true that the rates are by no means proportional to the value of the work."

In the same month, in a letter from the Architects to Mr. Page, they state, "that in an interview with the Commissioner they were requested to put a fair valuation on all work done in addition to the contract work, and were informed at the same time that the heading of the schedule was incorrect as to extra works;" meaning thereby that it was to be confined to the rating only of progress estimates, but was not to be applied to the rates of extra or additional work. This principle is further supported by a letter (January 9th, 1861,) from the Secretary of the Department to Mr. Page, expressing the dissatisfaction of the Commissioner at the Architects having referred to merely verbal authority from him, and stating, "that the Commissioner considers as a general rule of equity and justice. "that work not embraced in a contract should be paid for at its fair value, whether such "value exceed or fall short of the contract rate."

Again, in a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Keefer for the Commissioner, that gentleman states: "That in all the communications with the Contractors, prior to the signing "of the contracts, respecting the arrangements of the terms and conditions to be embodied "in them, it was always understood and conceded that the schedule of prices, which had "been prepared by the Architects for the purpose of being attached to the contract, and "forming the basis whereon the monthly progress estimates for contract work were to be "made, should not apply to or govern any extra work, not included in the contract; that "this schedule of prices being afterwards attached to and made part of the contract, "without first striking out of the heading of it the words 'and also for extras,' was "entirely an oversight and a mistake, in respect to which it would be manifestly unjust for "the Department to take advantage; to do so when it is admitted that the prices are "unremunerative, would not only be at variance with what is right and just, but would be "contrary to the meaning and intention of the last clause of the contract, which covenants:

"That if any addition shall entail extra expense on the Contractors, the same shall be allowed them."

The Deputy Commissioner further expresses himself, "that any extra or additional work should in my opinion be paid for at its fair value, upon the estimate of the Architects, approved of by the Chief Engineer of the Department."

In several other Departmental documents on this subject, I find the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Engineer consider that all the rock excavation and other works connected with the heating, ventilation, sewerage, &c., are "*extraneous of contract*;" and indeed, it is not possible to come to any other conclusion.

From time to time, items of this nature were entered in the progress estimates at prices sanctioned by the Engineer and much beyond those of the schedule; fully proving that it was not intended to apply the schedule rates to extra or additional works. To the prices so inserted, however, the Contractors would not assent; and the Engineer admitted he intended them only to found progress estimates upon, but not to be final; as, from a large portion of the works being covered with snow, he could not form a decided opinion as to what the prices should really be.

The making out of a schedule of prices by which the Contractors should in equity and justice (to use the words of the late Commissioner) be paid, became, therefore, an important part of the duty devolving on me, and for which I was called on by your letter of instructions.

In fixing on the rates enumerated in the returns herewith sent, I have exercised my judgment dispassionately, and I have been guided by the strongest desire to do what I considered strict justice between the Contractors and the Public. Every item was gone over in the most careful and enquiring manner, evidence was taken as to the actual cost of procuring, transporting, dressing, redressing, waste, and laying of materials; and I am satisfied the rates finally adopted are justifiable and reasonable, although in many instances much below those demanded by the Contractors.

The principles of measurement also are fair, and such as, in my experience, I have found most generally applied to such cases.

The following abstract shows very nearly the value of work done and materials provided up to 1st October, 1861, calculated at the rates agreed on. Also the payments made on account and the sums payable to the Contractors, assuming that no drawback is withheld, in consideration of their waiving all claims for losses consequent upon the suspension of the works :

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.			
	Value of work and materials.	Payments.	Due.
	\$651,491 55	\$438,163 95	\$213,327 60
DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.			
	\$662,466 00	\$464,391 54	\$198,074 46
Add value of work in course of measurement.	} \$50,000 00	.....	\$50,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,363,957 55	\$902,555 49	\$461,402 06

exclusive of Mr. Garth's contract for heating and ventilation apparatus, amounting to \$61,285, on which is paid \$35,170 28. To the foregoing is also to be added the sums paid and due the Architects, Clerks of works, &c., &c.

Fourthly.—"To ascertain and report for the information of the Honorable the Commissioner, what portions of the works might in your judgment be allowed to lie over, and also at what time it is probable the completion of the buildings respectively, so far as to permit their occupancy, may safely be calculated upon; and whether it might be advisable to extend that period without interfering with the arrangements contemplated."

To enable me to reply satisfactorily to the several points embraced under this head, a reliable and comprehensive estimate of the sum required to complete the whole of the buildings, together with the approaches, formation, and enclosing of the grounds, &c., is indispensable. The making out of such a document I have now on hands; and it is based on

the principle that such completion should be calculated for in a style corresponding with the character of the buildings. The works involved in their completion are so interwoven, that it is difficult to conceive how they could, with due regard to ultimate economy, and their occupancy by the Departments, be separated, so as to let portions lie over. No doubt a great part of the sum which must be expended in the grading, forming, and enclosing of the grounds, together with the necessary entrances, gates, approaches, &c., &c., can be deferred, without inconvenience in the occupancy of the buildings, to such a period as the finances may render prudent.

As to the "time it is probable the completion of the buildings respectively may be safely calculated upon," the stoppage of the works must, to some degree, retard it. Notwithstanding which, however, if proper exertions are used, I see no reason to apprehend much delay in carrying out "the arrangements contemplated," assuming them to be the removal of the Public Departments, &c., to Ottawa, on the expiration of their term here; provided the necessary means are furnished by the Legislature at an early date.

It is very desirable that the division of the buildings and the appropriation of the rooms for the respective Departments and their Officers, should be decided upon before further progress is made with the works, as the style of finishing them, the preparation for bells, water pipes, &c., &c., should be regulated by it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, by Mr. Thos. McGreevy, Contractor, to the first of October, 1861; based upon the rates of prices and principles of measurement for past and future works, arrived at and approved of by the Honorable H. H. Killaly and Mr. Thos. McGreevy.

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.		
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Earth excavation..... yards cube.	2335	0 20	466 80
2	Filling to walls and terraces..... yards cube.	7200	0 10	720 00
3	Facing to walls as per specification..... yds. super.	9554	0 52	4968 08
4	Picked dressed limestone piers, &c..... feet super.	6300	0 17	1071 00
5	Rubble-masonry in walls, labor & materials. toise 54 ft.	5563	3 30	19470 50
6	Bricks laid in walls, labor and materials..... mille.	3656750	6 47	23659 17
7	Arches, brick..... feet super.	2500	0 10	250 00
8	Plain face Ohio stone, labor..... feet super.	49560	0 22	10903 20
9	" " circular..... feet super.	2036	0 30	880 80
10	Moulded-work..... feet super.	18443	0 31	5713 33
11	" " circular..... feet super.	14496	0 48	6958 08
12	Sunk-face "..... feet super.	8808	0 35	3082 80
13	" " circular..... feet super.	3688	0 50	1844 00
14	Chamfers..... feet super.	203	0 24	48 72
15	Moulded-stops..... each.	500	0 20	100 00
16	Mitres..... feet lineal.	3200	0 20	640 00
17	Carving Ohio stone, strugs, caps & bosses..... feet super.	1684	0 76	1270 84
18	Plain-face Brockville stone, labor..... feet super.	2762	0 23	635 26
19	" " circular..... feet super.	166	0 35	58 10
20	Sunk-face "..... feet super.	1119	0 56	628 64
21	Sunk-face Brockville stone, circular..... feet super.	267	0 84	224 28
22	Moulded-work, Brockville stone..... feet super.	40	0 53	21 20
23	" " circular..... feet super.	10	0 42	4 20
24	Chamfers..... feet super.	24	0 90	21 60
25	Moulded-stops..... each.	18	0 36	6 48
26	Relieving arches as per specification..... feet super.	5772	0 07	404 04
27	Laying 6" drain pipe including cement..... yard lineal.	34	0 15	12 60
28	Laying 6" drain pipe including cement..... yard lineal.	31	0 13	6 63
29	Wrought iron in chimney bars & chain bond 100 lbs.	2617	12 60	329 74
30	Hoop iron in bond 100 lbs.	750	5 00	37 50
31	Wrought iron in stanchion bars..... per lb.	386	0 17 1/2	64 05
32	Pitch, tar, and sand laid on walls..... yard super.	1055	0 25	263 75
33	Lathed centering..... yard super.	720	1 05	756 00
34	Ribbed centering..... feet lineal.	261	0 16	41 76
35	Yellow pine in lintels, labor and material... mil. B. M.	2000	9 80	19 60
36	Yellow pine in scantling, in roofs rough..... mil. B. M.	40000	10 50	420 00
37	Dormers, frames and sashes, complets..... each.	88	30 00	1760 00
38	Dormers, frames and sashes, small size..... each.	42	12 00	504 00
39	Frames & sashes, basem't windows 2 finish'd each.	70	6 00	420 00
40	Frames & sashes, windows of Courts, ground and first floors 2 finished..... each.	40	7 50	300 00
41	Frames & sashes, ground floor, wardrobes and reading rooms 2 finished..... each.	20	20 00	520 00
42	Frames & sashes, ground floor, com'tee rooms each.	72	28 00	2016 00
43	Frames & sashes, first floor, committee rooms each.	65	14 00	910 00
44	2" pine panelled doors, saloons, 2 finished..... each.	12	10 00	120 00
45	1 1/2" beaded window linings, prepared..... feet super.	1637	0 24	207 40
46	2" four panelled doors, basement, 2 finished each.	28	5 50	154 00
47	Moulded architraves windows..... feet super.	3411	0 10	341 10
48	1 1/2" returned heads..... feet lineal.	280	0 03	8 40
49	Laying iron joists, labor..... per square.	800	1 00	800 00
MATERIALS DELIVERED.				
50	Drift-sand..... yard cube.	300	0 52	260 00
51	Rubble-stone..... toise 54 ft.	237	0 87	206 19
52	Native sandstone in block..... feet cube.	10227	0 50	5113 50

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.		
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
53	Ohio stone..... feet cube.	81500	0 45	36675 00
54	Fire bricks..... mille.	20000	35 00	700 00
55	Fire bricks, arches mille.	2700	40 00	108 00
56	Bricks, ordinary..... mille.	1000000	3 80	3800 00
57	Drain pipes 12"..... yard lineal	116	1 05	121 80
58	" " 9"..... yard lineal	499	0 90	449 10
59	" " 6"..... yard lineal	500	0 60	300 00
60	" " 4"..... yard lineal	207	0 35	73 45
61	Elbows and junctions..... each.	93	0 75	69 75
62	Rolled wrought iron joists for fire-proof floors..... per ton.	Tons. Cwt. 306 3	90 00	27553 50
63	Pitch..... per barrel.	20	6 40	128 00
64	Yellow pine in scantling for roofing..... mille B. M.	113500	9 80	1112 30
65	1" " boards clear..... mille B. M.	85000	11 90	1011 50
66	1 1/2" " " "..... mille B. M.	157000	13 00	2041 00
67	1 3/4" " " "..... mille B. M.	170000	13 30	2281 00
68	2" " " "..... mille B. M.	58000	12 60	730 80
69	2 1/2" " " "..... mille B. M.	50000	12 60	630 00
70	3" " " "..... mille B. M.	109000	11 90	1297 10
71	1" " " common..... mille B. M.	25000	8 40	210 00
72	1 1/2" " " "..... mille B. M.	152000	8 40	1276 80
73	1 3/4" " " "..... mille B. M.	265000	8 40	2226 00
74	2" " " "..... mille B. M.	95000	7 70	731 50
75	Oak plank..... mille B. M.	25000	25 20	630 00
76	Amprior marble..... feet cube.	2000	1 05	2100 00
77	Slates..... per square.	400	3 50	1400 00
				\$187289 74
<p>Deduct—Omissions from contract plans in making alterations in saloons and in the external walls of rooms north and west of Legislative Assembly, and north and east of Legislative Council.</p>				
	Ohio stone in block..... feet cube.	1114	0 45	501 30
	Plain-face on Ohio stone, labor..... feet super.	1268	0 22	278 96
	" " " circular..... feet super.	299	0 30	89 70
	Sunk-face " " " feet super.	182	0 35	63 70
	" " " circular..... feet super.	13	0 50	6 50
	Moulded work..... feet super.	524	0 31	162 44
	" " circular..... feet super.	55	0 48	26 40
	Chamfers..... feet super.	9	0 24	2 16
	Mitres..... feet lineal.	94	0 20	18 80
	Carving to string course, Ohio stone..... feet super.	261	0 76	198 36
	Limestone flagging 3"..... feet super.	5687	0 08	454 96
				1803 28
				\$185486 46

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ADDITIONAL.		
		Quantity.	Actual price.	Value.
				\$ cts.
130	Oaksills to window frames, extra over pine... feet super.	2122	0 68	1149 76
131	2" deal panelled doors, basement $\frac{2}{3}$ finished... feet super.	584	0 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	271 56
132	Moulded architraves, additional windows, basement..... feet super.	286	0 15	42 90
133	Cut and moulded friezes to heads of ground and first floor windows..... feet super.	980	0 46	292 00
134	1" wrought boxings for blinds in heads of windows..... feet super.	1098	0 12	131 76
135	Panelled and moulded spandrels in heads of windows..... feet super.	1189	0 40	475 60
136	Picked-face bond stones in piers of ventilating towers..... feet super.	263	0 41	107 83
137	Rendering in cement to walls and buttresses of library..... yards sup.	220	0 25	57 25
138	Picked dressed limestone in foundations of library and piers in Members' lobby and Houses..... feet super.	17069	0 41	6998 29
139	Accounts rendered.....			15341 69
				\$277797 43
	MATERIALS USED IN ADDITIONAL WORK.			
140	Potsdam stone for relieving arches..... feet super.	4988	0 90	4489 20
141	Nepean stone in block, quoins for courts and tower..... feet cube.	1268	1 25	1585 00
142	Ohio stone..... feet cube.	8969	1 25	11211 25
143	Brockville stone..... feet cube.	1010	0 80	808 00
144	Arraprior Marble..... feet cube.	240	2 00	480 00
145	Cement..... per barrel.	1414	2 25	3181 50
	MATERIALS DELIVERED.			
146	Ohio stone..... feet cube.	7000	1 25	8750 00
147	Drift sand..... yard cube.	185	0 52	96 20
148	Bricks, ordinary..... mille.	500000	8 50	4250 00
149	Wrought iron girders..... per ton.	21	220 00	4620 00
150	Rolled wrought iron joists..... per ton.	11	140 00	1540 00
151	Oil putty..... per 100 lbs.	2350	4 00	94 00
152	Nepean flagging 6" thick for ducts in boiler house..... feet super.	650	0 30	195 00
				41300 15
	Total value.....			\$651491 55
	Drawback retained.....			65149 15
	Value of this and former certificates.....			586342 40
	Paid on account.....			438163 95
	Balance due.....			\$148178 45

Dated the twelfth day of November, 1861.

We hereby certify that the above estimate is correct.

(Signed)

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
THOS. MCGREEVY,
FULLER & JONES, Architects.(Signed,) JOHN BOWES,
Measurer.

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered for the Eastern Departmental Buildings, at Ottawa, by Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, to the first October, 1861, based upon the rates of prices and principles of measurement for past and future works, arrived at and approved of by the Honorable H. H. Killaly, and Jones, Haycock & Co.

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.			
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Earth excavation to original line of footings.	yards cubic.	8497	0 21	1784 37
2	Rock " " "	yards cubic.	314	0 52	178 88
3	Rubble masonry in walls	yards cubic.	7333	1 75	12832 75
4	Nepean stone rubble in safes	yards cubic.	308	6 00	1818 00
5	Bricks laid in outer walls	per mille.	483020	7 00	3381 40
6	Bricks laid in inner walls	per mille.	215000	6 30	1354 50
7	Ohio stone built	feet cubic.	23349	0 45	11407 05
8	Plain labor to Ohio stone	feet super.	21900	0 12	2638 80
9	Sunk labor " "	feet super.	6769	0 16	1083 04
10	Molded labor " "	feet super.	6570	0 20	1314 00
11	Molded circular " "	feet super.	1050	0 25	262 50
12	Carving in Ohio stone				1450 00
13	Rolled iron joists laid	per ton.	90	100 00	9000 00
14	Vault doors and frames prepared (wrought iron)	each.	11	200 00	2200 00
15	Wrought iron cresting prepared	feet run.	757	3 00	2271 00
16	Wrought iron roof straps, bolts and chimney bars	per lb.	11617	0 12	1394 04
17	Clear lumber partly prepared for joiners' work	M. B. M.	53000	25 00	1325 00
18	Pine lumber and plank in roof	M. B. M.	150000	19 00	2850 00
19	Centering for arches	feet super.	3708	0 07	259 56
20	12 in. glazed socket pipe drains laid	feet run.	1000	0 42	420 00
21	Ohio, Brockville, Potsdam, and blue sandstone	feet cubic.	6500	0 45	2925 00
22	Rubble limestone	216 ft loose	20	3 00	60 00
23	Bricks	per M.	47000	3 50	164 50
24	Lime	per bush.	1000	0 12	120 00
25	Drift sand	yards cubic.	1363	0 45	613 35
26	Roofing slates	per sqr.	390	5 00	1950 00
27	Plastering laths (split)	per M.	150000	3 00	450 00
28	Clear lumber	M. B. M.	140000	13 30	1862 00
29	Common lumber	M. B. M.	40000	10 00	400 00
30	Oak in plank and boards	M. B. M.	13000	25 20	327 60
31	Milled sheet lead	per lb.	15150	0 07	1060 50
32	Bar and rod iron	per lb.	12000	0 06	720 00
					\$69907 84
EXTRA WORK.				Actual price.	
33	Ohio stone in quoins, limestone deducted	feet cubic.	2144	\$1 18	\$2529 92
34	Plain labor to " "	feet super.	9600	0 40	3840 00
35	Nepean stone facing to contract walls, limestone	Ddt. super.	53427	0 50	26713 50
36	Nepean stone in bond stone	Ddt. feet cubic.	6620	0 50	3310 00
37	Nepean stone in templates	Ddt. feet super.	2000	0 23	460 00
38	Increased value of masonry in principal tower, limestone	yards cubic.	1471	6 25	9193 75
39	Increased value of basement doors	feet super.	600	0 20	120 00
40	" " 1st floor windows	each.	9	17 00	153 00
41	" " 2d floor windows	each.	7	26 50	185 50
42	" " architrave moldings, molded and panelled linings to be deducted on windows as per schedule	feet super.	900	0 85	747 00
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
43	Nepean stone for facing walls	feet super.	800	0 42	336 00
44	Ohio sandstone	feet cubic.	940	1 25	1175 00

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ADDITIONAL.		
		Quantity.	Actual price.	Value.
MATERIALS DELIVERED.—(Continued.)				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
95	Nepean flags..... feet super.	100	0 25	100 00
96	Gloucester limestone..... feet cube.	225	0 30	67 50
97	Rubble limestone..... 216 f. toise.	7	5 00	35 00
98	Drift sand..... yards cube	1000	0 45	450 00
99	Bricks..... per M.	40000	8 50	340 00
100	Lime..... per bush.	1000	0 20	200 00
101	Roofing slates..... per square	30	8 00	240 00
102	Plastering laths..... per M.	50000	4 50	225 00
103	Common lumber..... C. M. per M.	12000	10 00	120 00
104	Clear " " per M.	20000	20 00	400 00
105	Oak in plank and boards..... " per M.	2000	30 00	60 00
106	Milled sheet lead..... per lb.	2000	0 13	260 00
107	Bar and rod iron..... per lb.	5000	0 06	300 00
	Total for Eastern block carried to page 388.....			\$226605 24
				345276 75

Dated the seventh day of November, 1861.

We hereby certify that the above estimate is correct.

(Signed,) STENT & LAVER,
Architects.

" JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.

(Signed,) HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered for the Western Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, by Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, to the 1st of October, 1861, based upon the rates of prices and principles of measurement for past and future works, arrived at and approved of by the Honorable H. H. Killaly, and Jones, Haycock & Co.

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.		
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Earth excavation to original line of footings yards cube.	2771	0 21	581 91
2	Rock " " yards cube.	1072	0 52	557 44
3	Rubble masonry in walls..... yards cube.	5963	1 75	10435 25
4	Nepean rubble in safes..... yards cube.	224	6 00	1344 00
5	Bricks laid in outer walls..... per M.	404000	7 00	2828 00
6	Bricks laid in inner "..... per M.	207650	6 30	1308 19

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.			
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.	
7	Ohio stone built.....	feet cube.	13624	\$ 0 45	\$ 6130 50
8	Plain labor to walls.....	feet super.	12345	0 12	1481 40
9	Sunk labor	feet super.	2520	0 16	403 20
10	Molded labor	feet super.	1474	0 20	294 80
11	Circular labor	feet super.	1137	0 25	284 25
12	Carving in Ohio stone.....				734 00
13	Rolled iron joists laid.....	per ton.	90	100 00	9000 00
14	Vault doors and frames prepared, wrought iron.....	each.	8	200 00	1600 00
15	Wrought iron cresting.....	feet lineal.	757	3 00	2271 00
16	Wrought iron roof straps, bolts and chimney bars.....	per lb.	4762	0 12	571 44
17	Clear lumber partly prepared for joiners' work.....	in B. M.	53050	25 00	1326 25
18	Pine lumber and plank in roofs.....	B. M.	75000	19 00	1425 00
19	Centering for arches	feet super.	2321	0 07	162 47
20	9 inch glazed socket drain pipe laid.....	feet lineal.	146	0 35	51 10
21	Syphon traps.....	each.	2	2 00	4 00
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
22	Ohio, Potsdam, Brockville and blue stone.....	feet cube.	7300	0 45	3285 00
23	Rubble limestone.....	216 f. toise.	50	3 00	150 00
24	Bricks	per M.	20000	3 50	70 00
25	Drift sand.....	yards cube.	1700	0 45	765 00
26	Limo.....	per bush.	1200	0 12	144 00
27	Roofing slates.....	per square.	260	5 00	1300 00
28	Plastering laths.....	per M.	180000	3 00	540 00
29	Common lumber.....	M. B. M.	40000	10 00	400 00
30	Clear lumber.....	M. B. M.	110000	13 30	1463 00
31	Oak in plank and boards.....	M. B. M.	10000	25 20	252 00
32	Milled sheet lead.....	per lb.	12000	0 07	840 00
33	Rod and bar iron.....	per lb.	11522	0 06	691 32
\$52694 82					
EXTRA WORK.					
34	Ohio stone in quoins, limestone deducted.....	feet cube.	2706	\$1 18	\$3193 08
35	Plain labor to quoins.....	feet super.	9227	0 40	3690 80
36	Nepean stone facing to contract work, limestone ded.....	feet super.	51808	0 50	25904 00
37	Nepean stone in templets.....	feet super.	1800	0 23	414 00
38	Nepean stone in bond stones.....	feet cube.	6500	0 50	3250 00
39	Wrought iron riveted girders	per ton.	1395	2 20	136 71
40	Increased value of basement doors.....	feet super.	600	0 20	120 00
41	" first floor windows.....	each.	9	17 00	153 00
42	" second ".....	each.	7	26 50	185 50
43	" Architrave moldings, molded and panelled linings to windows, to be deducted as per schedule.....	feet super.	900	0 53	747 00
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
44	Nepean stone for facing walls	feet super.	1531	0 42	644 28
45	Ohio stone.....	feet cube.	900	1 25	1125 00
\$39563 88					
ADDITIONAL WORK.					
46	Earth excavation below original line of footings and in sewers.....	yards cube.	1715	0 55	943 25
47	Hard pan	ft. in..... yards cube.	2004	2 50	7260 00
48	Rock	5 deep..... yards cube.	4085	2 00	8170 00
49	Rock	10	3680	3 00	17040 00

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ADDITIONAL.			
		Quantity.	Actual price.	Value.	
ADDITIONAL WORK.					
MATERIALS DELIVERED.—(Continued.)					
99	Oak in plank and boards..... M. B. M.	5000	\$ cts. 30 00	\$ cts. 150 00	
100	Milled sheet lead..... per lb.	5150	0 13	669 50	
101	Rod and bar iron..... per lb.	6000	0 06	360 00	\$224931 06
	Total value.....				317189 25
	Amount of Eastern block.....				346276 75
					\$662466 00
	Drawback retained.....				66246 00
	Amount of this and former certificates.....				596219 40
	Paid on account.....				464391 54
	Balance due.....				\$131927 86

Dated the seventh day of November, 1861.

We hereby certify that the above estimate is correct.

(Signed.) STENT & LAVER,
Architects.
HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

(Signed.) JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THOS. MCGREEVY, CONTRACTOR FOR
THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TO H. H. KILLALY.

No. 121.

October, 1861.

Honorable H. H. Killaly,
Commissioner.

SIR,—I, the undersigned Contractor for the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, would beg leave to submit to you the following statements:

First.—The schedule of contract prices, by which the work has been progressed since I began the building, is unfair and founded on error; inasmuch as it does not exhibit proper prices for progress, neither is it based on the amount of the contract, nor are the prices adjusted in a proper manner, as regards the relative value of the work, taking the amount of the contract as a basis. For instance, there is only three dollars and fifty cents per toise allowed for masonry, whereas fifty-six cents per foot is allowed for skirtings. Then again there is only forty-five cents per foot allowed for Ohio stone, while fifty cents per foot is allowed for native sandstone. Excavation in earth is put down at twenty-one cents per cubic yard, while twelve dollars and fifty cents is allowed for iron work per 100 lbs. in long bars.

The prices allowed for many of the other items are equally as absurd. It is quite clear that it was made out improperly, and based on wrong quantities. I would therefore beg to have it revised, in so far as it relates to progress; because as it now stands, I do not

get a proportionate or sufficient amount of money on the contract, whereby I am deprived of means which I should have to carry on my work.

Second.—The monthly estimates, as now made out, do not show the exact state of affairs. All the materials used in extras are progressed under the head of contract, which makes it appear that I have received a larger sum of money on the contract than is really the case. And moreover, if the material so progressed had been put under the proper heading, I would have received more money on the work progressed, seeing that the schedule in many places, does not give more than one-half the market value of the material. I would therefore request that you will give orders that the estimates, for the future, be made out in such a way, that each item will appear in its proper place. I mean that the work embraced in the contract shall be returned in contract work, and that in extras and additional work returned distinct.

Third.—During the progress of the work previous to the first of February last, I complained to the Clerks of works and Architects that the prices allowed for extra work were not sufficient, and that it was impossible for me to go on doing work at such prices. They told me that at the end of the season, when the work would be measured up, the prices I complained of would be increased. Last January, when a show of measuring up the work was made, these same prices, instead of being increased, were reduced; and not only that, but deductions were made from some of the quantities, although no proper measurement had been made from the commencement of the work. Had such a measurement been made at the end of last season, it would have been seen that I had done a large amount of work for which I did not get paid, thereby causing me much damage and loss; having had to borrow money at high interest, when a balance was due me from the Department of Public Works for work done, and which was not measured. And in many instances, the progress estimate was not made out each month, as agreed upon; but often for three months was I kept out of money, on account of no estimate being made, thereby causing me much damage, by not getting paid at the end of each month. I think that it would be but just and proper that this matter should be taken into consideration by you, that I may receive compensation for damages suffered. I have repeatedly requested that such a measurement would be made, but up to this time it has not been done.

Fourth.—I have lost much valuable time by not having a sufficient quantity of work laid out for me. The whole of the months of April and May in the present year was lost to me from this cause. I was not able to put on as many men as I otherwise would have done, had a sufficient quantity of work been laid out, and the men I had on were kept much of their time idle from this cause. It was very injurious to me not to know, at least a few days beforehand, the work that was to have been done. I have been frequently compelled to keep the men waiting in the morning, until I could see the Clerk of works, to ascertain what I would put them at. I lost the whole of the summer of 1860, in this way; besides, what I did do was extra work, and I could not proceed with my contract. A delay of at least six weeks, was caused by the change from Ohio to native sandstone, for the basement windows and weatherings of six towers. The main tower was stopped twice; once for a period of about seven weeks, caused by the change from Ohio stone to marble pillars for the interior, and again for a period of about five weeks, waiting for unusually large stones used in the extension, thereby not only keeping back the progress of the tower, but the two fronts adjoining. The back of the building was also retarded for at least two months in order to excavate for and build the main sewer, as many of the walls had to be built over it. For the damage caused by those delays I am entitled to indemnification, as any addition to prices would not cover the losses.

Fifth.—During the progress of the work many alterations have been made, and additions put to the original plan and specification, which caused much delay and great expense. And in many cases these alterations and additions have not been progressed, (I mean by the word progressed, that they have not been put in the progress estimates), although I have repeatedly called the attention of the Architects to the fact. Below I beg to submit a list of these works, which have not been progressed, in order that you may give instructions to have it done:

LABOR ON SANDSTONE QUOINS.—The specification shows that an arris to plumb by

is all that is required on them. Notwithstanding, I have been compelled by the Clerk of works to bouchard them as fine as possible, and in some cases I had to fine tool them.

ALTERATIONS IN SALOONS IN BASEMENT OF BOTH HOUSES.—The plans show only two small sandstone pillars; this work should be measured wholly as extra, and the pillars deducted from the amount of contract.

EXTENSION OF MAIN TOWER TEN FEET FURTHER OUT THAN SHOWN ON PLAN.—This, above all others, was to me a source of loss, having had to make quite a different tackle, scaffold, &c., from the one I had used, and on a much more expensive principal, on account of its distance from the building, and serving only for the tower, where, if nearer, would serve for the building also. I would therefore request, that the present tower be measured wholly as additional work, and the one intended to be deducted, as the amount received for addition to tower, falls greatly short of what it cost.

BLOCK AND CUT STONE IN PIERS UNDER MEMBERS' LOBBIES AND PIERS OF BOTH HOUSES.—The price of the stone in this work should be the same as that in boiler house.

Built and rolled girders, (iron) the specification does not provide for them.

BROCKVILLE INSTEAD OF OHIO STONE USED IN BASEMENT WINDOWS, DOOR JAMBS, ARCHES, DRESSINGS, PLINTH, &c.—This stone is so hard and so much time lost by it, that I expect to get paid for it, as altogether extra.

RUBBING SHAFTS AND BASES OF COLUMNS IN PUBLIC HALL.—This was ordered by the Architects. The specification does not show that such had to be done in any case.

JAMBS AND ARCHES FOR TWO DOORS FOR CARTWAY, (CUT LAST WINTER) REPLACED BY OTHERS ORDERED THIS SPRING.—There are many other items too numerous to mention, but which I shall be happy to point out when requested so to do.

Sixth.—I would request that you would abolish the present system of measurement, which is unfair and one-sided, and adopt one fairer and more just to the contractor, say as follows:

Mason work measured solid, including cut stone, &c.

Brickwork measured solid, except where the opening exceeded thirty-two superficial feet, and twenty two bricks allowed to the solid foot.

Cut stone cubed in the rough, and one bed and joint measured as plain face.

The prices allowed for extra work is quite insufficient to cover the actual cost, and in many cases leaves no margin for contingent expenses.

The great quantity of additional and extra work, required that a much larger number of men be employed than otherwise would, thereby causing me to pay an unusual high price for labor. And the quantity of material used on these additional and extra works has the same effect on the price of material required for the contract. Besides, the delay which each item of extra work causes in every respect, warrants an increase of price, over and above what would be allowed in other respects. For if the additional work has caused me to pay more on my contract work (which it has done) than I otherwise should have done, I am entitled to be paid for such increase.

Below, I will endeavour to point out to you the principal items for which a sufficient price has not been allowed: 1st. Excavation in earth in additional work; most of which was done during the depth of winter, when the clay was frozen so hard that powder had to be used, as it was found to be impossible to remove the earth otherwise, and in many places where the excavations were deep, large boulders and hard pan composed the mixture to be removed. All this was measured as loose earth. The accumulation of water in the deep excavations was a great cause of expense to me. Wheeling had to be done for a distance of from three to four hundred feet. Less than seventy-five cents per yard would not pay for this work.

2nd. Filling to walls, most of which had to be brought from the city and afterwards wheeled a considerable distance through apertures in the walls, and rammed down hard; ought to be paid for at eighty cents per yard.

3rd. Excavation of rock in drains and ducts, and boiler house. The cost of this description of excavation is almost incredible. The great depth of the work necessitated the use of derricks, tackle, &c.; and the water, which kept constantly accumulating, on account of the strata inclining towards the building, required to be pumped and bailed out of the way of the miners. The narrowness of the several drains caused a great waste of

labor and powder. By way of illustration, I will give you the result of one week's work in the main sewer, and the actual cost of the same :

1 Foreman	6 days at \$1 50.....	\$ 9 00
12 Miners	6 " " 1 00.....	72 00
1 Double team	6 " " 3 00.....	18 00
6 Men bailing,	5 nights at 2 00.....	60 00
Powder and fuse.....		15 00
Sharpening tools, wear and tear.....		27 00

\$201 00

Quantity taken out, 18 yards, for which I received \$3 50 per yard..... 63 00

Dead loss.....\$138 00

You can see from this that more than double the amount is loss, and that a very large price would not suffice, but the price received is quite insufficient. I could cite a great many other instances, where the same result has happened, and where the price allowed is quite ruinous. With regard to the boiler house, the same arguments apply; and moreover, as it is placed in the centre of the buildings, all the stone had to be drawn a great distance. Then again, much of it had to be done during the summer season when a great number of men were at work on the walls of the building, who were obliged to leave off at every blast. The loss which I sustained from this cause is incalculable; and much damage was done to the work in course of erection, and to the sheds, by the continued blasting. Taking everything into account, I am satisfied that anything less than four dollars and fifty cents per yard, irrespective of depth—or all rock to five feet in depth, three dollars per yard—to ten feet, four dollars per yard—to fifteen feet, five dollars per yard—to twenty feet, ten dollars per yard, will not pay for this class of work. For it is not only the price which would pay for this work and give a profit; but the amount of time lost, by the men leaving their work, (some four hundred) and the damages to cut stone and building repaired, which should be embodied into the price allowed.

4th. The masonry in the foundations, owing to its great depth, was very difficult to build. The water which had accumulated very deep had to be removed, and in many instances coffer-dams built, to enable the mason work to be done. The irregularities in the rock had to be cut down, so as to admit of the foundations being started on a level surface. A great portion of the extra masonry is at a very great height, which requires a great quantity of machinery and tackle to hoist the material. Besides the work is of a better description than the generality of rough rubble; in many cases, beds and arrises had to be cut on the stone. The immense amount of masonry, in addition to my contract, will also show that it was necessary to employ a much greater force than I should otherwise have done. The extra material also caused an increase in prices, which injured me in my contract, and deprived me of proceeding with it, and losing most of the season in doing this work. The price allowed for this work is eight dollars per toise, or four dollars per yard, which is much too little. I would claim as a remunerative price, seven dollars and fifty cents per yard, irrespective of height.

5th. The price allowed for brick work is by no means sufficient, if you take into account the great trouble there is in obtaining bricks in this city, there being no regular trade in them, as in most other cities, and clay of a bad quality. I have been compelled to open yards myself at great expense, in order to supply bricks for additional and extra work: I have repeatedly refused *eleven dollars* per thousand, for those bricks delivered in the yard. The manner in which the walls are cut up by flues, renders it very tedious and expensive to lay the brick; and as the extra work caused thereby is only an addition of one-half, one or two bricks to the walls, carried up the whole height of the building, the additional expense is more than the extra work realizes. I would therefore request that you would put the price of brick laid in the walls, at *sixteen dollars* per thousand, and the flues at twelve and a half cents per foot superficial.

Cost of Brick.....	\$8 50
Laying, including sand and lime.....	4 75

\$13 25 per thou.

6th. NEPEAN SANDSTONE FACING.—The price heretofore allowed for this stone is rated at twenty-one cents per foot superficial, over and above limestone, which is much below the actual cost, as I shall point out to you.

When the Architects reported this price, it had been represented to them that the stone could be had for a nominal sum, and that the quarrying would be nothing, as it could be raised with bars and then laid on the building without dressing; and that the roads, which were then almost impassable, would be repaired at once by the owners of the quarry, all of which representations were soon found to be incorrect.

As soon as I had actually commenced to build, the owners of the quarry doubled their demands, and left the roads to me in the worst possible state imaginable. However I was obliged to take stone for that season's operations from them; but the quarry soon passed into other hands, when it was found impossible to get stone at any price. I was therefore obliged to seek stone elsewhere, and to keep a staff of men continually exploring and opening up quarries, and as often abandoning them, after having spent large amounts of money in buying the right of working on the lot of land. All of this great cost and loss of time was caused by my being required to use this sandstone, instead of limestone as specified in the contract. At length I found a quarry out of which I could get some stone, and that only this last spring, when owing to the lateness of the season, I had to put on a much larger force of men than would have been required had I found a quarry earlier, in order to get the stone ready for laying this summer. Add to this, the bad state of the roads and the hardness of the rock, which required powder to remove it, and then the immense quantity of stone which went to loss in dressing, which had to be done in the quarry, to save the expense of cartage. And when it came to be built in the walls, I found that it had to be dressed over again, which caused an additional waste. This was owing to the irregular joints of quoins, window and door jambs, and the tedious labor round arches of windows, quatre-foils and batter to basement walls. The work had to be of a better class than the specification called for; no stone would be admitted into the work, unless it was dressed on the face as well as the beds and joints, although it is specified to be "random range work, with horizontal beds, vertical joints, *no dressing on the external face*;" moreover the schedule of prices gives fifty cents per foot, as the value of native sandstone in the rough, for contract.

The actual cost of this stone is as follows:

Right of quarrying.....	2½
Labor in ".....	9½
Cartage 13 miles.....	15
Cutting in quarry.....	14½
Cutting on the works.....	7
Waste in building.....	6½
	55½
Add profit 20 p. cent.....	10½
	65½
Deduct limestone not used.....	8
	57½

Taking all this into account, I think I am entitled to fifty-eight cents per foot. I would request that before deciding on the price of this stone, you would visit the quarries in Nepean, and also the building, and see the immense quantity of rubbish that has been accumulated from the stone used in facing.

7th. CUT STONE TO SIDES OF DUCTS, BOILER-HOUSE, &c.—The price allowed for this, until reduced last winter, was ninety cents per foot for boiler-house, and forty-one cents per foot for sides of ducts, &c. This is quite insufficient to pay. Owing to the very heavy beds, the stone was very expensive to cut and had to be brought a great distance. The

most of the stone when measured only on the face, would not bring enough to pay for the cutting of it, and this is the system of measurement that has been followed heretofore.

The great hurry in which this work had to be done rendered it still more expensive than it would otherwise have been. I would therefore claim eighty-five cents per foot superficial measure, and that arches be paid for at one dollar and fifty cents per foot superficial.

8th. OHIO STONE.—The large quantity required in extra work caused an advance both in the price of stone and labor thereon. At times the whole force of the stone cutters, had to be employed cutting extra work, thereby neglecting the contract. And moreover, lake-freight has been unusually high during the last two seasons. As an instance of the absurd prices allowed both for stone and labor, I will submit the following, out of many cases, where the schedule was taken instead of actual value, to make a price for additional work :

4 Pieces Ohio stone, for weathering of main tower, 306 feet.....	at 85 cts	\$260 10
Stone cutters, 82 days.....	at \$1 75	143 50
Laborers assisting do., 15 days.....	at 1 00	15 00
Carpenters, making roads, fitting tackle, &c., to bring stones to tower, 39 days.....	at 1 50	58 50
22 laborers, 5 days each, hoisting and bringing stones to tower, 110 days.....	at 1 00	110 00
Sundries, such as ropes, nails, &c.....		30 00
		\$617 10

Cost of the 4 pieces..... \$617 10

I have received as follows :

295' 3" stone.....	at 75 cts.	\$221 44
184' 8" moulded work.....	at 40 cts.	73 73
92' 0" plain face on do.....	at 28 cts.	25 76
62' 0" sunk work on do.....	at 42 cts.	26 04
		\$346 97
Actual loss.....		\$270 03

I would therefore claim as a remunerative price for Ohio stone :

Block.....	\$1 40	per foot.
Plain face on do.....	45	" "
Moulded work on do.....	65	" "
" circular do.....	1 00	" "
Sunk face do.....	75	" "
Circular do.....	90	" "
Mitres and chamfers.....	28	" "

I have repeatedly brought the foregoing statements before the Architects and Department of Public Works, for adjustment. I have also complained of the arbitrary manner in which I have been treated, both by Clerk of works and Architects; so far as I have received no redress, and now appeal to you. For the treatment I have received at the hands of the Architects and Clerk of Works, I am entitled to a large amount of damages, and for which I hold the Government responsible. I have been obliged, at great expense and inconvenience, to erect scaffolding on the exterior of the whole of the building; so much is this scaffolding in the way, that I am obliged to carry all the material up by the interior of the building. From this cause alone, I have suffered damage to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

(Signed,) THOS. MCGREEVY,
per ROBT. H. MCGREEVY.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

CLAIMED BY THOMAS M'GREEVY FOR ADDITIONAL WORK.

		Progress.	Claimed.
Rock excavation, irrespective of depth..	per yard super.	1 25 to 5 00	4 50
Earth excavation	" " ...	0 30 @ 0 40	0 75
Filling to walls and levelling.....	" " ...	0 35	0 80
Masonry, towers included.....	" " ...	4 00	7 50
Cut stone in boiler-house, air ducts, &c.	per foot	0 41 @ 0 90	0 85
Arches to sewer and air ducts.....	" " ...	1 25 @ 1 50	1 75
Brickwork per M.....		13 50	16 00
" in arches.....	per foot super.		0 20
Labor on flues	" " lineal.	0 07	0 12½
Nepean facing.....	" " super	0 21	0 58
Flagging irrespective of thickness, Nepean.....	" " " ...	0 07 @ 0 38	0 45
Potsdam stone in relieving arches.....	" " " ...		0 90
Ohio stone.....	" " cubic.	0 75	1 40
Plain face on do	" " super.	0 28	0 45
Moulded sunk.....	" " " ...	0 40	0 65
" circular.....	" " " ...	0 62	1 00
Sunk face.....	" " " ...	0 42	0 75
" circular.....	" " " ...	0 56	0 90
Mitres and chamfers each.....		0 25	0 48
Brockville stone.....	per foot cube.		0 80
Labor on do. 50 per cent. more than Ohio; concrete on bottom of ducts and drains.....	per yard 1 foot thick...		2 00
Ditto on floor.....	per yard super.		3 00
Rolled iron joist.....	per ton.....		160 00
Arnprior marble.....	per foot cube..		2 50
Labor on do	" " super.		3 75

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY JONES, HAYCOCK & CO., CONTRACTORS FOR THE DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, TO H. H. KILLALY.

No. 122.

OTTAWA, September 25, 1861.

To the Hon. H. H. Killaly,
Commissioner, &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the Contractors for the Departmental buildings at Ottawa, beg to submit to you the following statements :

I. That the monthly estimates of the value of work done and materials delivered, do not correctly shew the true state of accounts; materials delivered, whether for contract works or otherwise, are uniformly estimated as if for contract alone, at the rates set forth in the contract schedule; no distinction is made in many cases between work done, which is properly included in our contract, and works extra and additional, which should be valued on a different basis.

We request that the estimates should be revised, and that whatever is contract work should be valued as such, and what is extra and additional should be valued as such; and that when the work is finished, whatever works there are called for by the contract that may be found to be not built, the value of the same may be deducted from the gross amount of our contract, but that no deductions on this account be made from progress estimates, except where prices can be agreed upon.

We beg to submit herewith a list of such items as we claim should be valued as extra and additional works not included in our contract, which heretofore have either been valued as contract work, or partly contract and partly extra, or else not measured at all.

1. Ohio stone in quoins and labor thereon.

Note.—See specification quoins, described as ordinary rubble limestone, nowhere otherwise alluded to.

2. Rubbing Ohio stone.

Note.—Specification nowhere calls for it, specially ordered by Architects and Clerks of Works.

3. Extra carving.

Note.—Cornice over Governor General's entrance, &c., and pinnacles, entrance itself, rope mouldings, spandrils of windows, internal windows, gargoyles, bones, cornice stops, chimney heads, &c.

4. Extra Ohio stone and dressing quoins as before—all windows built fair inside; original plans did not go beyond glass line except in ashlar finished entrance of main tower, cornice arches and jambs in corridors, registers to hot-air flues, chimney shafts, extra chimneys, quatrefoils main tower, cut stone in extensions E. and W. blocks, (see N. W. corner W. block E. entrance ditto, entrance wing and tower E. block), ditto in doors and windows, basements, building W. block. Three-light windows changed to four, &c., quatrefoils inserted various places, extra work on N. W. tower W. block. Finally, the whole character of the dressing of cut-stone is of a more expensive nature than plans and specifications would lead those tendering to suppose.

5. Brickwork. Hot-air vaults, flues from do., and for ventilation, and from extra fire-places. Increased size of chimneys caused by ditto, arching over and corbelling to support chimneys. Inner walls wherever altered from original plans; corbelling of cornices. Brick lining, extra ventilation, chimney ventiduct in attics; party walls in third story E. block; cutting brick for jambs and arches. Discharging arches over doors and windows.

6. Nepean stone used in templets under iron beams and in bond stones, instead of limestone, as specified.

7. Blue stone.

Note.—The specification calls for "Ohio, or other approved stone" for staircases; of course, stone of equal quality. By Architects' orders we have got blue stone, which is a much better stone for stairs, Ohio being too soft. This stone costs more, and owing to its superior hardness is worth 30 per cent. more to cut.

8. Masonry.

Extra masonry in all extensions, areas, &c., partly or wholly estimated as contract. Masonry in main-tower and boiler-houses is of a much better quality than the rest of the masonry in building, which is as described in the specification "rough rubble," while this is chiefly built of block stone, which required considerable dressing, costs more than rubble, and is more expensive to build. Walls carried up above top of tie-beam as shewn on plan, and large stone templets under each beam, instead of a wall-plate as specified.

9. Scaffolding.

Note.—Nothing is said in specification; we anticipated building as is usually done, over hand, and refused to build otherwise, until peremptorily ordered to do so in writing, by the Architects.

We claim to be paid, 1st, extra cost of scaffolding.....	\$6000
2. Extra cost to us of setting cut-stone, in consequence of scaffolding, difference between 8 and 15 cts., 70,000 feet at 7 cts.....	4,900
	\$10,900

10. Nepean stone masonry lined with white brick in safes, in place of fire-brick by agreement, no extra, no deduction, also tonguing and grooving roof boards set against use of laths by agreement, no extra, no deduction.

11. Corbelling out brick cornices, labor only.

12. Extra joiner's work.

Note.—Additional doors in: basement and elsewhere, basement windows, 1st and 2nd floor do., additional extra labor and material on 1st and 2nd story windows and basement

doors above. Specification contract calls for single thickness of sash above transom, and that fixed windows are ordered with double heads, both hung with weight and pulley. Size increased from 9 feet high by 9 inches thick to 12 feet high by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, covering an addition to allow of inside blinds, rebating for weather, and to allow for extra weights and sashes; the 2nd floor windows are similarly increased, and, in addition, the mullion has been changed from a plain turned mullion to one part turned and part octagonal, with elaborately carved cap and base. Extra cost of this mullion alone is \$15.

The architraves of doors and windows, as per contract, are perfectly plain 8 inch architraves, with no mitres, such as can be bought at any machine shop for five cents per foot.

The architraves ordered in place of these, girt 21 inches, design very elaborate, requiring 12 different knives and 48 handlings. They cost 1 $\frac{45}{100}$ per foot, on trial.

Base blocks altered from a plain block 2 by 8 to a semi-octagonal one, glued up of different pieces and requiring 35 handlings.

13. Windows in stair cases, vestibules, corridors, Council chambers, &c., are now fitted for iron sash. Contract calls for wooden windows, with line and pulley.

14. Extra plumbing work upon addition to contract building, also extra slating and covering of flats to ditto.

15. Covering of flats of buildings, including towers, boiler-houses, and water-closets with Morewood & Co's galvanized continuous iron, as per agreement with Department for extra sum of \$4000, and privilege to substitute galvanized iron for lead in ornamental flashing at ridge, without deduction.

16. Extra fire-proofing, rolled beams in extra rooms, ceilings of 2nd story, and increased weight in consequence of increased size of rooms.

II. We beg to point out to you that the system of measurement used is arbitrary and not uniform, and we request that a fixed system of measurement be established for the whole works.

We would request:

1. That masonry be measured solid and including cut-stone, and that no walls be measured less than 2 feet thick, as has been done.

2. That masonry in drains and air ducts be measured solid.

3. That Nepean facing be measured upon the whole superficial girt of the building, deducting no openings.

4. Brick to be computed at 22 per foot cube, instead of 20 as has been done. All played and arch-work to be measured per foot super in addition, upon rates of price allowed by English rule.

5. Cut-stone to be measured by rules of English measurement. 1st. Stone to be cubed to its extreme dimensions before cutting. 2. Plain-face labor to cover in addition to the face, one bed and joint. 3. Sunk and moulded work to be measured in addition, by girting wherever it occurs.

6. That centres be measured by the total area of soffit of arches.

III. We claim that many of the rates fixed for extra and additional works are either, 1st, insufficient in themselves, and not "fair current rates"; or 2nd, they do not reimburse us for the extra expense in labor and material incurred by us upon the whole work, contract and extra, in consequence of the changes, alterations, and additions which have been made.

1. Where the rates are insufficient in themselves, we shall point it out as we take up each price in succession; and there is no use going into any further detail here.

2. The second point that we can establish is, that the various alterations, changes, and additions to the original contract work, have had the effect of putting us to extra expense, by raising the value of labor and materials, by increasing the actual amount of labor, and by putting us to serious delays and detentions; all of which is applicable not only to the extra works themselves, but to contract and extra works both.

The 4th subsection, 13th clause of our contract (see page 11) says:

"If any change, alteration or addition, either in the position or details of the works embraced in this contract, or in any of the materials therefor, shall be required by the Commissioner, the Contractors will make such change, alteration, or addition; and if

“such change, alteration or addition shall entail extra-expense on the Contractors, either in labor or materials, the same shall be allowed to the Contractors,” &c., &c.

Under this clause, therefore, we have a right to be paid for whatever extra expense we can shew we have incurred in consequence of such changes, &c.

(*) 1. Excavation and filling under and around buildings.

Much of this has been either frozen ground or hard pan, filled with boulders requiring blasting, or cemented gravel, as difficult to excavate as rock.

It has been done chiefly in winter, and in narrow and confined places, where men and carts could not work to advantage, and where operations disturbed others. The hauls have been long, owing to the necessity of getting round the piles of stone, lumber, &c., which blocked up the whole ground.

We would point out, that in excavation from spoil banks, this clay mixed with limestone gravel cements itself together, if left for a while, and has to be picked like original excavation; also, in this item should be included the cost of levelling and filling extra rooms and refilling and ramming round extra walls; in many cases the earth was carted from spoil banks to outside of building, and then rehandled, wheeled in, and rammed: this has never been allowed us.

Some of the excavation has been priced at 25 cts., some 30 cts. and some 60 cts. We consider that we should be paid 75 cts. for all excavation, and \$1. 00 for that which is rammed around walls.

In one particular instance (item No. 2, west block) extra excavation has been returned at 21 cts., because it was said, that “it was in progress.” This is precisely the same sort of hard pan excavation filled with large boulders and done when frozen, for which \$2.25 has in other places been allowed, and should be priced at the same.

The extra rock excavation in foundations, rendered necessary by going down to a solid foundation, and by the system of heating and ventilation, has been insufficiently valued. Most of it was done in deep and narrow trenches, and had to be raised by derricks, and some of it pumped free from water, all of which have made the cost to us nearly as much as that in the drains and air-ducts.

2. Excavations, drains, and air-ducts.

This has been enormously expensive work to do, owing to its being in narrow trenches where men could not work to advantage, to its depth below the surface, and to all below 15 feet being under water excavation.

This was owing to the inclination of the strata which prevented the cut from draining itself, the bottom being thus:



so that we had to keep constantly pumping and bailing. The rock was seamy, so that the powder would often blow out without lifting it, and the holes had to be refilled; this was

(*) The remarks referring to items Nos. 1 to 9 in the schedule appended to these explanations, are applicable as to the class of work performed and the difficulties encountered. Nevertheless, the prices claimed we considered in some cases to be higher than the circumstances would justify, inasmuch as the implements and tackle required in removing heavy blocks of stone and boulders from the several excavations, rendered the deeper cuttings of less proportionate expense than that nearer the surface.

The prices claimed and allowed are as follows:

No. 1	Claimed.		Allowed.	
		75 cts. per yard.		55 cts. per yard.
" 2	2.50	" "	2.50	" "
" 3	2.50	" "	2.50	" "
" 4	1.00	" "	1.75	" "
" 5	2.10	" "	2.00	" "
" 6	3.25	" "	3.00	" "
" 7	5.00	" "	4.25	" "
" 8	6.00	" "	6.00	" "
" 9	7.00	" "	7.00	" "

particularly the case in the Western drain, and the strata were much contorted, so that the stones seemed to be dove-tailed into each other, requiring much below to get them out. (*)

The cost of these drains and air-ducts should be compared to that of a tunnel, rather than to open cutting; or rather to the shafts of a tunnel, as in the breast the material can be put upon cars and hauled away, while in this work, like the shafts of a tunnel, or mine, the rock has to be raised by derricks and then put upon stone boats and drawn away.

So much for the actual cost of this work, but this is one of the cases referred to above, which affects other work, and increases its cost. Much inconvenience and expense were felt in the delay to the buildings caused by blasting so near them, often stopping 300 or 400 men, and disarranging their work; damages were caused both to our own works, and to the property of others, which we had to pay, although we took as much care as we could, and went to considerable expense in covering the blasts and cut-stone.

Our available service ground is but small. These drains and the machinery connected with them, cut it up and prevented us from sorting our materials on delivery as should have been done, so that it has taken one additional laborer to each mason to pick cut-stone.

All these things we have no means of being paid for, except in the prices fixed for excavation in drains and air-ducts.

3. Brick work and flues.

This item is a good example of the extra expense which alterations and additions have put us to, as noted above.

The buildings, as shewn in our contract plans, would have required some three and a half millions of brick. But the works now ordered and in progress will consume over six million three hundred thousand.

The effect of this large demand in a limited time (all of which we could not possibly supply from our own brick yards) has been to raise the market value of brick from \$4⁷⁵/₁₀₀ to \$8⁰ p. M., which thus far has come out of our pockets.

Then, as to the labor of laying brick, the walls have been cut up, since the original plans were made, with a vast number of flues and air-passages required by Garth's system of heating and ventilation.

In ordinary work, such as our original contract called for, a bricklayer can lay 1500 bricks per day; now, they do not exceed 750, in consequence of being delayed by these flues which are not always perpendicular, and involve great delay in twisting them about to the points directed.

These alterations not only affect the value of the extra number of brick required for their construction, but that of all the brick in the building. Had these alterations been embodied in the original plans, every contractor who tendered would have increased his price.

We claim, therefore, under the above-quoted clause, to be paid such a price for brick

(*) We may also state that the cost to us of these drains has been materially increased, by the fact, that after beginning them narrow as laid out for us, we were obliged to widen them several times, in order to get room to carry out the system of air-ducts as designed.

Items 10th to 16th in the schedule comprised in the remarks No. 2, have been fully considered, and prices arrived at corresponding with the class of work done, including such contingencies as arise in the execution of such works.

The personal attention of the Hon. the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner was directed by the Architects to this particular work during its progress, and the peculiar difficulties incident thereto pointed out to them.

The prices claimed, are, however, in some instances greater than the circumstances would justify, and are stated as follows:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
No. 10	0.75 cts. per yard.	0.55 cts. per yard.
" 11	2.25 " "	2.00 " "
" 12	3.25 " "	3.00 " "
" 13	5.00 " "	4.25 " "
" 14	6.00 " "	6.00 " "
" 15	7.00 " "	7.00 " "
" 16	8.00 " "	8.00 " "

and fines as shall remunerate us for the extra price of brick, and the extra cost of laying throughout the building. (*)

Cost of brick	4.75 p. M.
1. bricklayer 2	
1. laborer 1	
—	
3	
Could lay 1½ M. Cost laying	2.00
—	
6.75	
As altered, cost of brick	\$8.00
1. bricklayer 2	
1. laborer 1	
—	
3	
Lay 750, add ¼, 75	3.75 11.75
—	
Extra cost	\$5.00 p. M.

6200 M. brick at \$5.00 per M. (\$31500) which represents the extra expense entailed upon us by the departure from the original plans of brick work.

This sum of \$31,500 has to be distributed over say 2800 M. of extra brick, \$4600 sup. ft. fines (†); or it may be looked at in another way; that the party walls have been so cut up and changed by fines and thickening, that they are all an extra.

4. Masonry.

The same argument which has been used with regard to brickwork applies to masonry. Our additional masonry is so peculiarly situated, that it had to be built before we could go on with our contract, as in the case of extra foundations; or where, in order to get service ground round the buildings, we were obliged to push on our drains and air-ducts regardless of expense, so as to be able to finish the walls and roof the building this year. We were obliged to pay more for material, and higher wages, than we should have done if our wants had not been so pressing, and this has acted to our disadvantage, not only in our extra masonry, but in every toise that we lay this season.

The price uniformly allowed for extra masonry heretofore has been \$8 per toise, \$4 per cubic yard; but our extra masonry is of very different degrees of cost.

The heavy walls in foundations are the cheapest, while for each story that we ascend the expense is augmented, until we come to extra work about roof, chimneys and towers, which costs us three times as much as we get, owing to there being a great deal of preparation required for a very little work.

We consider that, taking into account the effect of the extra masonry upon contract,

(*) On carefully considering the question of brickwork comprised in additional works, and referred to in the statement of contractors, it is known that the great demand created for bricks in the locality has necessitated their being obtained from remote parts of the Province, east and west, at great cost and risk, (exceeding calculations for ordinary works) and together with the unusual construction of the walls incurring considerable cutting and waste of bricks which cannot be measured in the finished work.

The price allowed the contractor in the progress estimate is inadequate to meet the cost.
 The price claimed is \$16 per M.
 Price allowed \$13.80 per M.

(†) Then we should have party walls as per contract.....	2,200	
Add thickening.....	1,300	
	—	
	3,500	
Hot-air vaults, &c.....	1,000	
Ventiduct.....	500	
	—	
	5,000	at \$16 \$80,000
Deduct brick in party walls according to contract, not built	2,200 M. at 6	20 13,640
	100	—
	66,860	
Outside wall contract	1,200 M. at 6	20 8,060
	100	—
Total.....		\$74,420

the least we should be paid for masonry in foundations is \$6½ per cubic yard. Taking that as a basis, the masonry,

1st story would be worth	\$7½
2d " " " " " " " "	9
All above	12

or the whole may be averaged.

The masonry in drains and air-ducts is estimated also at \$4 per yard. In the case of drains, which are of cut-stone, a price is added; \$1.75 per foot super for arches, 32 cts. per foot super, picked ashlar sides. The first named price is a fair one, but the second is quite insufficient; we claim 60 cts. per foot super.

In the case of air-ducts, the only price allowed is \$4 per yard, which is a backing price. To this should be added enough to cover arch-work and face-work. We claim that we should be paid \$7 per cubic yard, with no openings deducted.

Some of the air-ducts are covered with cut-stone arches which have been valued at \$1.50 per foot super, while precisely similar work "cut-stone arches through outer walls of buildings is valued at \$1.25 per foot super," which price we claim for these.

The face-work in boiler houses, which is cut to a batter, was originally estimated at 90 cts. per foot super, but afterwards a large part of it was reduced to 72 cts.

We ask that it may be increased again to 90 cts. and that we be allowed \$10 per yard for the masonry, it being block stone instead of rubble.

The masonry in main tower is chiefly of block stone, instead of rubble; large stones 6 x 12 x 2 deep were used in the foundations ½ ton to ⅔ weight.

The style of masonry is worth at least \$10 per yard.

From which deduct contract price, 1.75

Leaves 8.25 extra price to be paid on this class of work.

We claim also that besides these particular examples, the masonry throughout the building is of a better class than the specification calls for, which is merely "common rubble" admitting spall filling, whereas it has been built in solid masonry of the best description which the size of stone would admit, as may be seen.

5. Nepean stone.

The price heretofore allowed has been 21 cents per foot super, of face, in addition to our contract price. This sum was based upon reports from the Architects before the stone was worked by us, and was predicated upon the supposition that the stone was so well bedded that it could be raised by bars without powder, and broken at once by hammers into pieces fit for building, with but little waste. It was supposed that the stone could be laid at once into the wall, as according to the contract specification, "hammered only and not tool dressed."

We would represent that instead of this being the case, that,

1. The quarries from which we obtained the sandstone are not those upon which the Architects' estimates were based, but of a much harder and more expensive nature to work. It was, and has been quite impossible, either to get possession of, or to obtain stone from, those quarries, as we can shew.

2. Instead of the stone being raised by bars with little waste, it had to be all drilled, and raised with powder, and cut into blocks with plug and feather, necessitating holes 3 in. deep and 4 in. apart, which in this very hard flint-like stone is a slow progress and hard on tools.

The waste was great, at least one-half being rubbish, as can be seen at the quarry.

3. Instead of being allowed to lay the stone into the walls with only hammer dressing, (as the specification calls for and as we began to do), we were ordered to cut all the beds and joints; this, it need scarcely be said, is an expensive process, from the hardness of the stone. But there was another element of cost not at first sight so apparent.

We soon found that the waste was very great, and in March last made two very careful measurements of the stone before and after being cut. In one instance 4590 feet as delivered from the quarry to the cutters measured 2565 feet after being dressed, and again 3100 feet made 1755, which is a loss of 44 per cent.

4. After quarrying, cutting and dressing the stone, and hauling to the ground 12 miles, we find there is another loss in building owing to having to cut up the stone to fit into the narrow and intricate spaces between Ohio stone quoins. This amounts to 10 per cent. The actual cost of building is also greater than that of limestone, owing to its greater hardness, which is particularly noticeable in the irregular work over the lower windows.

The price already allowed is 21 cents, assuming that 4 cents or 20-100ths was allowed as profit, there would remain 17 cents as the cost of quarrying and delivering, of which 13½ cents would be absorbed in delivery, as the distance is 12 miles, and teams can only make one trip per day, on which the tolls are 25 cents.

This would leave for quarrying only 3½ cents per foot. But as we proved in our statement to Mr. Page that our expenses in quarrying amounted to (*) \$14.96.

For quarry toise of 216 feet.....	7 cents per foot
To which should be added for quarry right, cost of shanties, superintendence, making roads, &c	3 " " "
Teaming as before.....	13½ " " "
	<hr/>
	23½ " " "

as the actual cost of delivering the material on the ground in the rough.

After this all the beds and joints had to be cut before.

We should be paid for cutting, 12 cents per foot, and the waste in cutting 44 per cent. on 24½, is 11 cents.

We have then as before.....	23½ cts.
Waste in cutting	11
Cost of "	12
	<hr/>
	46½

Add waste in building ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	4½
	<hr/>
	51

Add profit ²⁰ / ₁₀₀	10
	<hr/>
	61 cts.

From which should be deducted the limestone originally called for, but not built..... 7 cts.

Giving as a proper price..... 54 cts. per foot.

6. Ohio stone.

The same argument which has been used in regard to brick and masonry applies to Ohio stone, and the labor thereon. We could have delivered the amount of stone originally required last year when lake freights were but 1 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀ per ton from Cleveland to Prescott; since then we have paid as high as \$3.75.

Also, in order to get so large an amount of stone ready for use in a limited time, it has been necessary to pay higher wages to cutters; after all our efforts we have not been able to get the stone cut fast enough, and our whole work has been retarded thereby, as we can

(*) Stone costs in Ohio.....	30 cents per cub. ft.
Lake freight, 3½ per ton.....	25
Insurance and agency	5
Prescott to Ottawa	10
Hauling on hill.....	3
Quarrying, handling and repairing tools.....	10
	<hr/>
Actual cost	83 cts.

We have been allowed contract and extra about average 43 cts., showing a loss of 40 cts. per foot which on 60,000 feet up to Augt., 1861, is \$24,000 and on cutting about \$20,000 more, say \$44,000. In order to make up this there would have to be a profit of \$2 per cub. foot put on 20,000 feet of extra stone, making \$2 83 per foot, which, as we state above, would appear "absurd."

easily prove. Thus the extra amount of cut stone has affected the cost not only of what is extra, but also of what is contract, and we have a fair claim to be paid accordingly.

The prices heretofore allowed for Ohio stone not only do not cover this loss, but are also entirely insufficient in themselves. We have been allowed as follows:

Ohio stone in rough, cub ft.....	80 cts.
Plain-face labor, sup. ft.....	26
Sunk " "	34
Moulded-circular	50

which we need hardly say does not cover the first cost to ourselves.

We consider that we are entitled to "fair current rates," and in addition something towards recompensing us for the loss we have sustained on our cut stone, in consequence of departure from original specification; we say "towards" recompensing us, for if prices were put on enough to fully recompense us, they would be so large as to appear absurd.

We claim for Ohio stone delivered in rough, cub. ft.....	\$1 50
Labor plain-face..... sup. ft.....	50
" moulded or sunk..... "	75
" sunk-circular..... "	1 00
" moulded circular..... "	1 10
" chamfered .. "	75
" rubbing..... "	14
" mitres, each..... "	50

Brockville stone to be measured the same as Ohio has been done, the extra labor affecting the less cost.

Blue stone for steps and landings, delivered in rough, cub ft.....	1 75
Deduct contract Ohio	45
	<u>\$1 30</u>

For labor add $\frac{30}{100}$ to Ohio stone.

7. Ornamental iron.

By our specification we were directed to put in our tender the sum of \$1,200 for ornamental iron "terminals" upon towers, and \$3 per running foot for cresting. The number of feet of cresting is 2634 at \$3..... \$7902

Add..... 1200
\$9102

We will agree to make all the ornamental iron work that may be required about the buildings for 60 cts. per lb., and at the final settlement a deduction of \$9102 may be made.

8. Fire proofing.

By our contract we were to do all the fire-proofing required by the specification for the sum of \$43,918, and no deduction from the contract sum for wooden material omitted. This sum may be decided as follows, taking the actual quantities:

215½ tons rolled iron joists at \$120	25,860
250 steps and landings at \$15.....	3,750
7949 sup. yds. concrete at \$1 $\frac{80}{100}$	14,308
	<u>\$43,918</u>

We are now called upon to put rolled iron beams and concrete upon all extra rooms; also, the sizes of some of our contract rooms have been increased, requiring heavier joists; and the ceilings of 2nd story rooms are to be fire-proofed.

For this we ask to be paid, rolled iron beams, per ton	\$35
Riveted iron girders	do £55 currency.
Concrete between joists, per sup. yard	\$2 $\frac{50}{100}$

We ask to be paid these prices for the reason that nearly all the material has to be lifted to the third story, because we have not got the order in time to get the beams this

year, and have to put on the roof to put them on without them, which will make it a very awkward and expensive job next spring.

9. Miscellaneous.

We will agree to do the following matters for the Architects' estimate, namely :

Boiler house roof.....	\$4354
" " floors.....	1512
Setting boilers.....	2997
Felting roofs.....	3150

\$12013

And according to their specification given to us.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

JONES, HAYCOCK, & Co.,

Contractors.

No. 123.

OTTAWA, October 20th, 1861.

SIR,—In reference to your statement to me, that you consider you have well founded claims, to a large amount, against the Department of Public Works, connected with your contract for the Parliament Buildings in this city, I have to request you will be so good as to furnish me with a schedule or statement enumerating these claims, and the grounds upon which you conceive you are entitled to compensation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

Mr. Thomas McGreevy,
Contractor for Parliament Buildings.

No. 124.

OTTAWA, 20th October, 1861.

Honorable H. H. Killaly,
Commissioner, Ottawa Buildings.

SIR,—In compliance with your request that we would put upon paper the various claims to which we have alluded, some of which are not mentioned in the documents submitted to you,—we beg to say:

That in consequence of all materials delivered being priced at the very inadequate rates of the contract schedule, and in consequence of no distinction being made in many cases between works which are, and those which are not included in contract, thereby applying the same low rates to the latter; and in consequence of many items of work (admitted to be extraneous to contract,) being valued at rates much below the actual cost, we have been, and are thereby deprived of large sums of money justly due us, to our great embarrassment and loss.

That in consequence of the works being so much altered and changed from the original plans, that they have become another thing entirely from that upon which our tender was based, we are entitled either to have the contracts set aside, and be paid measure and value for the whole works, or else that the clause in the contract which provides that if any "change, alteration, or addition shall entail extra expense on the contractors, either in labor or materials, the same shall be allowed to the contractors," shall be carried out in its integrity, as claimed by us in the documents submitted to you.

That the stoppage of the works, by order of the Department, on October 1st, relieves us from our stipulation to finish the works for a certain sum and by a certain time, and enables us to claim:

1st. Damages for such losses as we can shew we have sustained, by reason of the stoppage.

2d. Prospective profits in case the works are not resumed; or if they are resumed, measure and value for all works done by us hereafter, whether originally included in the contract or not.

In regard to these claims we have taken the best legal advice in the Province, and feel ourselves quite sustained in them.

We would also point out that in case the works are suspended and a final settlement is come to with us, we shall not accept the rates of the contract schedule, in determining the value of the work admitted by both parties to be included in the original contract; said schedule being, as we have stated before, unfair and unjust to us, and not based upon the contract quantities and gross sum.

In addition to this we would refer you to our numerous complaints, from time to time submitted to the Department of Public Works, of delays caused by want of plans and decisions, and of other matters too numerous to recapitulate.

We are, with much respect,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.,
Contractors, Departmental Buildings.
(Signed,) THOMAS MCGREEVY,
Contractor for Parliament Buildings.

No. 125.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22nd, 1861.

SIR,—As you state that you are desirous to know from me distinctly whether in the event of the system of measurement, and schedule of rates for the payment of my work on the Parliament Buildings, which has been under consideration by you, and the Architects, and myself, being adopted, I am willing to waive and abandon all claims which I may consider I have against the Department, on account of past insufficiency of measurement, withholding of payments, &c., &c., &c., and all other claims whatever, arising from causes anterior to this date, as well as all claims for the serious losses I have been put to in consequence of the sudden stoppage of the works, (not justified by my contract), whether I am willing, notwithstanding any defeasance of the contract, to complete the works embraced in it for the bulk sum therein stated; I now beg to say distinctly that I am so.

On the other hand, it is to be distinctly understood, that such system of measurement and schedule of prices shall apply to all future as well as past work whatsoever, not embraced in the original contract. That so soon as the quantities of work done can be accurately measured and returned, I shall be paid in full for the same, and that the various works involved in the completion of the Building, out-offices, &c., &c., &c., so far as they shall be decided on, shall be performed by me.

But in the event of the works not being proceeded with from whatever cause, it is to be understood I shall in such case be entitled to compensation for all such losses I shall prove myself to have suffered by such stoppage.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS MCGREEVY.

Honorable H. H. Killaly,
Ottawa.

No. 126.

OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1861.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of this morning, enumerating the several conditions, *pro. and con.*, in which the proposed settlement between you and the Department of Public Works, for the work done and to be done on the Parliamentary Buildings in this city, (not embraced in the contract,) is to be based and governed, I beg to say that I consider them to be exactly in accordance with those agreed on yesterday between you, the Architects and myself.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

Mr. Thomas McGreevy,
Contractor for Parliament Buildings.

No. 127.

OTTAWA, October 20th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your statement to me, that you consider you have well founded claims, to a large amount, against the Department of Public Works, connected with your contract for the Departmental Buildings in this city, I have to request you will be so good as to furnish me with a schedule or statement enumerating those claims, and the grounds upon which you conceive you are entitled to compensation.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,
Contractor for Departmental Buildings.

No. 128.

OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1861.

SIR,—As you state that you are desirous to know from us distinctly, whether in the event of the system of measurement, and schedules of rates for the payment of our work on the Departmental Buildings, which has been under consideration by you, and the Architects, and us, being adopted, we are willing to waive and abandon all claims which we may consider we have against the Department, on account of past insufficiency of measurement, withholding of payments, etc., etc., and all other claims whatever arising from causes anterior to this date, as well as all claims for the serious losses we have been put to in consequence of the sudden stoppage of the works (not justified by our contract), whether we are willing notwithstanding any defeasance of the contract, to complete the works embraced in it, for the bulk sum therein stated; we now beg to say distinctly that we are so.

On the other hand it is to be distinctly understood that such system of measurement, and schedule of prices, shall apply to all future as well as past work whatsoever not embraced in the original contract. That so soon as the quantities of work done can be accurately measured and returned, we shall be paid in full for the same, and that the various works involved in the completion of the Buildings, out-offices, etc., etc., etc., so far as they shall be decided on, shall be performed by us.

But in the event of the work not being proceeded with from whatever cause, it is to be understood we shall in such case be entitled to compensation for all such losses, we shall prove ourselves to suffer by such stoppage.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JONES, HAYCOCK & CO.

Honorable H. H. Killaly,
Ottawa.

No. 129.

OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of this morning, enumerating the several conditions, *pro. and con.*, on which the proposed settlement between you and the Department of Public Works, for the work done and to be done in the Departmental Buildings in this city (not embraced in the contract), is to be based and governed; I beg to say that I consider them to be exactly in accordance with those agreed on yesterday between you, the Architects and myself.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,
Contractors for the Departmental Buildings.

No. 130.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

ESTIMATE FOR COMPLETION.

Amount of original contract.....	\$348,500 00	
“ work done.....	185,486 46	
<hr/>		
To be done under contract.....		\$163,013 54
1 Completion of main sewer and cold air duct, including ornamental termination to ditto.....		13,978 00
2 Completion of the warm air vaults and flues, including additional brick-work caused thereby.....		18,419 25
3 Completion of cold air duct, including ornamental terminations.....		15,195 00
4 Completion of foul air ducts in basement, and descending flues from houses and flues in walls.....		4,634 15
5 Completion of two ventilating shafts over picture gallery, and shaft adjoining library.....		12,549 00
6 Construction of horizontal flues in roofs for ventilation.....		4,125 00
7 Extension of tower.....		852 82
8 Additional work to library, including flying buttresses to lantern and extra thickness of main wall.....		20,000 00
9 Extra cost of altered window frames and sashes.....		560 00
10 Additional Nepean work and quoins.....		300 00
11 Alteration to skylights adjoining houses, including improved method of lighting corridors.....		8,000 00
12 Concrete for ceilings of first floor.....		8,250 00
13 Extra cost of grooving and tonguing roof boards.....		4,000 00
14 Iron roofs over rooms adjoining Houses and library, instead of wood.....		20,000 00
15 Iron roofs over Legislative Halls instead of wood.....		50,000 00
16 Iron cresting to roofs, including terminals.....		27,000 00
17 Completion of boiler house (McGreevy's estimate).....		31,000 00
18 Marble pillars in Members' lobbies.....		1,087 00
19 Carving to cornice of Legislative Halls.....		6,400 00
20 Completion of sewerage to east, to join sewer of Departmental Buildings.....		1,200 00
21 Levelling site, forming terraces with retaining walls, and ornamental iron railing (in front) to river.....		17,050 00
22 Fixing iron registers and frames before coils, iron doors, &c.....		4,232 00
<hr/>		
		\$431,844 76
Contract for heating and ventilating.....	\$37,529 00	
Work done.....	18,738 00	
<hr/>		
To be done.....		18,591 00
Cast iron boiler fronts.....		600 00
Cast iron pipe for smoke flue.....		2,600 00
Stays for fixing do.....		430 00
Wrought iron doors and frames.....		480 00
Sliding do for cold air ducts.....		280 00
<hr/>		
		\$454,825 76

(Signed) FULLER & JONES,
Architects.

Montreal, 15th March, 1862

No. 131.

**ESTIMATED COST OF COMPLETING THE DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA.**

Amount of contract for buildings.....	\$278,810 00	
Amount certified on account, to December, 1861.....	129,151 10	
		<u>149,658 30</u>

ADDITIONAL WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Extension of east wing, eastern block.....		
Extension of north return, western block.....		
Completing tower, west front, eastern block.....		
Additions and alterations north-eastern wing, western block		
Two Additional extracting shafts, with internal smoke flues of brickwork...		
Two similar extracting shafts and smoke flues enlarged.....		
Chimneys above roofs, enlarged and araised, with flues for additional rooms in basements.....		
Additional height to three towers.....		
Increased value of masonry and cut stone windows of principal tower.....		
Croggon's patent felt roofing and fire-proof painting to same, instead of tar and gravel on flats of roofs.....		
Croggon's patent felt for completing roofs under slating.....		
Constructing boiler-house roofs, as per drawing and estimate.....		
Nepean stone facing to external walls.....		
Fire-proofing attic floors, as per specification and estimate.....		
Setting boilers and finishing boiler houses as do		
Finishing smoke and ventilating flues inside.....		
Finishing internal air ducts, with paving and perforated Potsdam stone slabs for warm air vaults.....		
Finishing brickwork of warm air vaults.....		
Constructing ventiducts in roofs, in arched brickwork, with concrete floor on iron joists.....		
Value of doors and architraves as altered to suit windows.....		
Value of double windows and frames and glazed sashes throughout buildings, with additional architraves required by contract for heating and ventil- ation.....		15,600 00
Amount of contract for heating and ventilation..	\$23,956 00	
Paid on account.....	14,769 05	
		<u>9,186 95</u>

ADDITIONAL WORKS ORDERED.

4 Cast Iron boiler fronts complete, with valves, gauges, &c.....		
26 Wrought-iron doors and frames, leading into warm air vaults.....		
24 Wrought-iron sliding doors to cold air ducts.....		
3 Wrought-iron doors for chimneys and ventilating shafts.....		
4 Cast-iron smoke flues, terminations, &c.....		
		4,560 00

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

Preparing rooms in attics for exhibition of plans, &c., in Crown Lands and
Board of Works departments.....

Additional stone staircases for same, complete with railing, balustrade, &c...

Altering rooms in ground and first floors in Inspector General and Crown
Lands departments, adding girders, &c., to support iron joists and floor.

Finishing basement rooms in Postmaster General department for additional office room.....	13,400 00
Probable cost of bells, gas, and tubing... ..	12,000 00
Architects' commission, superintendence and contingencies.....	42,000 00
	\$372,394 25

(Signed,) STENT & LAVER,
Architects.

Ottawa, March 25th, 1862.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE FOR EXTERNAL WORKS ACCORDING TO PLAN LAID DOWN AND ADOPTED BY COUNCIL, TOGETHER WITH OTHER WORKS CONNECTED WITH DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Cast iron tubular continuation of sewers down to river, western block.....	
do do do do Eastern block to side of locks.....	
Continuous stone sewer from side of locks to river, eastern block.....	
Cast iron tubular outfall of sewers to meet current of river.....	
Levelling grounds, grading roads, surface drainage, gratings, &c.....	
Rubble stone front boundary wall, with Nepean stone facings, Ohio stone copings and base, and wrought iron railing throughout, with 3 pairs wrought iron entrance gates, piers, &c.....	
Rubble stone terrace and side walls, Nepean stone facing, forming quadrangle, Ohio stone coping and base, with drinking fountain terminations, 3 tiers granite steps to ditto, leading to upper terrace.....	
Rubble stone east and west boundary walls, Nepean stone facing and Ohio stone coping.....	
Air ducts outside of buildings, with Ohio stone ornamental termination, as required by contract for heating and ventilation.....	
Granite steps to entrances, with retaining walls, Ohio stone coping, lamps, piers, &c.....	
Additional wrought iron work, terminals to towers cresting, stanchions, saddle bars, &c.....	
Rubble stone areas, with Ohio stone copings, paving, Nepean stone facing, wrought iron area gratings, railings, &c.....	
Entrance lodge for gate-keeper.....	30,000 00
Furnishing offices, fittings, &c., probable cost.....	40,000 00
Water supply, probable cost.....	26,390 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	
	\$290,290 00

Note.—If Trenton limestone is substituted for Nepean stone facing, a saving will be effected of about Twenty-three thousand (\$23,000) dollars.

(Signed,) STENT & LAVER,
Architects.

Ottawa, March 24th, 1862.

No. 132.—PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done, and Materials delivered for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, by Mr. Thomas McGreevy, Contractor, during the months of October and November, 1861.

No. of item	Description of Work done or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.			
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.	Total value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Amount of previous estimates, items Nos. 1 to 77.....			185486 46	
153	Ohio stone in block..... per ft. cube	9836	0 45	4426 20	
	Total of contract work.....				\$189912 66
	EXTRA.				
	Amount of previous estimate, items Nos. 78 to 82.....			\$46917 46	
154	Rolled iron joists as per order..... per ton.	185	140 00	25900 00	
155	Account rendered E, for labor and materials in protecting the building from damage during winter.....			3945 05	
	Total of extra work.....				76762 51
	HEATING AND VENTILATION.				
	Amount of previous estimate, items Nos. 83 to 152.....			419087 63	
156	Account rendered F, for temporary floor in boiler house, and temporary covering to steam pipes.....			357 72	
	Total of additional works, and works connected with heating and ventilation.....				419445 35
	Drawback retained.....				\$686120 52
	Amount of this and former certificates.....				68612 05
	Amount of previous certificates.....				617508 47
	Amount to be paid on this certificate.....				586342 40
					\$31166 07

Note.—Account E. PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Account of Work done and Materials delivered, by Mr. Thomas McGreevy, in protecting the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, from damage during the winter.

185400 feet 1 inch boards and scantling.....	per 1000 feet	@ 210 00	\$18540 00
1750 lbs. nails.....	per lb.	“ 0 05	105 00
120 days foremen carpenters.....	per diem	“ 3 00	360 00
61 1/2 days Carpenters.....	“	“ 2 00	1237 00
41 days foremen Laborers.....	“	“ 1 40	57 40
234 days Laborers.....	“	“ 1 10	257 40
24 1/2 days Double Teams.....	“	“ 3 00	74 25
			\$3945 05

Note.—Account F. PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Account of Work done and Materials delivered, by Mr. Thomas McGreevy, in laying temporary floor in boiler-house and temporary covering to steam-pipes.

18460 feet, 1 inch boards and scantling.....	per 1000 feet	@\$10 00	184 60
97 lbs. nails.....	per lb.	" 0 06	5 82
2 pair hinges.....		" 0 20	0 40
4 days foreman carpenters.....	per diem	" 3 00	12 00
59½ days carpenters.....		" 2 00	119 00
19 days laborers.....		" 1 10	20 90
5 days double teams.....		" 3 00	15 00
			\$357 72

NOTE.—All work must be returned in the estimate for the month in which it was performed.

We hereby certify that the above estimate is correct.

(Signed,) FULLER & JONES, Architects.
HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

(Signed,) JOHN BOWES, Measurer.

Dated the 12th day of March, 1862.

No. 133. EASTERN BLOCK.

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, for the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, by Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, to the 1st day of December, 1861, based upon the rates of prices and principles of measurement for past and future works, arrived at and approved of by the Hon. H. H. Killaly.

No. of item	Description of Work done or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.			
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.	Total value
1	Earth excavation to original line of footings. yards cube.	8604	\$ cts. 0 21	\$ cts. 1806 84	
2	Rock do do yards cube.	404	0 52	210 08	
3	Rubble masonry in walls..... yards cube.	9372	1 75	16401 00	
4	Nepean stone rubble in safes..... yards cube.	308	6 00	1848 00	
5	Brick in outer walls..... per M.	433020	7 00	3031 14	
6	Brick in inner walls..... per M.	276190	6 30	1739 99	
7	Ohio stone built walls..... feet cube.	18737	0 45	8431 65	
8	Plain labor on "..... feet suppl.	25079	0 12	3009 48	
9	Sunk & chamfered "..... } Omitted works	1415	0 16	226 40	
10	Moulded labor "..... } deducted.	2815	0 20	563 00	
11	Circular face & moulded. } feet suppl.	3219	0 25	804 75	
12	Carving Ohio stone.....			1450 00	
13	Rolled iron joints..... per ton.	85	100 00	8500 00	
14	Vault doors and frames prepared, (wrought iron)..... each.	No. 11	200 00	2200 00	
15	Wrought iron cresting prepared..... feet lin.	757	3 00	2271 09	
16	Wrought iron roof straps, bolts and chimney bars..... per lb.	11617	0 12	1394 04	
17	Clear lumber, partly prepared for joiners' work..... E. M.	53 M.	25 00	1325 00	

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	Additional work connected with Heating and Ventilation.			
		Quantity.	Actual price.	Value.	Total value
	MATERIALS DELIVERED.				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
100	Lime..... per bush.	600	0 20	120 00	
101	Roofing slates..... per square.	30	8 00	240 00	
102	Plastering laths..... per M.	50	4 50	225 00	
103	Common lumber, B. M..... per M.	41	10 00	410 00	
104	Clear lumber, B. M..... per M.	55	20 00	1100 00	
105	Oak lumber, B. M..... per M.	3	30 00	90 00	
106	Milled sheet lead..... per lb.	3000	0 13	390 00	
107	Bar and rod iron..... per lb.	5000	0 06	300 00	
					\$301319 12
	Carried to western block.....				\$424295 99

Note.—All work must be returned in the estimate for the month in which it was performed.

Dated the 11th day of March, 1862.

We hereby certify that the above estimate is correct.

(Signed.)

STENT & LAVER,
Architects.

“

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.

J. H. PATTISON, Measurer of Works.

WESTERN BLOCK.

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, for the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, by Jones, Haycock & Co., Contractors, to the 1st December, 1861, based upon the rates of prices and principles of measurement for past and future works, arrived at and approved of by the Honorable H. H. Killaly.

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.			
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.	Total value
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Earth excavation to original line of footings.. yds cube.	3702	0 21	777 42	
2	Rock " " " " yds cube.	1072	0 52	557 44	
3	Rubble masonry in walls..... yds cube.	6390	1 75	11182 50	
4	Nepean rubble in safes..... yds cube.	224	6 00	1344 00	
5	Bricks laid in outer walls..... per M.	682800	7 00	4779 60	
6	Bricks laid in inner walls..... per M.	207650	6 30	1308 19	
7	Ohio stone, built in work..... feet cube.	12429	0 45	5593 05	
8	Plain labor on " " " " feet sup.	14323	0 12	1719 36	
9	Sunk labor " " " " feet sup.	1748	0 16	279 68	
10	Moulded labor " " " " feet sup.	3041	0 20	608 20	
11	Circular face " " " " feet sup.	2014	0 25	503 50	
12	Carving Ohio stone.....			734 00	
13	Rolled iron joists laid..... per ton.	75	100 00	7500 00	

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	ON CONTRACT.			
		Quantity.	Schedule price.	Value.	Total value
14	Vault doors and frames prepared, (wrought iron)..... each.	No. 8	\$ 200 00	\$ 1600 00	
15	Wrought iron cresting prepared..... feet lin.	757	3 00	2271 00	
16	Wrought iron roof straps, bolts and chimney bars..... per lb.	4762	0 12	571 44	
17	Clear lumber, partly prepared for joiner's work..... per M.	53050	25 00	1326 25	
18	Pine lumber and planks on roofs..... per M.	171	19 00	3249 00	
19	Centring for arches..... feet sup.	2321	0 07	162 47	
20	9 inch glazed socket drain pipe laid..... feet lin.	146	0 35	51 10	
21	Syphon traps..... each.	No. 2	2 00	4 00	
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
22	Ohio, Potsdam, Brockville and blue sandstone..... feet cube.	6060	0 45	2700 00	
23	Rubble limestone, quarry toise of 216 feet cube.....	50	3 00	150 00	
24	Roofing slates..... per square.	260	5 00	1300 00	
25	Bricks delivered on ground..... per M.	80	3 50	280 00	
25 1/2	Bricks delivered at kiln on Government ground..... per M.	25	3 00	75 00	
26	Lime..... per bush.	700	0 12	84 00	
27	Drift sand..... per yard.	1600	45 00	720 00	
28	Plastering laths..... per M.	180	3 00	540 00	
29	Clear lumber, B. M..... per M.	150	13 30	1995 00	
30	Common lumber, B. M..... per M.	95	10 00	950 00	
31	Oak in plank and boards, B. M..... per M.	9	25 20	226 80	
32	Sheet lead..... per lb.	11380	0 07	796 60	
33	Rod and bar iron..... per lb.	17522	0 06	1051 32	
33 1/2	Rolled iron joists delivered..... per ton.	5	80 00	400 00	\$57390 92
EXTRA WORK.					
34	Ohio stone in quoins (limestone deducted)... feet cube.	2905	\$1 18	\$3427 90	
35	Plain labor on quoins..... feet cube.	7330	0 40	2932 00	
35 1/2	Chamfered labor on quoins..... feet cube.	425	0 52	221 00	
6	Nepean facing to contract work, (limestone deducted)..... feet sup.	51808	0 50	25904 00	
37	Nepean stone in bond-stones, (limestone deducted)..... feet cube.	6500	0 50	3250 00	
38	Nepean stone in templets, (limestone deducted)..... feet sup.	1800	0 23	414 00	
39	Riveted girders (wrought iron)..... per ton.	1395	220 00	136 99	
40	Increased value of basement doors..... feet sup.	600	0 20	120 00	
41	“ 1st floor windows..... each.	No. 9	17 00	153 00	
42	“ 2nd floor windows..... each.	No. 7	26 50	185 50	
43	Increased value of architraves, mouldings, moulded and panelled linings to windows, to deduct as per schedule..... feet sup.	900	0 83	747 00	
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
44	Nepean stone..... feet sup.	514	0 42	215 88	
45	Ohio stone..... feet cube.	20	1 25	25 00	\$37732 27

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.		Additional work connected with Heating and Ventilation.			
ADDITIONAL WORKS.		Quantity.	Actual price.	Value.	Total value
46	Earth excavation below original line of footings, and in sewers..... yards cube.	1868	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
47	Hard pan .. " .. yards cube.	5570	2 50	13225 00	
48	Rock .. " .. 5 feet deep... yards cube.	3853	2 00	7706 00	
49	Rock .. " .. 10 feet deep... yards cube.	3903	3 00	11709 00	
50	Rock .. " .. 15 feet deep... yards cube.	4398	4 25	18621 50	
51	Rock .. " .. 20 feet deep... yards cube.	1817	6 00	10902 00	
52	Rock .. " .. 25 feet deep... yards cube.	945	7 00	6615 00	
53	Rock .. " .. 30 feet deep... yards cube.	171	8 00	1368 00	
54	Filling from spoil bank, including ramming yards cube.	4112	0 75	3084 00	
55	Concrete in foundations, &c., &c..... yards cube.	14	3 50	49 00	
56	Rubble masonry in walls, air ducts, &c..... yards cube.	7815	6 50	50922 50	
57	Block stone in boiler house..... yards cube.	791	8 00	6328 00	
58	Cut ashlar in boiler house, sewers, air ducts, &c. feet super.	26877	0 40	10750 80	
59	Cut arches through walls and in air ducts... feet super.	6202	1 35	8372 70	
60	Cut arches and inverts in sewers feet super.	12131	1 75	21229 25	
61	Cut ashlar prepared for sewers and ducts.... feet super.	13168	0 35	4608 80	
62	Cut air duct arches prepared..... feet super.	664	1 20	796 80	
63	Bricks laid in thickening walls, and in addition per M:—				
	1,674,110 || \$13 80 || \$23,102 71.				18358 44
	Deduct contract 753,060 || 6 30 || 4,747 27. }				
64	Cutting to splayed arches, jambs and soffits, and arched brickwork..... feet super.	10907	0 20	2181 40	
64½	Facing to parabolic arches..... feet super.	900	0 30	270 00	
65	Ventilating warm air and smoke flues feet lin.	9487	0 25	2371 75	
66	Corbellings in brick work for cornices..... feet lin.	20000	0 10	2000 00	
67	Nepean stone paving to floors of ducts..... feet suppl.	8069	0 25	2017 25	
68	Nepean stone facing..... feet suppl.	3394	0 50	1697 00	
69	Nepean stone steps, wrought..... feet cube.	260	1 45	377 00	
70	Potsdam stone, relieving arches..... feet suppl.	200	1 00	200 00	
71	Ohio stone in dressings..... feet cube.	10515	1 25	13143 75	
72	Plain labor to feet suppl.	22185	0 40	8874 00	
73	Sunk labor to feet suppl.	3737	0 32	1193 24	
74	Chamfered labor feet suppl.	1896	0 52	985 92	
75	Moulded labor feet suppl.	2609	0 52	1356 68	
75½	Gothic Moulded feet suppl.	372	1 60	595 20	
76	Circular face feet suppl.	428	0 50	214 00	
77	Circular sunk feet suppl.	1038	0 61	664 32	
78	Circular chamfered dressings..... feet suppl.	3682	0 90	3313 80	
79	Circular moulded dressings..... feet suppl.	55	0 90	49 50	
79½	Circular gothic moulded dressings..... feet suppl.	452	1 50	678 00	
80	Rubbing..... feet suppl.	2485	0 09	223 65	
81	Wrought ornamental iron-work in stanchions, saddle bars, finials &c..... per lb.	3352	0 45	1508 40	
82	Wrought iron in straps, bolts, &c..... per lb.	1300	0 15	195 00	
83	Rolled iron joists laid..... per ton.	10	140 00	1400 00	
84	Roof timbers and plank fixed, B. M..... per M.	14246	50 00	712 30	
85	Centring to arches, sewers, hot air vaults, ducts, &c..... feet suppl.	12304	0 20	2460 80	
85½	Carving in Ohio stone.....			300 00	
86	Scaffolding.....			3500 00	
87	Amount of day work, as per bills rendered.....			1132 22	
87½	Amount of account for temporary roofing.....			5264 00	
\$260120 17					
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
88	Ohio, Potsdam and blue sandstone..... feet cube.	800	1 25	1000 00	
89	Nepean stone facing..... feet suppl.		0 42		
90	Nepean flags..... feet suppl.	750	0 25	187 50	

PROGRESS ESTIMATE of Work done and Materials delivered, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of item	Description of Work done, or of Materials delivered.	Additional works connected with Heating and Ventilation.			
		Quantity.	Actual price.	Value.	Total value
MATERIALS DELIVERED.					
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
31	Rubble limestone.....	qtry. toisc.	15	5 00	75 00
22	Drift sand.....	yards cube.	120	0 45	54 00
33	Bricks on ground.....	per M.	100	5 50	550 00
33½	Bricks at kiln on Government ground.....	per M.	200	8 00	1600 00
34	Lime.....	per bush.	1000	0 20	200 00
35	Roofing slates.....	per square.	8	8 00	64 00
36	Plastering laths.....	per M.	20	4 50	90 00
37	Common lumber, B. M.....	per M.	5	10 00	50 00
38	Clear lumber, B. M.....	per M.	50	20 00	1000 00
39	Oak lumber, B. M.....	per M.	5	30 00	150 00
100	Milled sheet lead.....	per lb.	3000	0 13	390 00
101	Rod and bar iron.....	per lb.	6000	0 06	360 00
					6070 50
	Amount of Eastern block.....				\$361313 86 424295 29
	Drawback retained.....				\$785609 85 78560 98
	Amount of this and former certificates.....				\$707048 87

NOTE.—All work must be returned in the estimate for the month in which it was performed.

Dated the eleventh day of March, 1862.

We hereby certify that the above estimate is correct.

(Signed,)

STENT & LAVER, Architects.
JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.,
HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

J. H. PATTISON, Measurer of Works.

No. 134.

TORONTO, 16th April, 1862.

T. Trudeau, Esq.,

SIR,—In further reference to the subject of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, I have now the honor to transmit an estimate in duplicate, of all work and materials at the Parliament Block, up to 1st of December last.

Also, an estimate in duplicate of all work and materials at the Departmental Block, up to the same date, at which period the works necessary to save these structures from the effects of the winter were completed.

I also forward an estimate, carefully prepared by the Architects, and checked by me as far as possible, of the cost of completing the several buildings, and forming the lands around them, including the approaches, fencing, gates, &c., &c.

The value of the work and materials, at the Parliament Buildings, up to 1st December, 1861, according to the rates mutually agreed on, is:—

McGreevy, contractor.....	\$686,120 53
Add proportion Garth's contract.....	20,401 23
	\$706,521 76

The value of work and materials, at the Departmental buildings, to 1st December; Jones & Co., contractors.....	\$785,609 85	
Add proportion Garth's contract.....	16,769 05	802,378 90
		<hr/>
		\$1,508,900 66
To complete Parliament Buildings, is estimated by the Architects at.....	\$454,825 76	
Departmental Buildings.....	372,394 25	
External work.....	267,290 00	
		<hr/>
		1,094,510 01

ABSTRACT.

Value of work and materials, to 1st December, 1861.....	\$1,508,900 66	
Estimated sum to complete the buildings.....	827,220 01	
(Of this estimate sundry work might be postponed to the value of \$68,000.).....		<hr/>
Full cost of buildings.....	2,336,120 67	
Cost of external works, estimated by the Architects, as forming, levelling, fencing, approaches, gates, &c., &c.....	267,290 00	
		<hr/>
		2,603,410 67
(Of this amount the whole might be postponed, except a sum to form an approach to each of the buildings, say \$20,000, saving \$247,290 00.)		
Probable amount that might be deferred.....		\$315,290 00

From the foregoing in connection with the various documents previously furnished by me, a correct and reasonable opinion can, in my judgment, be formed as to the state and cost of the work done, and of the amount which will be required to finish the buildings in a style corresponding with the plans adopted.

The great excess of the expenditure over the appropriation has been incurred chiefly upon carrying out the system of heating and ventilation adopted; but whatever difference of opinion may be entertained as to the necessity for it, the works of the various details connected with it are much too far advanced to render their suspension a matter to be thought of; as, were they now stopped, not only would all the past outlay on them be thrown away, but considerable expense would have to be incurred in closing up the various flues and air ducts, &c., &c., and in sundry alterations involved therein.

Another source of very considerable extra outlay (but one which cannot be regretted) has been the obtaining of much greater security from fire than had been originally intended; and the unforeseen nature and singular dip of the rock on which the buildings stand, was also a further cause of expenditure that could scarcely have been expected.

The progress made in the works of the Departmental Buildings is such, that I see no reason why (with due exertion) they cannot be ready for occupation, in August 1863.

The Parliament Buildings (not embracing the finishing of the Library) can be made available for the transaction of business by the first of September, 1864.

Nothing has as yet been done towards the erection of a residence for the Governor General.

I believe the delay has been owing to the doubts very generally entertained, as to the expediency of placing it upon the strip of land immediately adjoining to, and east of the locks, to which there are certainly many objections.

Being aware of the existing dissatisfaction at the unexpectedly large cost of these works, I feel it due to myself, in reference thereto, to make a few remarks explanatory of my connection with them; more particularly, from my having been a party in the late settlement to the increase of prices for extra and additional works, beyond those at which the works under contract had been taken.

It is doubtless a practice much to be condemned, but becoming very general of late years, whenever there are Public Works to be let out for execution, parties come forward

and tender for them, at prices much below those that would afford a reasonable remuneration, in return for the time and skill of the contractor.

This I attribute, in a great measure, to the comparatively small amount of Public Works embarked in latterly, and to the over-competition consequent thereon.

Parties, in their anxiety to obtain a contract, are induced to bid at prices much below the value of the work, trusting to be enabled to secure themselves somehow, in the performance of extra, or additional work, at paying prices.

That the Contractors in the present instance are not free from this charge, must, I think, be admitted.

The public Buildings in Ottawa were far advanced when I was first called upon (in October last) to visit them, in consequence of the differences that had arisen between the Contractors and the officers of the Department, the former complaining of insufficient measurements, delay and inadequacy of payments, contract work not being clearly returned distinct from extra or additional work, and particularly against the rates returned in the monthly estimates of the latter.

Under these circumstances, the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works required me, as an unbiassed party, and one not previously mixed up in the matter, to make an inspection of the works, to make arrangements for the stoppage of them, to report on the best steps to be taken to secure them against the effect of the approaching winter, and to establish reasonable prices for the settlement of the extra and additional work done, or to be done.

In carrying out these instructions, I soon ascertained from a report of the Deputy to the Chief Commissioner, that a schedule of prices, appended to the contracts, and purporting to fix the rates at which the extra work was to be paid for, was not so intended, but was inserted merely to govern the rates of the progress returns of the contract; and that this was fully understood between the parties to the contract, at the time of its being signed, and that, for the payment of the extra work, remunerative prices were, elsewhere in the contract, provided for.

I find in the monthly estimates the extra work returned at prices rated, not by those in the schedule, but by Officers of the Department, and although these latter were in some cases largely in advance of the schedule rates, they were not submitted to, or accepted by the Contractors as final.

Under these circumstances, my course was, after examining very carefully into the cost of procuring the materials of the respective kinds, cost of transport, waste, preparation, &c., &c, to fix prices which are, in my judgment, so authorized and reasonable.

The prices so fixed refer solely to extra and additional work, and in some of the principal items, correspond as near as may be with those previously returned by the Officers of the Department; in most cases they are about a mean between the rates of such Officers and of the Contractors.

The works were wholly stopped by an order from the Officer of the Department, at a few hours notice, and although this was necessarily the consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation, it was not provided for by the contract, and it laid the Department open to serious claims by the Contractors; who were thereby also relieved from their bond to complete the remainder of the contract, for the bulk sum stated therein.

By the arrangement I made, I took care that the Contractors were still bound to perform the whole of the contract work for the stipulated sum, and that they formally agreed to give up all claims to compensation for losses arising from the stoppage of the works, breaking up of their establishments, and by having been prevented from preparing their materials during the winter; the period in which such work can be done at prices much more favorable than at any other season.

I am convinced that by this course a very considerable saving has been effected to the Province, and that the re-letting of the works, besides the loss of another year, would be attended by a large additional cost.

I am of opinion that the expenditure will not exceed what might reasonably be calculated upon, on works of the magnitude and character of those in course of construction at Ottawa.

The foregoing, with my previous report, and the voluminous documents I have fur-

nished from time to time, will, I trust, put the Honorable the Commissioner in full possession of the state of the works, and all matters connected with them, upon which he required to be informed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th August, 1859.

SIR,—I am directed by the Presiding Councillor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a memorandum of His Excellency the Governor General, and

Have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE.

Samuel Keefer, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner Public Works.

The following Memorandum is furnished to the Public Works Department with a view to the reconsideration of the Reports of the Deputy Commissioner and the Architect, Mr. Rubidge.

It is impossible to arrive at a conclusion on the relative merits of the designs from the Reports of Messrs. Keefer and Rubidge.

They do not agree as to the order in which the competitors are placed, though they both agree in the selection of three from the whole number.

With regard to the Parliamentary Buildings, the design which Mr. Rubidge places *first* is the second in Mr. Keefer's view, and Mr. Keefer's *first* is Mr. Rubidge's *third*.

With regard to the Departmental Buildings, they agree in the *first* design, but Mr. Rubidge's second is Mr. Keefer's *third*.

It appears to me that the principle on which the merits of the Plans has been estimated is erroneous in one very important respect.

Ten heads or points are set out and ten marks are assigned as the extreme value of each head or point. The aggregate of marks determining the ultimate place of the design.

Now, in order to make this mode of reckoning fair, the value of each of the ten heads or points ought to be originally agreed—otherwise a candidate who obtained the highest number of marks in the three or four most important points might find his merits in these particulars cancelled by the set off of an equal number of marks in points of very inferior importance.

The heads or points are as follows :

- 1st. Fitness of plan and interior arrangements.
- 2nd. Economy of construction—cost.
- 3rd. Adaptation to specific local materials.
- 4th. Adaptation to site or position.
- 5th. Adaptation to climate.
- 6th. Economy of warming and ventilation.
- 7th. Lighting.
- 8th. Beauty of design.
- 9th. Conformity with conditions in regard to information, &c.
- 10th. Safety against fire.

I do not think that No. 2 ought to be one of the points in considering the assignment of the premium, because a specific limit was laid down in the conditions prescribed, and if the Architect is within that limit, he would have cause to complain if his design is preferred to another because this other is cheaper.

If any design is probably beyond the prescribed cost, it ought to be rejected altogether.

The relative cheapness of any one as compared with another will be a reasonable ground of preference for ultimate execution, not for the adjudication of the premium.

Then it seems to me that Nos. 1 and 8 are heads which ought to carry with them a larger number of marks than No. 3, and perhaps than No. 4, if at least No. 4 is held to extend to the taste of the buildings in relation to the scenery—a matter vague in itself, but most important with reference to the ultimate selection for execution.

No. 6 appears to me hardly capable of being measured or judged of in connection with these plans. It ought perhaps to stand “capacity for economical warming and ventilation.”

No. 9 seems to me wholly out of place. If any design does not comply with the conditions, it should be rejected altogether.

I wish the Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Works and the Architect to weigh their remarks, and I would suggest that they should begin by setting aside completely all those designs which do not comply with the conditions, or which will probably exceed the prescribed cost.

The next step will be to report *negatively* on the defects of the remaining plans—saying in what each particularly fails.

Their judgment on the relative beauty and convenience of the plans not excluded, will then be most valuable.

The defects may be in trifling matters, and the excellence of any one in important matters may outweigh such defects.

As a matter of course, if any design is inconsistent with the locality, that is too large for it, or not adapted to the inequalities and shape of the ground, this ought to exclude it at once. Short of this I think adaptation to the site is a point which must remain over for the ultimate selection of the plan to be preferred for tender.

(Signed,) E. H.

August 25th. 1859.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR
1861.

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL, 1862.



QUEBEC:
PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., ST. URSULE STREET
1862.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF FINANCE OF CANADA.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have now the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Public Accounts for the year 1861, accompanied with the usual Report from the Board of Audit.

The very full explanations given in my report of last year, respecting the conversion and consolidation of the Public Debt, render necessary little more than a brief notice of the further extent to which this operation has been carried.

It has not been considered advisable, during the past year, to renew the proposal of exchange of 5 per cent. for 6 per cent. Debentures as it appeared desirable to ascertain by actual experiment the preference shewn by the public for either class of securities, before renewing the offer of conversion. I have not, therefore, to note any transactions of this nature.

The redemption of the Municipal Loan Fund Bonds has been proceeded with continuously and successfully. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1860, was \$2,986,536 01, and at 31st December, 1861, \$399,030 67, shewing an amount redeemed of \$2,587,505 34. Of the Balance outstanding at 31st December last, there has been since redeemed \$210,933 33.

The Total Expenditure, including the Redemption of the Public Debt,	
has been.....	\$14,742,834 28
The Total Receipts.....	12,655,581 48
	<hr/>
The difference of.....	\$ 2,087,252 80

having been met by the altered state of the Cash and Bankers' Balances, as shewn in Statement 3.

The Expenditure may be thus analysed :

Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$ 9,318,180 02
Seigniorial Indemnity, which, till the close of the Commission, is paid from the Special Fund.....	224,133 46
Permanent Public Works.....	906,213 88
Advances to be repaid.....	218,898 77
Repayment of Sums, due by the Province, on open account	519,945 00
Payments out of Special Funds	751,590 94
Redemption of Public Debt.....	\$2,738,872 21
Do Lake St. Peter Bonds.....	65,000 00
	2,803,872 21
	\$14,742,834 28

The receipts appear as follows :—

Ordinary Revenue, including sums received on account of Municipal Loan Fund, and interest received from Railway Companies.....	\$ 7,841,311 25
Investments realised and advances repaid	1,116,219 29
Receipts on account of Special Funds.....	934,048 36
Debentures issued	2,764,002 58
	\$12,655,581 48

By the foregoing statement it will be seen that no increase of the Funded Debt of the Province has occurred during the past year, the only securities issued being in redemption of those already outstanding, and therefore the authority given by Parliament for the issue of securities to meet the anticipated outlay of the year has not been used.

Taking the whole Expenditure and Receipts into account, there would

appear to be a deficiency of.....	\$ 2,087,252 80
But of this.....	906,213 88
	1,181,038 92

is for permanent Public Works for which authority to borrow was given,
leaving as the deficiency of 1861

1,181,038 92

As this result, however, is obtained by including items both of outlay and receipt, of an exceptional character, it will be found more correct to compare the ordinary expenditure with the ordinary income :—

Expenditure.....	\$9,318,180 02
Income	7,841,311 25
	\$1,476,868 77

The causes of this deficiency can be readily found in the interruption of trade through the American civil war, which, in the collection of Customs duties alone, caused a falling off of three quarters of a million of dollars, in the latter half of the past year.

The continuance of the present deplorable contention existing in the United States must seriously affect our future Revenue, and will render necessary the adoption of other means to supply the deficiency in our ordinary income. It is fortunate that the system of taxation about to be adopted in the United States will permit Canada to raise all the money required for her wants, without any interference with the true principles of political economy and without the adoption of direct taxation, which the circumstances of our people render it desirable to avoid.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Quebec, 8th April, 1862.

A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance.

AUDIT OFFICE,

Quebec, April 1st., 1862.

SIR,—There are very few points to which it is necessary specially to call your attention in the Public Accounts for the year 1861, which we now submit to you.

In the statement of affairs, we have this year distinguished the amount of Debentures issued on account of the new 5 per cent. Loan from the old Provincial Debentures outstanding, to show more clearly the progress of the conversion. The whole debt stood as follows at the beginning and end of the year :—

	December, 1860.	December, 1861.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Imperial Guaranteed Loan	7,300,000 00	7,300,000 00
5 per cent. Bonds and Stock.....	27,264,011 77	30,020,317 38
Old Provincial Debentures payable in London.....	11,531,228 44	11,430,001 77
do do do Canada.....	1,732,126 28	1,691,655 19
Railroad Guarantees	14,376,133 34	14,354,223 34
Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada and Lower Canada.....	2,936,536 01	399,030 67
Other Guaranteed Accounts	451,439 97	431,239 97
Total.....	65,592,469 81	65,626,478 32
Less—Imperial Sinking Fund.....	7,300,000 00	7,300,000 00
Net Debt.....	58,292,469 81	58,326,478 32
Net Interest payable thereon.....	3,122,354 00	3,118,488 00

We last year estimated the net Interest payable at \$3,151,719, on the supposition of the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures bearing 6 per cent. Interest; but as 5 per cent only has been paid on

them, the estimated amount payable must be reduced as above. The actual charge for the year 1861, was as follows:—

Total Interest on funded debt paid	\$3,580,319
Less—Arrears of former years	121,035
	3,459,284
Add unpaid December 31st., 1861	28,236
	3,487,520
Interest accrued	356,532
Less—Received on Imperial Sinking Fund.....	
	3,130,988

Which is \$8,634 more than the corrected estimate, the difference being caused by the issue and conversion at broken periods during the year.

The details of the redemption are given in the accompanying statement, marked B, besides which, Lake St. Peter Debentures to the amount of \$65,000 have been redeemed, for the interest of which alone the Province is legally responsible; the redemption, therefore, has been charged to a special account.

We have continued to place the expenditure on account of the Redemption of Seigniorial Rights, as heretofore, under the column "Trust Funds," although the legislation of 1859 materially altered its character. We had expected that the result of the Census and the completion of the Cadastres, would have enabled us to have placed the subject in its true position in the Accounts of 1861, but we are not yet in possession of sufficiently precise information to do so satisfactorily. In 1862, the balance of the Fund established in 1854 will be paid out, thus closing that head of expenditure, and the future annual charge, about \$160,000, will be included in the "Interest on Public Debt," instead of appearing in the Public Accounts, as at present, under the head of "Seigniorial Redemption." At the same time, a sum equivalent to to the Provincial aid of \$600,000, which, with interest, has formed part of the Seigniorial Fund, will be placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Building Fund, and a special account will be opened for the Municipal Loan Funds, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, for their equivalent to the interest paid to Seigniors, in accordance with the Act of 1859. This new Account will give rise to no additional expenditure in Upper Canada for many years, but there will be some expenditure from the Lower Canada Fund in the Townships.

The Indian Fund having only been brought completely under Provincial control for a broken portion of the year, we have treated it as heretofore in the Accounts of 1861, but hereafter the details of the receipts and expenditure will be given as with other branches of the public service.

We append the usual comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure of 1860 and 1861, marked A.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Ins. General.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Honorable A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Entire Payments

PAYMENTS.	1860.		1861.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Interest on Public Debt.....	3,766,887	05	3,735,789	05
Charges of Management.....	216,880	86	67,298	91
Exchange.....	3,917	11	26,660	70
Sinking Fund—Imperial Loan.....	6,453,200	00		
Do Consolidated Canadian Loan.....	34,066	67	119,891	79
Redemption of Public Debt.....	15,885,086	42	2,738,872	21
Premium and Discount.....	1,775,020	10	13,441	35
Civil Government.....	423,100	02	437,285	49
Administration of Justice, C. E.....	338,168	15	350,557	54
Do C. W.....	313,884	51	320,176	55
Police.....	30,850	79	30,548	20
Penitentiary, Reformatories, and Prison Inspection.....	101,721	45	148,046	53
Legislation.....	472,553	54	463,124	57
Education, East.....	250,600	86	259,601	91
Do West.....	263,171	04	247,192	11
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	17,220	00	17,900	00
Hospitals and Charities.....	274,097	95	272,041	55
Geological Survey.....	22,000	05	20,315	09
Militia and Enrolled Force.....	107,330	55	84,687	68
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.....	27,216	00	2,317	00
Census.....	1,224	75	118,393	77
Agricultural Societies.....	101,507	40	102,620	21
Emigration and Quarantine.....	36,022	11	48,435	57
Pensions.....	36,890	63	34,509	38
Indian Annuities.....	35,270	00	35,420	00
Public Works and Buildings.....	\$11,641	73	1,036,240	45
Rents, Repairs, &c., do.....	61,674	83	39,572	03
Roads and Bridges.....	188,520	38	181,668	81
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	766,822	36	432,022	73
Light Houses and Coast Service.....	120,921	31	110,462	08
Fisheries.....	22,488	87	27,342	00
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights.....	213,036	60	224,133	46
Culling Timber.....	63,089	97	68,399	06
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	12,984	26	15,113	17
Advances.....	1,238,236	86	231,723	43
Commutation with Clergy.....	3,716	91		
Municipalities Fund, East and West.....	374,145	13	445,314	27
Debentures purchased for Trust Funds.....	40,000	00		
Indian Fund.....	150,015	19	99,726	07
New Coinage.....	10,727	59		
Subsidiary Lines.....			340,000	00
Removal of Seat of Government.....	5,978	32		
Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	204,684	07	63,225	29
Miscellaneous.....	57,536	81	45,849	91
Bursar of University.....			179,945	00
Collection of Revenue:				
Customs.....	351,619	34	363,401	44
Excise.....	34,064	54	31,779	87
Post Office.....	633,516	20	442,521	19
Public Works.....	235,627	00	279,006	92
Territorial, including Ordnance Lands.....	152,426	82	277,503	93
Fines and Forfeitures.....	11,598	23	14,380	59
Casual.....	3	60		
Special Funds.....	120,382	59	98,869	46
	36,882,597	55		
	886,849	58		
Less—Debentures not redeemed in Cash.....				
Total Payments.....	35,995,747	97	14,742,634	28

AUDIT OFFICE, Quebec, February, 1862.

and Receipts of the Province, in the years 1860 and 1861.

RECEIPTS.	1860.		1861.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Ordinary Revenues.</i>				
Customs.....	4,756,724	18	4,774,562	26
Excise.....	306,536	35	344,665	14
Post Office.....	330,865	41	357,015	40
Ocean Postage.....	48,455	32	100,709	45
Do (old account).....	25,996	65		
Public Works.....	264,230	85	324,619	63
Provincial Steamers.....	21,995	40	30,578	35
Territorial.....	644,806	41	673,922	82
Casual.....	88,948	98	22,124	39
Quebec Loan.....	448	93	685	26
Interest on Investments and Advances.....	448,814	56	480,304	91
Premium and Discount.....			18,932	67
Bank Imposts.....	49,478	22	52,374	95
Law Fees.....	40,879	98	32,514	84
Fines and Forfeitures.....	19,749	44	24,283	39
<i>Special Revenues.</i>				
Law Fees, U. C.....	60,193	81	40,826	77
Do L. C.....	77,504	15	81,950	39
Do do.....			529	72
Mariners' Fund.....	11,135	89	14,255	18
Passenger Duty [Emigration and Quarantine].....	9,830	50	19,112	00
River Police.....	11,154	72	12,890	25
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	9,325	92	23,372	33
Fisheries.....	4,091	18	7,371	85
Shipping Office Fees.....	1,164	00	860	00
Cullers' Office Fees.....	60,504	17	67,304	25
<i>Debentures, &c.</i>				
Debentures sold.....	24,987,857	70	2,231,526	68
Inscription of Stock.....	2,326,154	07	524,778	91
Sinking Fund, Imperial Loan.....	3,158,614	47		
Premium and Discount.....	1,907	08		
Receipts from Sales of Public Works.....	1,184	18	7,690	09
<i>Guaranteed and Advance Accounts.</i>				
Municipal Loan Fund, U. C.....	217,577	33	186,309	00
Do L. C.....	88,970	37	93,078	47
Quebec Fire Loan.....	10,761	29	4,814	55
Law Society, U. C.....	19,239	17	19,936	47
Court Houses, L. C.....	21,606	39	24,224	47
Upper Canada Building Fund, Debenture Account.....	10,710	00	12,693	75
Grand Trunk Railway, Advance Account.....			1,000	00
Great Western Railway, Interest Account.....	143,747	08	24,160	00
Northern Railway, do.....			475	00
New Coinage.....	149,178	40	4,803	27
Tug Service below Quebec, Advance Account.....	12,000	00		
Consolidated Canadian Loan Interest Ac't, Advance to G. T. Railway	113,144	89		
Do do on Toronto Bonds	132,568	00		
Consolidated Fund Investment Account.....			8,900	00
Investment ex-Consolidated Loan.....			867,749	38
Ocean Steam Company.....			180,619	98
<i>Trust Funds.</i>				
Upper Canada Building Fund.....	17,433	58	16,475	55
Municipalities Fund, West.....	385,426	76	298,049	24
Do East.....	34,130	45	26,976	07
Education, West.....	34,390	66	22,110	74
Do East.....	32,416	84	27,750	13
Common School Land Fund.....	114,644	36	111,594	25
Tavern Licenses, applicable to Municipalities, Lower Canada.....	1,992	47	3,400	99
Indian Fund.....	160,890	29	256,629	02
Copy Right Duties.....	790	69	999	67
Montreal District Council.....	118	18		
Compensation to Revenue Inspectors.....	356	79	141	55
Trust Fund Investment Account.....	18,200	00	24,400	00
Bursar of University.....	176,800	00	1,109	13
Quebec Bishopric.....			41,878	68
Provident Savings Bank.....			102,533	34
Total Receipts.....	39,615,664	51	12,855,581	48

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

B.

STATEMENT of Debentures Redeemed during the year 1861.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works, 12 Vic., c. 5, Sterling 5 per cent.....		101,226 67
Consecutive Numbers, Currency 6 per cent.....	5,120 00	
War Losses, do do	800 00	
Welland Canal, 7 Vic., c. 34 do	4,400 00	
Quebec Loan, 10 Vic., c. 62, do	600 00	
Rebellion Losses, L. C., 12 Vic., c. 58, Currency 6 per cent.....	600 00	
Public Works, 13 & 14 Vic., c. 2, do do	30,545 20	
		42,065 20
Railroad Guarantees, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 73.....		21,900 00
Mun. Loan Fund, U. C., 16 Vic., c. 22.....	1,749,565 34	
do L. C., 16 Vic., c. 22, & 18 Vic., c. 13.....	804,515 00	
		2,554,080 34
Law Society, U. C., 9 Vic. c. 33.....	11,000 00	
Lunatic Asylum, 13 & 14 Vic., c. 2 & 68.....	6,600 00	
Montreal Court House, 18 Vic., c. 164.....	2,000 00	
		19,600 00
		2,738,872 21

INDEX.

INDEX.

A.	PART.	PAGE.	C.—(Continued.)	PART.	PAGE.
Administration of Justice, C. E.....	i	71	Chanbly Canal, Maintenance of.....	i	183
do do C. W.....	i	81	do do Revenue from.....	i	22
Administration of Criminal Justice, C.W.	i	87	Chancery, U. C. Court of.....	i	81
Admiralty Court, Vice, C. E.....	i	72	Charities and Hospitals.....	i	100
Adjutant General of Militia Office.....	i	103	Charges of Management, Public Debt...	i	45
Advances.....	i	141	do Special Funds.....	i	46
Affairs, Statement of.....	i	1	Circuit Allowances, C. E.....	i	72
Agriculture, Bureau of.....	i	54	do do C. W.....	i	83
do do Contingencies.....	i	69	Civil Government.....	i	49
Agricultural Societies, C. E.....	i	111	do General Disbursements.....	i	70
do do C. W.....	i	111	Civil List, Schedules A and B.....	ii	95
Annuities, Indian.....	i	114	Civil Secretary's Office.....	i	50
Appropriations, Balance of.....	ii	100	do Contingencies.....	i	59
Arbitrations.....	i	125	Civil Service, Board of Examiners.....	i	51
Artillery, Field Batteries of.....	i	104	Clerks of Circuit Courts, Crown and Peace.....	i	75
do Foot Companies of.....	i	104	Clerks, Deputy, of the Crown and Pleas, Canada West.....	i	82
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	i	106	Clergy Reserves, Receipts payable to Municipalities.....	i	141
Arthabaska and Three Rivers Railway	i	143	do Uncommuted Stipends, C. W.....	i	146
Attorney General, C. E., Office of.....	i	57	do Statement of C. W.....	ii	49
do do C. W. do.....	i	57	do do of C. E.....	ii	51
do do Contingencies.....	i	66	do Widows' Pensions, and Uncommuted Stipends, C. W.....	i	146
Audit Branch, Finance Dept.....	i	53	Colonization of Roads, C. E. and C. W.....	i	132
do Contingencies.....	i	64	Collecting Special Funds, Expenses of.....	i	211
B.			Common School Land Fund.....	i	212
Balance Sheet.....	i	1	do Statement of.....	ii	65
Balance of Appropriations.....	ii	100	Commissions of Enquiry into Public Matters.....	i	144
Bank Imposts.....	i	32	Companies, Rifle.....	i	104
Banks, Statement of Free.....	ii	94	do of Foot Artillery.....	i	104
Baptisms, Deaths and Marriages, Returns of.....	i	106	Consolidated Fund, &c., Statement of.....	i	4
Beaupoit Lunatic Asylum.....	i	100	do Municipal Loan Fund, C. E.....	ii	17
Boundary Survey, U. C. & L. C.....	i	194	do do do C. W.....	ii	11
do Commission.....	i	145	do do Interest, C. W.....	ii	13
Bridges, Revenue from.....	i	22	do do do C. E.....	ii	20
Buildings, Public.....	i	120	do do Sinking Fund, C. E.....	ii	22
Building Fund, U. C.....	i	123	do do do C. W.....	ii	15
do Statement of.....	ii	81	do do Debentures Issued, L. C.....	ii	19
Bureau of Agriculture Office.....	i	54	Contingencies of Militia.....	i	105
do do Contingencies.....	i	69	do Public Departments.....	i	59
Burlington Bay Canal.....	i	116	do Prothonotaries.....	i	76
do Maintenance, &c.....	i	183	do Sheriffs, C. E.....	i	73
do Revenue from.....	i	22	Coroners, C. E.....	i	77
Bursar of the Toronto University.....	i	141	Cornwall Canal, Maintenance of.....	i	181
Beauharnois Canal.....	i	115	County Attornies, C. W.....	i	85
do Maintenance, &c.....	i	180	Court of Appeals, C. E.....	i	75
Board of Examiners, Civil Service.....	i	51	do Chancery, C. W.....	i	81
do do Contingencies.....	i	61	do Common Pleas, C. W.....	i	81
Bobcaygeon and Lindsay Locks, Maintenance.....	i	187	do Queen's Bench, C. W.....	i	81
do Revenue from.....	i	22	do do C. E.....	i	71
C.			do do and Common Pleas, C. W.....	i	82
Canals, Expenditure on.....	i	115	do Vice Admiralty, C. E.....	i	72
do Maintenance of.....	i	178	do Superior, C. E.....	i	71
do Revenue from.....	i	22	Courts, Interpreters of, C. E.....	i	78
Carillon and Grenville Canal, Maintenance.....	i	185	Court Houses, L. C. Repairs of.....	i	122
do Revenue from.....	i	22	do Montreal.....	i	123
Casual Revenue.....	i	26	do Keeper's of.....	i	76
Cavalry Troops.....	i	103	Criminal Prosecutions, C. E.....	i	72
Census, Expense of taking.....	i	107	do do C. W.....	i	83
Chanbly Canal.....	i	118	Criminal Justice Expenses, C. W.....	i	87
			Crown Seizures, Deductions from.....	i	205
			do Statement of.....	i	96

I.—(Continued)		PART.	PAGE.	L.—(Continued.)		PART.	PAGE.
Interest on Deposits		i	28	Light Houses, Cape Race.....		i	136
do Payable on Debentures in Canada.....		ii	71	do St. Paul and Scatteria....		i	135
do on Investments.....		i	28	Literary and Scientific Institutions.....		i	99
Interpreters to Courts, C. E.....		i	78	Lock Gates, St. Lawrence Canals		i	116
Institutions, Literary and Scientific.....		i	99	Locks, Revenue from.....		i	22
Insurances, &c.....		i	128	Lumbering works.....		i	117
Inspectors of Prisons.....		i	90	Lunatic Asylum, Beauport.....		i	100
do Steamboats and Railways.....		i	140	do Toronto.....		i	100
do Schools, C. E.....		i	97	do do Statement of.....		ii	86
J.				do do Malden.....		i	100
Judges, Queen's Bench, C. E.....		i	71	do do Statement of.....		ii	88
do do C. W.....		i	81	do do Orillia.....		i	100
do Superior Court, C. E.....		i	71	do do Statement of.....		ii	89
do Assistant.....		i	96	do do St. John's.....		i	100
do Court of Chancery, C. W.....		i	81	do do Statement of.....		ii	90
do Court of Common Pleas.....		i	81	M.			
Judicial Buildings, District of Algoma, erection of.....		i	122	Maintenance of Public Works		i	178
Junction Canal.....		i	116	do Light Houses.....		i	133
Jurors, Payment of Petty.....		i	80	Malden Lunatic Asylum.....		i	100
Jury Lists, Preparing of.....		i	80	do do Statement of.....		ii	88
Justice, Administration of, C. E.....		i	71	Management, Charges of.....		i	45
do do C. W.....		i	81	Marine Hospital, Quebec.....		i	122
do Miscellaneous C. E.....		i	79	Marine & Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....		i	100
do do C. W.....		i	88	Marriage Licences, C. E.....		i	27
K.				do do C. W.....		ii	31
Kamouraska Gaol.....		i	122	Members Indemnity, Legislative Council.....		i	91
Keepers of Court Houses.....		i	75	do do Assembly.....		i	92
do Gaols, C. E.....		i	76	Militia Department		i	103
do Light Houses, C. W.....		i	133	do Force.....		i	103
do Provisional Depots		i	136	do Fines, &c.....		i	35
L.				do Pensions, C. E. and C. W.....		i	114
Lachine Canal.....		i	115	do General Expenses.....		i	105
do Maintenance, &c.....		i	182	Minister of Finance, Department.....		i	51
Law Fees, U. C.....		i	85	do do Contingencies		i	63
do { 9 Vic., Cap. 33. } Stat. of. ii 23				Miscellaneous		i	144
do { 14 & 15 V., C. 118. } Stat. of. ii 23				do Customs		i	174
do { 20 Vic., Cap. 64. } Stat. of. ii 23				do Justice, C. E.....		i	79
do { 12 Vic., Caps. 63 } do. i 33				do do C. W.....		i	89
do { & 64, & 19 & 20 } do. i 33				do do Printing.....		i	144
do { Vic., Cap. 43... } do. i 33				do do Public Works		i	124
do { 13 & 14 V., C. 37. } do. ii 3				Montreal Court House.....		i	123
do { 16 Vic., Cap. 19. } do. ii 3				do do Trinity House		ii	85
do { 20 Vic., Cap. 44. } do. ii 3				Municipal Loan Fund, C. E.....		ii	17
do { 13 & 14 V., C. 53 } do. ii 1				do do C. W.....		ii	11
do { 8 Vic., Cap. 13. } do. ii 1				do do Interest, C. E.....		ii	20
do Applicable to Kamouraska Gaol do.....		ii	28	do do C. W.....		ii	13
do do to Montreal C. H. do.....		ii	28	do do Debentures, C. E.....		ii	19
do do to Aymer do.....		ii	29	do do Sinking Fund, C. E.....		ii	22
do do to County Attornies... i 85				do do C. W.....		ii	15
Laws, Revision of.....		i	96	Municipalities Fund, Distribution, C. E.....		ii	48
do Printing of.....		i	96	do do Expenditure, C. E.....		i	141
Laying down Buoys, Gaspé Basin		i	119	do do Distribution, C. W.....		ii	35
Legislation.....		i	91	do do Expenditure, C. W.....		i	141
do General Expenses.....		i	96	do do Fund, Collection of, C. E.....		i	211
Legislative Council.....		i	91	do do C. W.....		i	211
do Assembly.....		i	92	N.			
Library, Parliamentary Grant to		i	96	Normal School Building Fund, C. E....		ii	63
Licenses, Tavern, C. E.....		ii	68	New Gaol, Quebec		i	123
Light Houses and Coast Service.....		i	133	O.			
do Lake Huron.....		i	119	Observatory, Toronto.....		i	99
do below Quebec		i	119	do do Quebec		i	99
do Point Pelée Reef		i	120	do do Kingston.....		i	100
do Keepers, C. W.....		i	133	do do St. Martin, Isle Jésus.....		i	100
				Ocean and River Steam Service.....		i	133
				Ocean Mail Service		i	133
				Ordinance Canals.....		i	116

O.—(Continued.)		PART.	PAGE.	P.—(Continued.)		PART.	PAGE.	
Ordnance Lands	i	204	Public Works, Revenue from	i	22			
Orillia Lunatic Asylum	i	100	do Miscellaneous	i	124			
do do Statement of	ii	89	do Receipts for Sales of	ii	83			
Ottawa Works	i	117	do Contingencies	i	128			
do Navigation	i	117	Purchase of Land for Light House					
do Survey	i	124	Keepers' dwellings	i	119			
Ottawa and Rideau Canals, Mainte-			Q.					
nance of	i	184	Quarantine and Emigration	i	112			
do Canals, Revenue from	i	22	Quebec Fire Loan	i	9			
Ottawa Slides, Maintenance of	i	187	do Marine Hospital Building	i	122			
do do Revenue from	i	22	do Marine and Emigrant Hospital	i	100			
Ottawa, Government Buildings at	i	120	do Observatory	i	99			
P.				do Police	i	89		
Parliamentary Library, Grant to	i	96	do Post Office	i	121			
Passenger Duties, Statement of	ii	6	do Trinity House	i	136			
Patents, Fees on	i	27	do do Statement of	ii	84			
Payment of Petty Jurors, C. E.	i	33	Queen's Bench, U. C.	i	81			
Payments, General, of the Province ..	i	37	do I. C.	i	71			
Payments and Receipts do Abstract			R.					
of	i	6	Railway Inspection	i	140			
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison			do Revenue from	ii	9			
Inspections	i	90	Recapitulation Public Debt	ii	75			
Penitentiary, Statement of	ii	91	Receipts and Payments of the Province.	i	6			
Pensions	i	113	Recorders' Courts, C. W.	i	87			
do Militia, East and West	i	114	Receiver General's Office	i	51			
do Other	i	113	do Contingencies	i	65			
do Clergymen's Widows	i	146	Reception of His Royal Highness the					
Petty Jurors, Payment of, C. E.	i	80	Prince of Wales	i	143			
Physicians to Gaols, C. E.	i	76	Reception of His Royal Highness Prince					
Police	i	89	Alfred	i	145			
do Quebec	i	89	Redemption of Seigneurial Tenure	ii	32			
do Montreal	i	89	Red River Expedition	i	125			
do River, Quebec	i	89	Reformatory Prison, C. E.	i	90			
do do Montreal	i	89	do Statement of	ii	93			
do Miscellaneous	i	90	do C. W.	i	90			
do Revenue	ii	7	do Statement of	ii	92			
Post Office Department	i	55	do Isle-aux-Noix	i	00			
do Revenue and Expenditure ..	do	19	Rents, Insurances and Repairs	i	128			
do Deductions	i	178	Repairs to Public Works	i	129			
do Quebec	i	121	Returns of Baptisms, Deaths and					
Premium and Discount	i	48	Marriages	i	106			
do do Statement of	i	30	Revenue, Statement of Casual	i	26			
Preparing Jury Lists	i	80	do Customs	i	11			
Printing Laws	i	96	do Excise	i	16			
do Miscellaneous	i	144	do Fisheries	ii	10			
Prisons, Reformatory	i	90	do Post Office	i	19			
do Inspections	i	91	do Public Works	i	22			
Procuring and laying down Buoys,			do Railway and Steamboat	ii	9			
Gaspé Basin	i	119	do Tavern Licences	i	16			
Prosecutions, Criminal, C. E.	i	72	do Territorial	i	24			
do do C. W.	i	83	do Canals	i	22			
Prothonotaries, C. E., Salaries	i	75	do Slides	i	22			
do Contingencies	i	78	do Locks	i	22			
Provincial Secretary's Office	i	50	do Bridges	i	22			
do do Contingencies	i	60	Rideau and Ottawa Canals, Mainte-					
Provincial Registrar's Office	i	51	nance of	i	184			
do do Contingencies	i	62	do Revenue from	i	22			
Provincial Penitentiary	i	90	Ride Companies	i	105			
do do Statement of	ii	91	River and Ocean Steam Service	i	133			
do Lunatic Asylum	i	100	River Police, Quebec	i	89			
do do Statement of	ii	86	do Montreal	ii	89			
Public Debt, Interest on funded	i	37	Roads and Bridges	i	131			
do Unfunded	i	40	S.					
do Charges of Management	i	45	Saguenay Works	i	117			
Public Works Department	i	53	do Maintenance, &c	i	189			
do Contingencies	i	65	do Slides, Revenue from	i	22			
do and Buildings	i	115	School Fund, Grammar, C. W., Collec-					
do Buildings	i	120	tions	i	212			
do Collection of Revenue	i	191	School Land Fund, Common, do ..	i	212			
do Deductions	i	178	School Inspectors, Salaries	i	97			
do Maintenance of	i	178						
do Repairs of	i	128						

S.—(Continued.)		PART.	PAGE.	S.—(Continued.)		PART.	PAGE.
Seagoy Lock and Dam	i	117	Statement of Passenger duties	ii	6		
Seigniorial Tenure Expenditure	i	129	do Provincial Lunatic Asylum	ii	86		
do do Fund	ii	32	do do Penitentiary	ii	91		
Settlement of Vacant Lands, C. E.	i	132	do do Receipts and Payments	i	6		
do do do C. W.	i	132	do do from Public Works				
Seizures, Deductions from	i	205	do do Sales of	ii	83		
Sheriffs Salaries and contingencies, C.E.	i	73	do do from Premiums and				
Sinking Fund, Consolidated Canadian			Discounts	i	30		
Loan	i	47	do do for Interest on In-				
do do Statement of	i	31	vestments	i	28		
Slides, Revenue from	i	22	do Reformatory Prison, C. E.	ii	93		
Solicitor General, East	i	57	do do do C. W.	ii	92		
do do West	i	57	do do Revenue from Casual	i	26		
Special Funds, Collection of	i	211	do do Customs	i	11		
Statement of Affairs	i	1	do do Excise	i	16		
do do Balances of appropriations	ii	100	do do Fisheries	ii	70		
do do Bank Imposts	i	32	do do Post Office	i	19		
do do Casual Revenue	i	26	do do Public Works	ii	22		
do do Civil List, Schedules A & B.	ii	95	do do Railway & Steam-				
do do Clergy Reserve Fund, C. E.	ii	51	boat Inspection	ii	9		
do do do do C. W.	ii	49	do do Tavern Licenses	i	16		
do do Common School Land Fund			do do Territorial	i	24		
Sales	ii	65	do do Seigniorial Commission	ii	33		
do do Consolidated Fund	i	1	do do do Fund	ii	32		
do do do Municipal Loan			do do Sinking Fund Canadian				
Fund, U. C.	ii	71	Loan	i	31		
do do Interest, U. C.	ii	13	do do Supervisor of Cutlers' Fees	ii	8		
do do do Sinking Fund, U. C.	ii	15	do do Territorial Revenue	i	24		
do do do Fund, L. C.	ii	17	do do Tonnage Duties Quebec and				
do do do Debentures issued.			Montreal, for Emigrant				
L. C.	ii	19	Hospital	ii	5		
do do do Interest, L. C.	ii	20	do do Quebec, for River Police	ii	7		
do do do Sinking Fund, L. C.	ii	22	do do Trinity House, Montreal	ii	85		
do do County Attornies, C.W.	ii	1	do do do Quebec	ii	84		
do do Cutlers' Office Fees	ii	8	do do U. C. Building Fund	ii	31		
do do Debentures outstanding			do do do Improvement do	ii	52		
Currency	ii	69	do do Unprovided	ii	96		
do do do Sterling	ii	72	Steamboat Inspection	i	140		
do do do Special Acc'ts	ii	68	do do Revenue, Statement of	ii	9		
do do do Public Debt	ii	75	Shipping Masters' Office	i	144		
do do do Redeemed	ii	78	St. Lawrence Canals	i	115		
do do Education, East	ii	62	do do Revenue from	i	22		
do do do West	ii	58	do do Navigation	i	117		
do do Fines and Forfeitures	i	34	do do Lock Gates	i	116		
do do Fisheries, Revenue from	ii	10	St. Ours Lock and Dam, Maintenance of	i	186		
do do Free Banks	ii	94	do do Revenue from	i	22		
do do General Expenditure	i	37	St. Ann's Lock	i	117		
do do Grammar School Fund, C.W.	ii	58	do do Maintenance of	i	186		
do do do Income do	ii	59	do do Revenue from	i	22		
do do Interest on Investments, &c.	i	28	St. Maurice Works	i	118		
{ Law Fees, 9 V., cap. 23 }			do do Slides, Maintenance, &c.	i	188		
{ 11 & 13 Vic., cap. 118 }	ii	23	do do Revenue from	i	22		
{ 20 Vic., cap. 54. }			St. Martin, Isle Jesus, Observatory	i	100		
{ Law Fees, U. C., 12 Vic. }			Subsidiary Lines Account	i	143		
{ cap. 63 & 64, & 19 & }	i	33	Superior Court, L. C.	i	71		
{ 20 Vic., cap. 43. }			Superintendent of Education, C. W.	ii	60		
{ 8 Vic., cap. 13. }			do do do C. E.	ii	64		
{ 13 & 14 V., c. 53. }	ii	1	Superannuated Teachers' Fund	ii	63		
{ 13 & 14 V., c. 37. }			Supervisor of Cutlers, Statement of	ii	8		
{ do 16 Vic., cap. 19. }	ii	3	Surveys, East and West, and contin-				
{ 20 do do 41. }			gencies	i	124		
do do applicable to Mon-			do do Ottawa	i	124		
treuil Court House	ii	26	Surrogate Court	i	86		
do do do Kamou-							
raska Gaol	ii	28					
do do do Aylmer Gaol	ii	29					
do do Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	ii	86					
do do Malden Lunatic Asylum	ii	88	Tavern Licenses, L. C.	ii	66		
do do Municipalities Fund, C. E.	ii	48	Territorial Revenue, Collections of	i	204		
do do do C. W.	ii	35	do do Deductions	i	191		
do do do detailed payment			do do Surveys	i	204		
of C. W.	ii	86	do do Statement of	i	24		
Outstanding Debentures	ii	75	Tonnage Duties, Quebec	i	102		
			do do Montreal	i	102		

No.

STATEMENT of AFFAIRS, shewing the LIABILITIES and

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Imperial Guaranteed Loan.....	7,300,000 00	
Debentures, (Principal and Interest payable in London) Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent. Loan.....	\$30,027,233 33	
Less—Amount unsold, in hands of London Agents and Receiver General.....	2,857,94 95	
Amount of Inscriptions, Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent. Loan.....	27,169,384 38	
Debentures, (old, Principal and Interest payable in London).....	2,850,933 00	
do do do Canada.....	11,430,001 77	
	1,691,655 19	50,441,974 34
Provincial Debentures, 9 & 10 Vic., caps. 62 & 35.....	400 00	
do 13 & 14 Vic., caps. 2 & 68.....	23,200 00	
do 9 Vic., cap. 61, & 12 Vic., cap. 34.....	68,000 00	
do 12 Vic., cap. 112.....	21,874 97	
do 12 Vic., cap. 112, & 18 Vic., cap. 164.....	95,600 00	
do 12 Vic., cap. 112.....	8,955 00	
do 9 Vic. cap. 33.....	25,410 00	
do 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 73.....	2,311,666 67	
do 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 73.....	2,810,500 00	
do Various Acts.....	9,232,066 67	
do 16 Vic., cap. 22.....	395,730 67	
do 16 Vic., cap. 22, and 18 Vic., cap. 13.....	3,300 00	
do Various Acts.....	188,000 00	
		15,184,603 98
<i>Carried over</i>		65,626,478 22

1.

ASSETS of the PROVINCE OF CANADA, on the 31st December, 1861.

ASSETS.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sinking Fund, (East India 4 per cent. Debentures).....	£174,000 Stg.	\$46,800 00
do (do 5 per cent. Stock).....	£1,326,000 do.	6,453,200 00
do Consolidated Canadian Loan.....		7,300,000 00
		153,458 46
<i>Loans to Incorporated Companies.</i>		
Desjardins Canal.....		120,263 93
Grand River Navigation Company.....		3,302 23
Grantham Academy.....		1,752 53
Oakville Harbour Company.....		9,071 78
Tay Navigation Company.....		7,704 05
<i>Provincial Works.</i>		
St. Lawrence Canals.....		7,245,690 90
Welland Canal.....	\$7,195,486 30	
Less—Sales.....	1,513 63	
		7,193,972 67
Chambly Canal and River Richelieu.....		433,307 83
Lake St. Peter.....		358,235 08
Burlington Bay Canal.....		308,328 32
Ottawa Works.....	\$1,132,275 97	
Less—Sales.....	5,116 69	
		1,127,159 28
Harbours and Light Houses.....	\$2,450,096 83	
Montreal Harbour.....	481,426 67	
		2,931,523 50
Improvement of the Trent.....		559,506 20
Roads and Bridges, Upper Canada.....		565,366 00
Roads and Bridges, Lower Canada.....		1,163,829 34
Provincial Penitentiary.....		136,831 02
Government Buildings, Ottawa.....		900,000 00
Custom Houses, Canada East and West.....		110,878 16
Post Offices, do do.....		87,331 11
Miscellaneous Public Buildings, do.....		24,471 42
Miscellaneous Works.....	\$1,232,146 96	
Less—Sales.....	1,066 67	
		1,231,080 29
Quobec Loan.....		400 00
Upper Canada Building Fund.....		17,200 00
		6,000 00
		68,000 00
		22,101 18
Court Houses, Lower Canada.....		95,600 00
		8,955 00
		25,410 00
Law Society, Upper Canada.....		2,311,666 67
Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Company.....		2,810,500 00
Great Western Railway Company.....		2,810,500 00
Grand Trunk Railway Company.....	\$9,232,066 67	
do do Debentures Redeemed.....	5,910,566 67	
		15,142,633 34
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.....	\$ 395,738 67	
do do Debentures Redeemed.....	6,899,061 33	
		7,294,800 00
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.....	\$ 3,300 00	
do do Debentures Redeemed.....	2,275,815 00	
		2,279,115 00
Montreal Turnpike Trust.....		188,000 00
		30,270,381 19
<i>Carried over</i>		62,243,005 29

No. 1.—

LIABILITIES.		Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			65,026,478 32
Court Houses, Lower Canada.	Aylmer	1,035 99	
	Kamouraska	400 12	
	Chicoutimi	553 10	
	Bonaventure	1,000 42	
	Gaspé	1,659 81	
Great Western Railway Company Sinking Fund.....		16,666 37	
Great Western Railway Company.....		886 47	
New Coinage Account.....		3,047 97	
Montreal District Council.....		3,912 05	
Copy-right Duty.....		832 07	
Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, U. C.....		451,267 22	
do do L. C.....		95,825 25	
Seamens' Penalties.....		97 41	
Interest on Investments, Special Account.....		850 00	
			578,334 25
Municipalities Fund, Canada West.....		243,339 89	
Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, C. W.....		57,808 95	
do do C. E.....		3,154 24	
School Land Fund, Common, (12 Vic., cap. 200).....		803,085 87	
Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.....		306,401 53	
do Income Fund.....		47,685 14	
Superannuated School Teachers' Fund, Canada East.....		4,090 68	
Normal School Building Fund, Canada East.....		14,398 50	
Upper Canada Building Fund.....		337,065 24	
do Improvement Fund.....		55,326 14	
Indian Fund.....		1,429,583 85	
do Special Account.....		3,778 00	
Seigniorial Tenure Redemption.....		614,981 41	
Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.....		233,948 47	
Provident Savings Bank, Quebec.....		102,533 34	
Quebec Bishopric Endowment Fund.....		41,878 68	
			4,299,559 43
Consolidated Fund.....		3,864,488 45	
Less—Unprovided Items.....		490,510 23	
			3,373,978 22
Sterling Loan Account.....		876,000 00	
Glyn, Mills & Co.....		796,801 11	
Baring, Brothers & Co.....		846,342 98	
Sinking Fund Dividend Account, Consolidated Canadian Loan.....		2,798 34	
Crown Lands Department, Suspense Account.....		159,698 72	
Niagara District Bank.....		717 00	
			2,681,758 15
Total.....			76,560,108 87

Continued.

ASSETS.		Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i>			62,243,005 29
Court House, Montreal.....		105,765 71	
Indemnity to Revenue Inspectors, Canada West.....		2,103 41	
University Permanent Fund.....		1,220 63	
Royal Institution.....		7,990 00	
Subsidiary Lines, (Grand Trunk Railway) East and West.....		89,670 83	
Grand Trunk Railway Company, Special Account.....		21,995 88	
do do Interest Account.....		5,460,389 01	
Great Western Railway Company, do.....		375,580 33	
Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Company, do.....		670,435 23	
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, U. C. do.....		1,786,270 47	
do do L. C. do.....		336,018 67	
Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.....		4,000 00	
Lower Canada Legislative Grant.....		28,494 73	
Law Fees, 9 Vic., cap. 33.....		164,565 02	
Quebec Fire Loan.....		374,447 15	
Montreal Harbour Company.....		18,057 68	
do do Advance Account.....		125,000 00	
Tug Service below Quebec, do.....		132,000 00	
Ocean and River Steam Service, do.....		1,225 00	
Upper Canada Improvement Fund, do.....		4,300 00	
Grand Trunk Railway Co., Special do.....		119,000 00	
County of Temiscouata, do.....		3,000 00	
Advance Account.....		17,874 57	
Advances of Official Salaries.....		1,151 34	
Investment Account Ex-Consolidated Canadian Loan.....		81,368 41	
Building and Jury Fund, Canada East.....		38,321 39	
Grand Trunk Railway Company, Interest on Loans.....		850 00	
			9,971,005 26
Municipalities Fund, Canada East.....		167,029 65	
Lower Canada Superior Education, Income Fund.....		120,303 66	
Investments on account of Trust Funds.....		230,000 01	
Consolidated Fund Investment Account.....		324,916 00	
Bank of England Agency Account.....		916 90	
			1,343,166 22
Cash.....		\$2,437,399 18	
Less—Unpaid Warrants.....		305,972 84	
			2,131,426 34
Bank of Upper Canada, Special Account.....		486,666 67	
New Coinage, Cash Account.....		80,512 93	
Baring, Brothers & Co., Consolidated Canadian Loan Account.....		372 28	
Consolidated Canadian Loan, Advance Account.....		21,413 29	
Baring, Brothers & Co., Dividend Account.....		15,086 67	
Glyn, Mills & Co., do do.....		16,704 85	
Crown Lands Department.....		250,659 07	
			3,002,642 10
Total.....			76,560,108 87

No.

STATEMENT of Consolidated Fund, including various Items,

Dr.	Amount.	Total Amount.
1861. December 31. To this amount, (see Public Accounts, 1860, Statement No. 59,) authorized per Estimates.....	\$ cts. 393,491 75	\$ cts.
Less—This amount chargeable against Provincial Works	15,348 61	378,143 14
To Balance of Interest to 31st December, 1861, on amount at credit of Seigniorial Fund, per Statement No. 32.....	42,101 84	
To do School Land Fund, "Common," per Statement No. 40.....	32,959 74	
To do Upper Canada Grammar School, Income Fund, per Statement No. 35.....	14,447 50	
To do Upper Canada Building Fund, per Statement No. 31.....	15,588 85	
To do Lower Canada Superannuated School Teachers' Fund, per Statement No. 38.....	248 12	
To do Normal School Building Fund, Lower Canada, per Statement No. 39.....	825 36	
To do Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, Lower Canada, per Statement No. 38.....	150 20	
To amount of Interest, to 30th September, 1861, on amount at Credit of Bursar of University of Toronto.....	6,830 60	
To do of do paid in 1860 on Lake St. Peter Debentures, now transferred.....	26,606 87	139,558 48
To do received in 1860, and Credited Law Fees, Lower Canada, in place of Court House, Bonaventure.....	11 90	
do do Aylmer	137 40	
do do Chicoutimi	4 00	
To do and credited Law Fees, 12 Vic, Cap. 63, in place of Law Society	64 30	217 50
To do of difference in conversions.....		0 14
To do of Excess of Grant to Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, over amount of Warrants issued.....		631 00
To amount of Cash Expenditure, per Statement No. 3.....		8,050,803 65
To Balance carried down		3,864,488 45
Totals.....		12,442,842 46

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

2.

transferred to that Account, as enumerated, to 31st December, 1861.

Cr.	Amount.	Total Amount.
1860. December 31. By Balance as per Public Accounts, 1860, Statement No. 2.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By amount of Interest on Debentures Redeemed, per Statement No. 21, Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.....	413,943 52	3,868,263 68
By do Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.....	136,548 00	
By 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £1,210,000 Sterling, Debentures issued on account of Grand Trunk Railway Company, Redeemed in 1860, at 6 per cent. per annum	353,320 00	
By 1/2 year's do do on £4,500 stg. do Redeemed in 1861, at 6 per cent. per annum.....	657 00	
By Balance of Interest to 31st December, 1861, on amount at Debit of Municipalities Fund, Canada East, as per Statement No. 48.....	12,936 22	
By do Court House, Montreal, per Statement No. 28.....	921 22	
By do Law Society, Upper Canada, per Statement No. 27.....	8,123 13	
By do Lower Canada Superior Education, Income Fund, per Statement No. 39.....	564 44	
By amount of Interest overcredited Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, Canada West, in 1860, as per Statement No. 35.....	\$5,213 88	
Less—Balance of Interest on amount at Credit of do per do	3,091 75	2,122 13
By amount for Engraving Debenture Forms, &c, for Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company in former years, now transferred.....		929,136 56
By amount credited Court House, Kamouraska, in former years, and should have been Law Fees, Lower Canada.....		1,156 49
By do Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, in 1860, and should have been Law Fees, 12 Vic, Cap. 63.....		146 70
By amount of Redemption Public Debt, 1861.....		232 75
By amount overpaid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for Interest on Investments on Toronto City Bonds, now credited for Interest on other Loans.....		119,391 79
By this amount of unpaid Warrants of 1856, twice charged to Consolidated Fund in Unprovided Items.....	\$354 16	4,594 13
Less—This amount of Unpaid Warrants in favor late Charles Elliot, twice credited Consolidated Fund, in Statement No. 2. See Public Accounts of 1859 and 1860.....	200 00	154 16
By amount of Cash Receipts, per Statement No. 3		7,519,766 20
Total.....		12,442,842 46

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the entire RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the PROVINCE, from all Sources, during the year 1861, together with the Cash Balances on the 1st January and 31st December.

1861.	Dr.	\$	cts.	1861.	Cr.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1...	Cash.....			Jan. 1...	Glyn, Mills & Co.—Banking Account.....	106,660	39
	Less Unpaid Warrants...	\$2,687,218	52		Consolidated Canadian Loan Account }	203,085	24
		624,745	85		G. M. & Co. and B. B. & Co. }	95,984	94
	New Coinage—Cash Account.....	2,062,472	67		Balance at credit of Crown Lands }	565,730	57
	Balance at debit of Crown Lands Department.....	80,512	93		Department—Suspense account }		
	Baring Brothers & Co.—Banking Account.....	218,724	10				
	Bank of Upper Canada—Special Account.....	98,503	45				
	Consolidated Canadian Loan—Advance Ac't.....	486,666	67				
		17,033	34				
Dec. 31...	Receipts of Consolidated Fund.....	7,519,766	20	Dec. 31...	Expenditure, charged on Consolidated Fund...	8,059,803	65
	do Debentures, &c.....	2,704,002	58		do Unprovided.....	400,510	23
	do Advance Accounts.....	1,437,764	34		do Authorized to be met by Debentures.....	3,420,331	82
	do Trust Funds.....	934,048	30		do Charged to Advance Accounts.....	1,276,519	18
					do Charged to Trust Funds.....	1,405,060	40
Dec. 31...	Sterling Loan Account.....	876,000	00	Dec. 31...	Cash.....	14,742,834	28
	Baring Brothers & Co.....	846,342	98		Less Unpaid Warrants....	\$2,437,399	18
	Sinking Fund Dividend Account—Consolidated Canadian Loan.....	796,801	11			305,972	84
	Niagara District Bank.....	2,798	34		Bank of Upper Canada—Special Account.....	2,131,426	34
	Balance at credit of Crown Lands Department—Suspense Account.....	717	00		New Coinage—Cash Account.....	486,666	67
		159,098	72		Consolidated Canadian Loan—Advance Ac't.....	80,512	93
					Baring Brothers & Co.—Consolidated Canadian Loan Account.....	21,413	29
					do do —Dividend Account.....	372	28
					Glyn, Mills & Co.—do	15,086	67
					Balance at debit of Crown Lands Department.....	16,704	85
						250,659	07
					Total.....	3,002,842	10
						18,301,406	95

PAYMENTS.

Service.	Charged on Consolidated Fund.	Unprovided.	Authorized to be met by Debentures.	Advance on Accounts.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Funded Public Debt:—						
Accrued in 1861.....	\$3,487,519 65					
Add unpaid, December, 1860.....	121,035 66					
LIES—Outstanding 31st December, 1861.....	\$3,608,555 21					
.....	28,236 07					
.....	\$3,580,319 14			984,026 14		3,580,319 14
Interest on Unfunded Public Debt.....	2,596,293 00					155,469 01
Charges of Management.....	155,469 01					87,298 91
Exchange.....	58,704 64					26,666 70
Sinking Fund—Consolidated Canadian Loan.....	26,666 70					119,391 79
Redemption of Debt.....	119,391 79		2,738,872 21			2,738,872 21
Premium and Discount.....	13,441 35					18,441 35
Civil Government.....	407,386 54	20,598 95				437,285 49
Administration of Justice, East.....	12,000 22	12,000 22				350,557 64
do West.....	317,900 79	2,185 76				330,176 55
Police.....	26,487 14	361 06		3,700 00		30,548 20
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.....	94,800 00	53,246 55				148,046 55
Legislation.....	419,714 77	45,409 80			47,330 75	463,124 57
Education, East.....	212,271 16					259,001 91
do West.....	247,192 11					247,192 11
Literary and Historical Societies.....	17,900 00					17,900 00
Hospitals and Charities.....	255,536 11	16,505 44				272,041 55
Geological Survey.....	20,315 01	00 08				20,315 09
Militia and Enrolled Force.....	79,403 08	5,284 52				84,687 60
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.....	2,317 00					2,317 00
Census.....	118,393 77					118,393 77
Agricultural Societies.....	102,620 21					102,620 21
Emigration and Quarantine.....	49,120 83	2,314 74				48,436 57
Prisons.....	34,509 88					34,509 88
Indian Annuities.....	35,420 00					35,420 00
Public Works and Buildings.....	42,856 96	228,708 01	681,459 61	45,790 72	37,426 16	1,038,240 45
Carried forward.....	5,789,769 67	393,915 13	3,420,331 82	1,042,111 13	84,765 90	10,730,873 56

No. 3.—Continued.

PAYMENTS.

Service.	Sp ed	Charged on Consolidated Fund.	Unprovided.	Authorized to be met by Debentures.	Advances Account. is.	Trust Funds.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>							
Rent and Repairs, &c., of Public Works and Buildings.....	128	5,789,759 57	398,915 13	3,420,331 82	1,042,111 13	84,755 90	10,730,873 55
Roads and Bridges.....	131	39,572 05	2,420 09			17,398 71	39,572 05
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	133	161,843 41					181,068 81
Light Houses and Coast Service.....	133	430,797 73			1,225 00		432,022 73
Fisheries.....	133	109,547 26	914 82				110,462 08
Culling Timber.....	136	10,114 65	17,227 35				27,342 00
Redemption of Seigneurial Rights.....	139	67,304 25	1,094 81				68,399 06
Advances including Inspection.....	139						
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	140	13,343 57	1,769 00			224,133 46	224,133 46
Municipalities Fund, West.....	141				231,723 43		231,723 43
do East.....	141						
Indian Fund.....	142						
Reception of H. R. II. the Prince of Wales.....	143	39,572 05				304,250 48	304,250 48
Miscellaneous.....	143					111,063 79	141,063 79
Subsidiary Lines.....	144					98,726 07	98,726 07
Bursar of University.....	143	27,835 22	63,225 39				63,225 29
Collection of Revenue:	141		9,936 54				45,849 91
Customs.....	146	363,401 44				340,000 00	340,000 00
Excise.....	177	31,779 87				179,945 00	179,945 00
Post Office.....	178	442,521 19					363,401 44
Public Works—Maintenance.....	178	122,070 43				31,779 87	31,779 87
do Repairs.....	to	71,522 84					442,521 19
do Collection.....	do	21,806 84					
do Tolls refunded.....	do	56,474 63					
do Miscellaneous.....	191	6,532 18					
Territorial—Collections, &c.....	191	147,854 03					
do Surveys.....	to	119,006 66					
do Ordnance Lands.....	204	10,643 24					
Fines and Forfeitures.....	205	14,380 50					
Special Funds.....	211	1,093 00				96,317 84	96,317 84
Total Payments in 1861.....		8,050,803 65	490,510 23	3,420,331 82	1,270,519 18	1,495,069 40	14,742,834 28

No. 3.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.	Page.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Ordinary Revenue.</i>			
	Part I.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	11	4,774,562 26	
Excise.....	16	344,665 14	
Post Office.....	19	357,015 40	
Ocean Postage.....		100,709 45	
Public Works.....	22	324,619 63	
Provincial Steamers.....		30,578 35	
Territorial.....	24	678,922 82	
Casual.....	26	22,124 39	
Quebec Loan.....		685 26	
Interest on Investments.....	28	489,304 91	
Premium and Discount.....	30	18,932 67	
Bank Imposts.....	32	52,374 95	
Law Fees, 12 Vic., caps. 63 & 64.....	33	32,514 84	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	34	24,283 39	
			7,251,293 46
<i>Special Revenues.</i>			
	Part II.		
Law Fees, L. C., 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 37.....	4	81,950 39	
do L. C., 20 Vic., cap. 44.....	4	529 72	
do U. C., 8 Vic., cap. 13.....	1	40,826 77	
Tonnage Duties, Quebec, (River Police).....	7	12,890 25	
do do (Mariners Fund).....	5	14,255 18	
Passenger Duty, (Emigration and Quarantine).....	6	19,112 00	
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	9	23,372 33	
Fisheries.....	10	7,371 85	
Shipping Office Fees.....		860 00	
Cullers Fees.....	8	67,304 25	
			268,472 74
<i>Debentures, &c.,</i>			
Debentures sold.....		2,231,526 68	
Inscription of Stock.....		524,778 91	
Receipts from Sales of Public Works.....		7,696 99	
			2,764,002 58
<i>Advance Accounts.</i>			
Municipal Loan Fund, U. C.....	13 & 15	186,309 00	
do do L. C.....	20 & 22	93,078 47	
Quebec Fire Loan.....		4,814 55	
Law Society, U. C.....	23	19,936 47	
Court Houses, L. C.....	26 to 30	24,224 47	
Upper Canada Building Fund. (Debenture Account).....	31	12,693 75	
Great Western Railway, (Interest Account).....		24,160 00	
Northern Railway do.....		475 00	
Grand Trunk Railway, (Advance Account).....		1,000 00	
New Coinage.....		4,803 27	
Consolidated Fund Investment account.....		8,900 00	
Investment ex Consolidated Loan.....		867,749 38	
Ocean Steam Company.....		189,619 98	
			1,437,764 34
<i>Carried forward</i>			11,721,533 12

No. 33.—(Continued.)

R E C E I P T S .	Page.	Amount.	Total.
	Part II.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			11,721,533 12
<i>Trust Funds.</i>			
U. C. Building Fund.....	31	16,475 55	
Municipalities Fund, West.....	35	298,049 24	
do do East.....	48	26,976 07	
Education Funds, West.....	58	22,110 74	
do do East.....	62	27,750 13	
Common School Land Fund.....	65	111,594 25	
Copyright Duties.....		999 67	
Indian Fund.....		256,629 02	
Tavern Licenses applicable to Municipalities, L. C.....	66	3,400 99	
Compensation to Revenue Inspectors.....		141 55	
Trust Fund Investment account.....		24,400 00	
Bursar of University.....		1,109 13	
Quebec Bishopric.....		41,878 68	
Provident Savings Bank.....		102,533 34	
			934,048 36
Total Receipts in 1861.....			\$12,655,581 48

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,

Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Revenue from the Customs^d Duties of the Province of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

No.	Ports.	Gross Revenue collected under Provincial Acts.	Salaries and expenses of collection.	Return Duty.	Total deductions, Vide Statement No. 12.	Net Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LOWER CANADA.						
1	AMHERST.....	1,105 85	209 84	.....	209 84	896 01
2	BEAUCHE.....	75 00	300 00	.....	300 00	.....
3	CLARENCEVILLE.....	852 55	880 00	.....	880 00	.....
4	COATCOOK.....	10,848 36	4,497 26	1 40	4,498 66	6,349 70
5	COTEAU DU LAC.....	106 62	324 00	.....	324 00	.....
6	DUNDEE.....	2,564 62	4,599 43	.....	4,602 83	.....
7	FRELEIGHSBURGH.....	2,222 91	878 95	2 90	879 25	1,343 66
8	GASPE.....	.....	7,838 30	.....	7,838 30	.....
9	GEORGEVILLE.....	1,132 80	1,366 00	.....	1,366 00	.....
10	HENNINGFORD.....	1,306 45	680 00	.....	680 00	626 45
11	ISLE VERDE.....	.....	414 60	.....	414 60	.....
12	LACOLLE.....	976 80	959 75	.....	959 75	17 05
13	MONTREAL.....	2,393,486 69	50,662 27	12,680 67	63,342 94	2,330,143 75
14	NEW CARLISLE.....	108 81	760 00	.....	750 00	.....
16	PHILIPSBURGH.....	2,546 05	1,240 50	.....	1,240 50	1,305 55
16	POTTON.....	1,037 56	591 86	.....	591 86	445 70
17	QUEBEC.....	494,103 16	48,566 13	1,086 36	49,002 49	444,600 67
18	RIMOUSKI.....	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....
19	RUSSELLTOWN.....	882 88	999 18	.....	999 18	.....
20	ST. JOHN'S.....	5,540 40	3,063 83	.....	3,063 83	2,476 57
		2,019,617 60	129,221 90	13,721 63	142,943 53	2,786,165 11
		<i>Carried over</i>				

No.	PORTS.	Gross Revenue collected under Provincial Act.		Salaries and expenses of collection.		Return Duties.		Total deductions Statement No. 12.		Net Revenue.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Brought over.....</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)</p>											
21	STANSTEAD.....	2,919,517	60	120,221	00	13,721	63	142,913	52	2,788,165	11
22	SUTTON.....	8,264	12	2,340	71	00	75	2,341	46	5,922	66
23	THREE RIVERS.....	1,368	76	787	36	.....	.....	787	36	581	40
		566	70	868	78	.....	.....	868	78	.....	.....
<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER CANADA.</p>											
1	AMHERSTBURGH.....	4,418	02	2,258	97	.....	.....	2,258	97	2,169	65
2	BATH.....	337	25	544	10	.....	.....	544	10	.....	.....
3	BAYFIELD.....	126	31	544	83	00	80	545	63	.....	.....
4	BELLEVILLE.....	28,027	35	3,777	48	23	56	3,801	34	19,226	51
5	BRANFORD.....	28,985	52	3,339	89	3	24	3,343	13	25,642	30
6	BRIGHTON.....	1,743	47	1,181	66	.....	.....	1,181	66	561	81
7	BROOKVILLE.....	13,796	10	4,002	72	54	66	4,057	38	9,738	72
8	BURWELL.....	1,469	44	1,671	19	6	65	1,677	84	.....	.....
9	BYTOWN.....	67,418	97	5,683	57	48	10	5,731	67	62,287	30
10	CHATHAM.....	7,979	02	3,293	11	.....	.....	3,293	11	4,636	91
11	GLIPTON.....	21,927	92	1,607	47	272	93	6,987	00	14,940	92
12	CHIPPAWA.....	1,260	70	4,407	30	13	21	1,607	47	22,011	02
13	GOBOURG.....	26,431	53	861	60	44	46	4,420	51	1,014	99
14	CORBORNE.....	1,921	05	3,132	21	.....	.....	906	06	.....	.....
15	CORNWALL.....	1,072	54	2,469	00	10	00	2,419	00	.....	.....
16	COLLINGWOOD.....	565	50	780	00	.....	.....	780	00	1,051	87
17	GRAMAHE.....	1,831	87	748	57	40	00	788	57	369	78
18	CREDIT.....	1,118	35	5,428	52	87	86	5,516	38	29,596	09
19	DALHOUSIE.....	35,112	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

20	DARLINGTON.....	9,001	16	1,589	73	.....	.....	1,589	73	7,411	42
21	DOVER.....	4,293	91	1,888	36	.....	.....	1,888	36	2,405	55
22	DUNDAS.....	13,904	65	1,163	48	1,973	12	1,163	48	12,741	17
23	HUNNIVILLE.....	1,942	75	1,973	12	.....	.....	1,973	12	.....	.....
24	ELGIN.....	216	40	280	37	9	85	280	37	9,691	30
25	FORT ERIE.....	12,925	62	3,221	38	.....	.....	3,221	38	.....	.....
26	GANANOQUE.....	2,172	11	1,086	10	4	65	1,090	75	1,081	36
27	GODERICH.....	9,093	01	1,982	12	12	99	1,995	02	7,999	99
28	GUELPH.....	17,995	32	1,272	45	127	32	1,399	77	16,595	55
29	HAMILTON.....	434,487	45	10,169	97	1,767	25	17,917	22	416,540	23
30	HOPE.....	12,506	03	3,252	87	11	07	3,263	94	9,242	09
31	KINGSTON.....	102,415	75	9,454	69	59	77	9,514	46	92,901	29
32	KINGSVILLE.....	492	00	830	96	.....	.....	830	96	139,340	31
33	LONDON.....	145,943	74	6,244	63	352	90	6,597	43	.....	.....
34	MAITLAND.....	45	02	1,028	50	.....	.....	1,028	50	.....	.....
35	MILFORD.....	152	28	770	90	.....	.....	770	90	.....	.....
36	MORRISBURGH.....	869	18	1,770	75	.....	.....	1,770	75	.....	.....
37	NAPANEE.....	3,955	79	1,492	89	23	56	1,516	45	2,439	31
38	NEWCASTLE.....	3,824	84	522	63	.....	.....	522	63	3,302	31
39	NIAGARA.....	3,958	07	2,344	83	.....	.....	2,344	83	1,913	24
40	OAKVILLE.....	3,958	07	1,509	60	.....	.....	1,509	60	330	21
41	OSHAWA.....	1,848	81	1,014	56	.....	.....	1,014	56	5,698	04
42	OWEN SOUND.....	6,743	60	783	34	.....	.....	783	34	729	77
43	PARIS.....	1,512	71	1,798	65	.....	.....	1,798	65	3,411	48
44	PRENTANGUISHENE.....	5,214	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	PICTON.....	8,540	67	300	00	.....	.....	300	00	7,381	05
46	PRESCOTT.....	16,711	39	1,143	51	26	10	1,169	61	11,225	84
47	QUEENSTON.....	2,531	95	4,998	09	87	46	6,085	55	87	55
48	RONDEAU.....	53	80	2,444	40	.....	.....	2,444	40	6,099	28
49	ROWAN.....	.....	.....	500	00	.....	.....	500	00	.....	.....
50	SAINIA.....	811	64	1,011	36	.....	.....	1,011	36	.....	.....
51	SAUGEN.....	9,326	12	3,208	84	18	00	3,226	84	.....	.....
52	SAULT ST. MARIE.....	209	93	550	00	.....	.....	550	00	.....	.....
53	SPANLEY.....	3,432	81	1,543	82	1	10	1,544	98	1,877	83
54	SPRATFORD.....	3,570	51	2,407	87	.....	.....	2,407	87	1,162	64
55	TORONTO.....	9,964	30	1,032	03	6	42	1,038	45	8,925	85
56	TRENTON.....	715,984	60	23,304	07	2,339	83	25,643	90	685,740	70
57	WALLACEBURGH.....	982	17	520	16	.....	.....	520	16	462	01
58	WHITBY.....	1,564	83	1,667	00	.....	.....	1,667	00	.....	.....
59	WINDSOR.....	4,021	15	1,790	82	.....	.....	1,790	82	2,230	33
60	WOODSTOCK.....	20,315	24	6,836	10	.....	.....	6,836	10	13,479	14
		5,263	27	923	47	24	89	4,314	91	4,314	91
<p style="text-align: right;">Total, carried forward.....</p>										4,769,098	92
										19,226	28
										302,656	03
										321,852	34
										4,67,950	01

No. 4.-(Continued.)

	Gross Revenue collected under Provincial Acts.	Salaries and expenses of collection.	Return Duties.	Total deductions. Vide Statement No. 12.	Net Revenue.
<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts. 4,769,098 92	\$ cts. 302,456 03	\$ cts. 19,226 28	\$ cts. 321,882 31	\$ cts. 4,407,959 61
Deduct Excess of Expenses above Collections at the Ports of—					
Beauce.....	\$ cts. 224 01				
Charlevoix.....	27 45				
Coteau du Lac.....	157 88				
Dundas.....	2,037 11				
Gaspé.....	7,838 30				
Georgewille.....	333 20				
Ile Verte.....	414 60				
New Carlisle.....	141 19				
Ritouak.....	400 00				
Russelltown.....	116 30				
Three Rivers.....	322 08				
Esch.....	206 85				
Bayfield.....	418 32				
Burwell.....	208 40				
Chippawa.....	846 77				
Corawal.....	1,459 87				
Collingwood.....	1,853 60				
Dunville.....	30 37				
Essex.....	63 88				
Kingsville.....	347 86				
Maitland.....	985 47				
Milford.....	618 82				
Morrisburg.....	901 37				
Penouguishiens.....	300 00				
Rondeau.....	448 14				

Rowan.....	199 72				20,743 00
Sanguin.....	249 07				
Wallscoburg.....	193 57			321,882 31	4,447,210 61
Ans—Amount of Warehouse Account at the Port of Montreal.....	474 87				2,352 31
Do do Quebec.....	1,127 44				4,449,468 92
Do do Toronto.....	650 00				
Less—Payments by Warrants on Receiver General, for Contingent Expenses of the Customs Branch, Inspector General's Office, and for Miscellaneous Charges. Vide Statement No. 12.....		2,252 31			
	4,771,351 23			41,519 13	4,439,832 10
Ans—Balances at debit of Collectors, 31st December, 1860.....	18,761 54				3,211 03
OPP— Do do 1861.....	13,550 61				363,401 44
Totals.....		3,211 03			4,411,100 82

W.M. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No.

STATEMENT of the REVENUE arising from Duties on Licenses for Taverns, boats, Pawnbrokers, Auctioneers and Sales by Auction, and Billiard Tables, dur-

No.	DISTRICT—CANADA EAST— COUNTIES AND UNION OF COUNTIES, CANADA WEST.	Taverns.		Shops.	
		No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.
1	ARTHABASKA	8	\$ 40 00	14	\$ 280 00
2	BEAUCE	1	33 00	2	40 00
3	BEAUMARNOIS	52	1,100 00	46	920 00
4	BEDFORD	47	319 00	11	220 00
5	BONAVENTURE	4	20 00	12	240 24
6	CHICOUTIMI	1	5 00		
7	GASPE	4	22 00	14	287 00
8	IBERVILLE	66	2,125 00	28	560 00
9	JOLIETTE	52	1,631 00	52	1,040 00
10	KAMOURASKA	1	5 00	3	60 00
11	MAGDALEN ISLANDS			1	20 00
12	MONTMAGNY	2	66 00	15	300 00
13	MONTREAL, 1st Division	233	3,142 00	81	1,620 00
14	do 2nd do	178	2,717 00	71	1,420 00
15	OTTAWA	39	195 00	25	500 00
16	QUEBEC	180	7,131 00	70	1,400 00
17	RICHELIEU	24	760 00	29	580 00
18	RIMOUSKI			4	80 00
19	SAGUENAY			7	140 00
20	ST. FRANCIS	24	160 00	6	120 00
21	ST. HYACINTHE	30	893 00	44	880 00
22	TERREBONNE	32	972 00	25	500 00
23	THREE RIVERS	11	408 00	41	820 00
24	ALGOMA	9	116 25	11	96 25
25	BRANT	89	600 00		
26	CARLETON	111	989 00		
27	DURHAM	68	390 00		
28	ESSEX	29	185 00		
29	FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	138	1,383 00		
30	HASTINGS	62	490 00		
31	HURON AND BRUCE	118	720 00		
32	HALDIMAND	30	150 00		
33	KENT AND LAMETON	101	640 00		
34	LINCOLN AND WELLAND	129	1,085 00		
35	LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	39	195 00		
36	LANARK	10	50 00		
37	MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN, 1st Division	201	1,558 00		
38	do 2nd do				
39	NORTHUMBERLAND	45	320 00		
40	NORFOLK	28	140 00		
41	OXFORD	46	230 00		
42	PRINCE EDWARD	25	140 00		
43	PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA	63	315 00		
44	PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	11	55 00		
45	PERTH	67	375 00		
46	RENFREW	43	245 00		
47	SINGOE	79	395 00		
48	ST. RIMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARY	59	330 00		
49	WENTWORTH AND HALTON	74	355 00		
50	WELLINGTON AND GRAY	171	965 00		
51	WATERLOO	66	425 00		
52	YORK, ONTARIO AND PEEL, Centr. Division	409	3,592 00		
53	do East and West do				
Total		3,305	38,277 25	612	12,132 49

5.

Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Breweries, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steaming the year 1861, received between the 1st January and the 31st Dec., 1861.

No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	Billiard Tables.		Hawkers and Pedlars.		Steamboats.	
				No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
		1	35 95			1	8 50		
		1	163 00			10	85 00		
						5	42 50		
						2	17 00		
		2	670 15			3	25 50		
		3	90 00						
1	14,911 45	4	8,257 21	11	555 50	9	76 50	8	264 00
1	36,660 04	6	3,906 13			5	42 50		
						2	16 00	2	50 00
1	1,777 06	3	6,308 15	8	400 00	6	48 00		
						4	34 00		
		1	182 84			17	144 50		
		2	303 33			3	25 50		
2	3,609 62	1	12 00			2	17 00		
		1	73 78			3	25 50		
2	4,335 95	2	660 00						
1	145 48	7	1,402 72						
5	3,355 76	5	563 38						
2	27,956 88	2	270 30						
4	16,032 10	9	2,501 63						
4	8,891 98	4	816 08						
3	972 42	8	556 82						
2	1,845 62								
5	1,282 05	4	418 32						
7	11,540 13	4	1,163 41						
5	14,059 50	5	499 20						
3	837 92	4	533 70						
5	680 25	6	1,818 63						
2	280 96	3	1,591 20						
2	5,141 58	2	264 22						
3	4,225 62	3	145 99						
1	189 24	3	708 64						
1	176 80	1	102 70						
		6	743 61						
2	188 45	3	253 55						
		3	125 93						
2	248 96	4	829 80						
2	4,666 70	14	4,147 28						
6	9,220 68	12	1,146 96						
5	8,957 84	12	1,159 57						
5	52,022 66	3	2,795 23						
4	1,409 50	20	5,578 04						
88	235,213 54	174	50,734 05	19	955 50	72	608 00	10	314 00

No. 5.—Continued.

No.	Pawnbrokers.		Auctions.		Total Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Total Net Revenue.
	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.			
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1			1	20 00	384 45	52 57	331 88
2					73 00	199 01	00 00
3			5	102 63	2,370 63	358 58	2,012 05
4					581 50	64 90	516 60
5			1	21 80	291 04	34 70	256 34
6					5 00	34 50	00 00
7					326 00	39 00	287 00
8			1	38 08	3,418 73	516 16	2,902 57
9					2,761 00	444 10	2,316 90
10					65 00	48 50	16 50
11				10 36	30 36	2 76	27 60
12					366 00	182 26	203 74
13			13	12,895 92	41,722 58	1,155 28	40,567 30
14	2	120 00	1	20 00	44,885 67	1,221 19	43,664 48
15			1	20 00	781 00	136 85	644 15
16			5	2,829 45	19,893 66	1,937 00	18,056 66
17				14 91	1,388 91	461 47	927 44
18					80 00	97 44	00 00
19					140 00	140 02	00 00
20			4	80 00	687 34	127 00	560 34
21			2	48 45	2,150 28	627 97	1,522 31
22			1	20 00	5,130 62	645 16	4,485 46
23			1	59 28	1,386 56	522 16	864 40
24					212 50	33 64	178 86
25					5,596 55	420 49	5,176 06
26					2,537 20	219 06	2,318 14
27					4,309 14	510 14	3,799 00
28					28,421 18	1,514 21	26,906 97
29					19,916 73	1,218 87	18,697 86
30					10,198 06	675 86	9,522 20
31					2,249 24	290 40	1,958 84
32					1,995 62	174 32	1,821 30
33					2,335 37	340 82	1,994 55
34					13,788 54	962 50	12,825 95
35					14,753 70	972 23	13,781 47
36					941 62	199 64	741 98
37					4,056 91	402 46	3,654 45
38					1,872 16	240 41	1,631 75
39					5,725 80	272 93	5,452 87
40					4,511 61	369 56	4,142 05
41					1,127 98	120 75	1,007 23
42					418 90	67 04	351 86
43					1,058 61	101 38	957 23
44					55 00	2 20	52 80
45					817 03	139 60	677 43
46					370 93	41 35	329 58
47					1,473 76	183 75	1,290 01
48					330 00	13 45	316 55
49					9,268 98	652 08	8,616 90
50					11,332 82	837 75	10,495 07
51					10,542 41	834 90	9,707 51
52	1	60 00			58,379 89	3,098 77	55,281 12
53					7,078 14	635 90	6,442 24
	3	180 00	36	16,180 88	354,595 71	24,475 13	330,293 55
Deduct excess of Expenses over Collections at the District of Beauce.....					126 01		
do do Chicoutimi.....					29 50		
do do Rimouski.....					17 44		
do do Saguenay.....					00 02		172 97
Less.—Payments by Warrants, &c.....						7,304 74	330,120 58
Less.—Balances at Dr., 31st December, 1861.....					36,160 59		7,304 74
Or— do do 1860.....					26,230 02		322,815 84
Totals					344,665 14	31,779 87	312,885 27

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Revenue derived from the Post Office Department, and of the Expenses of Management, for the year ended 30th September, 1861, together with the amounts paid in to the Receiver General, and paid out of the Provincial Chest, for the year ended December 31st, 1861.

REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT OF THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1861.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

REVENUE.	Amount.	EXPENSES.	Paid by Cheques.	Paid by Postmasters.	Amount.
Postages paid on money Letters.....	\$ 332,445 93	Conveyance of Mails by land.....	\$ 166,326 67	\$ 17,648 41	\$ cts.
do Newspapers.....	33,469 38	do to and from Railroad stations...	29,848 64	3,377 83	
do Way letters.....	5,609 31	do by Steamboats.....	15,134 00	18 00	
Amount collected by letter carriers.....	5,937 55	do by Railroad.....	108,923 90	769 83	
Rents of letter boxes.....	4,182 32	Making and repairing mail bags, &c.....	1,950 06		
Stamps sold.....	265,326 28	Total mail service.....	312,180 07	21,514 07	333,703 74
Miscellaneous receipts.....	374 81	Salaries and commissions.....	60,062 34	211,104 88	271,227 22
Legislative and Departmental Franks.....	61,000 00	Stationery, Printing and Advertising.....	24,014 94	12,962 94	36,967 88
Total gross receipts.....	701,245 58	Travelling expenses.....	4,115 76	197 16	4,312 91
Less—Missent and tend letters.....	22,013 35	Tradesmen's bills.....	4,062 00	1,773 07	5,835 07
Net receipts.....	679,232 23	Items and taxes.....	240 00	6,521 68	6,761 68
Canadian postage collected in Great Britain not included in above.....	9,088 88	Fuel and light.....	460 88	4,868 67	5,329 55
		Miscellaneous disbursements.....	3,201 91	1,294 00	4,496 00
Not-Provincial Income.....	688,321 11	Total Expenses.....	408,347 80	260,286 46	668,633 95
		Balance.....			19,687 16
		Total.....			688,321 11

No. 6.—Continued.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Commission collected on the issue of Canadian Money Orders, amounting to \$912,812 21.....	0,901	06	Commission paid to Postmasters on account of Canadian Money Orders.....	2,478	08
Commission on Money Orders on Great Britain for £34,972 19 6d. Sterling, less \$2,116 02 paid to Imperial Post Office.....	2,259	74	do on account of British Orders.....	2,282	02
One-half commission on Money Orders issued in Great Britain.....	374	43	Printing, Stationery and Advertising.....	2,465	24
Gain on Exchange.....	655	19	Temporary Clerks.....	330	84
			Money Order Inspector and travelling expenses.....	386	84
			Miscellaneous.....	4	65
			Balance.....	4,323	50
Total.....	10,281	07	Total.....	10,281	07

BRITISH POSTAGE.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Balance due to Canada, Sept. 30th, 1861.....	10,456	89	Balance due to Canada, September 30th, 1860.....	1,308	01
Total.....	10,456	89	Postage accrued to Canada.....	9,088	88
			Total.....	10,450	89

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Balance due by Postmasters, September 30th, 1860.....	10,145	02	Paid Receiver General in year ending December 31st, 1861.....	357,015	40
Net Receipts of year ending September 30th, 1861.....	679,232	23	do in 1861 on account of year ending Sept. 30, 1862...\$16,251 61		
Less—Legislative and Departmental Franks per O.C.....\$64,000 00			do do 1860.....	6,100	71
Departmental Postages to be settled in 1862... 2,916 71	612,315	52	Expenses paid by Postmasters.....\$200,286 45	350,914	09
Less—Balances due by Postmasters, September 30th, 1861.....	622,461	14	Less—From Cash Remittances..... 4,593 78	255,692	07
Total.....	606,607	36	Total.....	606,607	36

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

Warrants received year ending December 31st, 1861			
Less—Paid in 1860 on account of year ending Sept. 30, 1862.....	\$51,876 81		
do 1860.....	22,298 90		
Total.....			
	\$	cts.	\$
Expenditure by Cheque	442,621	19	408,347 50
Remitted to Postmasters.....			4,593 78
Total.....	412,941	28	412,941 28

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on account of Interest on sales thereof, in the Province of Canada, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1861.

	Gross Revenue.	Tolls refunded.	Deductions for expenses of collection, maintenance, repairs &c. <i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12.	Total Deductions.	Net Revenue.
WORKS.					
CANALS					
Welland	241,775 94	53,280 50	62,350 35	110,630 85	125,145 09
St. Lawrence	20,159 13	132 06	75,021 96	75,154 01	
Ridgeway Bay			400 00	400 00	
Chambly	10,211 45		14,110 52	14,110 52	
Ottawa and Rideau	543 51		21,318 16	21,318 16	
Carillon and Grenville			7,295 68	7,295 68	
SLIDES					
Ottawa	42,730 89		31,358 67	21,368 07	21,372 22
Saguenay			953 93	953 93	
St. Maurice	2,020 83		7,887 82	7,887 82	
Trent	40 00		200 00	200 00	
LOOKS					
Bobcaygeon, Lindsay and Seabrook	12 00		634 08	634 08	
St. Anne	328 32		2,325 58	2,325 58	
St. Ours			3,376 90	3,376 90	
BRIDGE					
Union Suspension	2,363 97		1,925 79	1,925 79	438 18
	329,186 62	53,412 55	220,150 44	273,571 99	146,655 49

	\$	cts.
DEDUCT.—Excess of expenses over collections at—		
St. Lawrence Canals	45,994 88	
Ridgeway Bay do	400 00	
Chambly do	3,890 09	
Ottawa and Rideau do	20,774 65	
Carillon and Grenville do	7,295 68	
Saguenay Slides	653 93	
St. Maurice do	5,868 99	
Trent do	160 00	
St. Anne's Lock	2,813 58	
St. Ours do	3,047 98	
Bobcaygeon, Lindsay and Seabrook Locks	634 08	
	91,340 80	
		55,614 63
LESS.—Payments by Warrants on the Receiver General, for miscellaneous charges against various Public Works, <i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12.		
Presque Isle Harbor	300 00	
Port Colborne, Welland Canal	71 50	
Salary and travelling expenses of Inspector of Canals	2,001 35	
Tolls refunded	3,082 08	
	5,454 93	
		270,006 02
	320,186 62	222,532 29
	56,474 63	
		270,006 02
	4,566 99	
		270,006 02
	324,619 63	
		45,612 71
	9,585 58	
	5,321 59	
		50,179 70
		4,566 99
		45,612 71

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the total Receipts on account of the Territorial Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		Amount.		Total Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>General Receipts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>					
Amount of Crown Instalments, Canada West		276,660	10		
do of do Canada East		73,585	64		
do of Surveyors' Fee Fund, Canada West		340	52		
do of do Canada East		292	28		
do of Casual Fees, Canada West		1,018	10		
do of do Canada East		7	50		
do of Patent Fees, Canada East		319	69		
do of Timber Commissions		222	87		
do of Bruce Land Claims		75	00		
do of Huron Land Claims		869	12		
do of Commission Agents, Canada East		131	75		
do of do Canada West		8	38		
do of gain on Bolton and Magog Scrip		14,736	86		
do of gain on Compensation Scrip		193	03		
do of gain on Claims		0	84		
do of Location Fees, Canada East		8	00		
do of do Canada West		95	00		
do of Location Fees		85	00		
do of Crown Land Fees		50	00		
do of Rev. J. Oliver's Location Fees		35	00		
do of Charges on Settlers' Timber		178	96		
do of Deposits West Commission on Lands purch. in block p. A. Roche.		9,528	88		
do of Compensation Land Scrip outstanding		350	00		
do of Re-issue of Scrip to S. Henderson		50	00		
do received on acc. of Public Lands and forfeited to the Government.		174	00		
				379,014	52
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>					
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections by A. J. Russell	60,500	75			
do of do do by McLean Stewart	114,324	83			
			174,825	58	
do of Ontario do by Joseph F. Way	12,974	94			
do of do do by McLean Stewart	7,402	18			
			20,377	12	
do of Lower Ottawa do by Chas. E. Belle	7,668	35			
do of do do by McLean Stewart	2,834	16			
			10,502	51	
do of St. Maurice, do by A. Dubord	10,358	47			
do of do do by McLean Stewart	2,937	05			
			13,295	52	
do of united Territories of Huron and Superior, and Peninsula of C. W., collections by A. W. Powell ..	5,732	00			
do of do do by McLean Stewart	4,132	68			
			9,864	68	
do of St. Francis Territory, by G. J. Nagle	6,920	65			
do of do do by McLean Stewart	452	75			
			7,373	40	
do of Saguenay, do by George Duberger			4,008	16	
do of Chaudiere and Madawaska, by C. Dawson ..			12,337	08	
			252,584	05	
Carried forward				379,014	52

No. 8.—(Continued.)

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Amount		Total Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	252,584	05	379,014	52
<i>Woods and Forests.—(Continued.)</i>				
Amount of Lower St. Lawrence Territory, collections by Geo. T. Dubé.....	1,695	91		
do of Baie des Chaleurs Territry, do by Jos. N. Vergé.....	1,532	03		
Less Amount of Indian Timber dues and Ground Rent refunded.....	255,811	99		
	798	00	255,013	99
<i>Crown Domain.</i>				
Amount of Mr. Laurin's Collections	3,947	86		
do of Mr. Fortier's do	3,932	06		
do of Fee from H. Sharples on Patent for deep Water Lot.....	100	00		
do of Patent Fees from Ls. Poiré.....	100	00		
do of Commission on amount erroneously received by Mr. Laurin, refunded	38	05		
			8,117	97
<i>Seigniori of Lauzon.</i>				
For amount of Mr. Fortier's Collections.....			12,569	97
<i>Ordnance Lands.</i>				
For amount received from Mr. W. Coffin, as Agent.....			24,080	97
<i>Rent of Ferries.</i>				
For amount received from Mrs. E. Campbell, for Rent of Oliver's Ferry, to 21st March, 1861.....	30	00		
For amount from W. T. Lake, for Rent in full, to 1st October, 1858, of Ferry from Dorland's Point to Williamsburgh.....	95	40		
			125	40
Gross Revenue.....			678,922	82
Expenses of Collections—Vide Statement No. 12.....			277,503	93
Net Revenue.....			401,418	89

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 8½.

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1861, consisting of Fees on Land Patents, and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, and other incidental Receipts.

R E C E I P T S .		Amount.	Total Amount.
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.— Western Section.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fees on 2 Commissions under Great Seal, at \$13.....		26 00	
do 10 do do Privy Seal, at \$5.....		50 00	
do 48 do do Notary Public, at \$8.....		384 00	
do 27 do do Coroner's, at \$8.....		216 00	
do 55 Licenses to Medical Practitioners, at \$4.....		220 00	
do 61 Notarial Certificates, at 50 cts., each.....		30 50	
			926 50
<i>Eastern Section.</i>			
Fees on 10 Commissions under the Great Seal, at \$13.....		130 00	
do 6 do do Privy Seal, at \$5.....		30 00	
do 3 Licenses to Branch Pilots, at \$3.....		9 00	
do 62 Notarial Certificates, at 50 cts., each.....		31 00	
			200 00
<i>Provincial Registrar's Office..</i>			
Fees on 26 Exemplifications, at \$8 50 cts.....		214 50	
do 21 Copyrights, at \$1.....		21 00	
do 11 Certificates of do at \$1.....		11 00	
do 33 do do Patents, at 50 cts.....		16 50	
do 1 Certified Extract, at 50 cts.....		00 50	
do 2 do do \$1.....		2 00	
do 8 Certified Copies of French Concessions, at \$2.....		16 00	
do 31 do do \$2 50 cts.....		77 50	
do 1 Certified Copy, (Special), at \$3.....		3 00	
do 1 do do \$5.....		5 00	
do 1 do do \$5 50 cts.....		5 50	
do 1 do do \$6.....		6 00	
do 1 do do \$8.....		8 00	
do 1 do do \$8 50 cts.....		8 50	
do 5 Searches, at 25 cts. each.....		1 25	
			396 25
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			1,522 75

No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.

		Total Amount.
		\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,522 73
Amount of Patent Fees received by the Minister of Agriculture, during the year 1861.....		3,737 58
do received from Marriage Licenses, sold during the year 1861, in Lower Canada.....		2,737 00
do do Revd. J. B. Z. Bolduc, conscience money.....		160 00
do do John Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts, being sums collected from various Banks, for signing and enregistering Bank Notes, under the Act.....		245 16
do do R. A. Harrison, Barrister, Toronto, in the case of the Queen vs. Hiram Smith.....		700 00
do do W. F. Gardner—Balance unexpended on account of Investigation into Beauharnois Canal claims in 1860.....		25 57
do do J. M. Savage, Registrar, from the District of Algoma.....		13 00
do do for freight, &c., on box of bronze coin, purchased by the Government of New Brunswick.....		171 78
do from Glyn, Mills & Co., for final dividend of 7d. in the £ on £90,234 1s. 4d., from the Estate of Thos. Wilson & Co.....		12,308 20
Difference in conversion of sterling amounts to dollars and cents.....		3 35
Total.....		22,124 39

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

STATEMENT of Receipts, for Interest on Investments, Public Deposits, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1861,

	Amount.	Total Amount.
Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring Bros. & Co.	cts. \$	cts.
For Interest on Investments. Ex-Consolidated Canadian Loan to 31st December, 1861, £3,285 17 2 Sterling	15,991 16	
For 1 year's interest to 16th August 1861, on £174,500 Sterling East India Bonds, at 4 per cent per annum, £6,980 Sterling	33,989 33	
For do to 11th January, 1862, on £1,326,000 Sterling, East India Stock at 5 per cent per annum, £66,300 Sterling	322,660 00	372,620 49
Glyn, Mills & Co.	2,333 32	
do	31,570 93	33,904 25
Baring Bros. & Co.		16 45
Bursar of University		5 15
Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company		14,600 00
Montreal Harbour Commissioners	4,733 34	
do	4,860 67	
do	830 00	
Bank of Upper Canada	21,343 97	10,430 01
Molson's Bank	1,897 39	
Commercial Bank	14,815 73	
Eastern Townships Bank	782 68	
Ontario Bank	1,632 88	

Quebec Bank	907 98	
Bank of Montreal	399 04	41,879 67
Bank of Upper Canada	1,272 59	
do	1,179 33	
do	1,780 97	
do	168 00	4,400 89
A. P. Farrell, Treasurer		120 00
John Penner, Secretary	5,712 00	
do	5,616 00	11,328 00
Total		489,304 91

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 9½.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Premiums and Discounts, during the year ended 31st December 1861.

	Sterling.			Total Amount.
	£	s.	d.	
Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring, Brothers & Co	270	0	0	16,068 40
For 2 per cent Premium on £13,500 sterling, 5 per cent Debentures, sold by them	309	7	0	
do on £16,500	350	0	0	
do do do	75	0	0	
do on £5,000	577	10	0	
do do do	225	0	0	
do on £18,000	225	0	0	
do on £20,000	678	0	0	
do on £67,300	7	10	0	
do on £1,000	47	10	0	
do on £7,600	212	0	0	
do on £42,400	324	17	0	
For 10 per cent disc. on £3,248 10s. 0d. sig., 5 p. c. inscribed Stock, purchased for Sinking Fund.	3,301	14	6	
Banque du Peuple	100	0	0		486 67
do on £20,000 stg., 5 per cent Debentures, purchased by that Institution	94	0	0	
Macdougall & Davidson	75	0	0	822 47
do on £9,400	169	0	0	
do on £10,000				1,555 13
do do do				
Crown Lands Department				\$18,932 67
For amount of disc. on £13,996 4s. 6d. sterling — Bill of Exchange on Canadian Land and Emigration Company, London — purchased by that Department				
Total				

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1860.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Canadian Loan Sinking Fund of the Province of Canada, shewing the amount invested up to the 31st December, 1861.

	Sterling.		Amount.
	£	s. d.	
1860.....	2,000	0 0	\$
do.....	5,000	0 0		cts.
1861.....	9,080	0 0	
To amount of 5 per cent. Consolidated Canadian Loan Debentures, purchased at 100½ per cent.....	5,023	2 6	
To do do do at 100½ do	6,700	0 0	
To do do do at 100½ do	560	18 3	
To do do do at 90 do	3,248	10 0	
To £4,500 Sterling, 6 per cent. Debentures, purchased for this Fund.....			
To do do do Consolidated Canadian Loan Inscribed Stock, being the equivalent at 111½ per cent. of			
To do do do Consolidated Canadian Loan Inscribed Stock, purchased at 100½ per cent.....			
To do do do at 100½ do			
To do do do at 90 do			
Total.....	31,532	11 3	153,468 40

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Fees received from the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; also, from the Master and Registrar of the Court of Chancery and the Clerk of Process, between 1st January and 31st December, 1861, in virtue of the undermentioned Acts, and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

<i>Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, 12 Vic., cap. 63.</i>				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount received from the Clerk of the Crown, Court of Queen's Bench, County of York.....				3,462	22		
do do Court of Common Pleas for do				3,118	19		
do do from the Deputy Clerk of the Crown of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, for the County of Brant.....				364	86		
do do do do Carleton.....				867	31		
do do do do Essex.....				20	00		
do do do do Elgin.....							
do do do do Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.....				874	83		
do do do do Grey.....				77	42		
do do do do Hastings.....				1,033	04		
do do do do Huron & Bruce.....				408	57		
do do do do Haldimand.....				111	48		
do do do do Halton.....				86	41		
do do do do Kent.....				466	76		
do do do do Lambton.....				193	38		
do do do do Leeds & Grenville.....				1,106	32		
do do do do Lanark & Renfrew.....				77	39		
do do do do Lincoln.....				607	27		
do do do do Middlesex.....				1,446	90		
do do do do Northumberland & Durham.....				1,753	67		
do do do do Norfolk.....				257	99		
do do do do Ontario.....				342	15		
do do do do Oxford.....				316	01		
do do do do Prince Edward.....				231	45		
do do do do Peterboro' & Victoria.....				372	06		
do do do do Prescott & Russell.....				92	49		
do do do do Perth.....				309	41		
do do do do Stormont, Dundas & Glengary.....				729	14		
do do do do Simcoe.....				268	00		
do do do do Welland.....				144	17		
do do do do Wentworth.....				405	14		
do do do do Wellington.....				231	19		
do do do do Waterloo.....				267	60		
						20,042	82
<i>Court of Chancery, 12 Vic., cap. 64.</i>							
Amount received from the Master, for the County of York.....				3,624	71		
do do Registrar, do				8,097	44		
						11,722	15
<i>Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 43.</i>							
Amount received from the Clerk of the Process, County of York.....						749	87
Total.....						32,514	84

WILLIAM DICKINSON,

Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 12.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Receiver General, on account of the Province of Canada, between 1st January and 31st December, 1861. Also the Deductions made from the Revenue for Expense of Management, Collections, &c., &c.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Sterling.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 14.	Bank of England.....	INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT. <i>Funded.</i>	£ s. d.	202,000 00		
		For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £1,000,000 Sterling Debentures, at 4 per cent.....	40,000 0 0			
		For 1 year's do, to 30th September, 1861, on £600,000 Sterling Debentures, at 4 per cent.....	20,000 0 0			
	Glyn, Mills & Co.....	For 1 year's Interest to 1st Aug., 1861, on £167,000 0 0 Sterling Debentures, at 6 per cent. Less—Converted into 5 per cent Deb. £3,200 0 0	60,000 0 0			
		At 6 per cent per annum on.....£163,800 0 0 Sig.	9,828 0 0			
		For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £920,850 Sterling Debentures, at 6 per cent.....	55,251 0 0			
		For 3 year's do, to 30th Jano, 1861, on £121,880 10 0 Sterling Debentures, at 5 per cent.....	3,047 0 3			
		For do do to 31st December, 1861, on £121,880 10 0 Sterling, old 5 per cent. Debentures. Less—Conv. into new 5 per cent. Deb. 16,600 0 0	2,632 0 3			
		At 5 per cent. per annum on..... £105,280 10 0 Sig.	70,758 0 6	292,000 00		
		<i>Carried forward</i>				

Interest on Public Debt.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 14.	Receiver General.....	<i>Funded—(Continued.)</i> Amount unpaid on 31st December, 1861.....	43 20	140,527 68	25 20	2,455,747 37			
		Amount paid during the year.....		18 00		140,545 63			2,596,293 00
	Glyn, Mills & Co.....	Amount of Interest on Funded Debt.....	£ s. d.						
	Baring, Bros. & Co.....	INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT. <i>Unfunded.</i> For Balance of Interest in their favor, per accounts current for year ended 31st December, 1861.....	1,154 17 10	5,620 47					
	Receiver General.....	For Balance of Interest in their favor per accounts current for year ended 31st December, 1861.....	1,283 12 7	6,149 65					
		For Quarter's Interest to 31st December, 1860, on Indian Investments assumed by Government.....		16,560 11					
		For ½ year's interest to 30th June, 1861, on cash balances at credit of Indian Fund.....		38,238 07					
		For do to 31st December, 1861, do do.....		38,411 82					
		For Amount of Interest paid on Lake St. Peter Debentures.....						93,208 00	
		Amount of Interest on Unfunded Debt.....						50,431 79	
		Amount of Interest chargeable against Consolidated Fund.....							155,469 91
Con. Stat. Cap. 14.	Glyn, Mills & Co.....	INTEREST ON SPECIAL FUNDS. For 1 year's Interest due 1st Sept., 1861, on £130,200 0 0 5½g. account of St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad Company. Less—Converted into 5 per cent. Debentures..... £1,000 0 0 At 6 per cent. per annum..... £137,300 0 0 5½g.	8,288 0 0						2,751,762 91

		For ½ year's do due 30th June, 1861, on £780,000 Sterling Debentures issued on account of Grand Trunk Railroad Company, at 6 per cent. per annum.....	23,670 0 0						
		For ½ year's do due 31st December, 1861, on £780,000 0 0 5½g. Less—Converted into 5 per cent. Debentures..... 500 0 0 At 6 per cent. per annum..... £788,500 0 0 5½g.	23,655 0 0						
		For 1 do do due 31st December, 1861, on £237,500 5½g. Debentures issued on account of Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, at 6 per cent.....	14,250 0 0						
		For 1 do do do on £289,250 Sterling Debentures issued on account of Great Western Railroad Company, at 6 per cent.....	17,355 0 0						
			87,168 0 0	424,217 60					
		For 1 year's Interest due 1st September, 1861, on £146,300 0 0 5½g. 6 per cent. Debentures, issued on account of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company. Less—Converted into 5 per cent. Debentures..... 6,600 0 0 At 6 per cent. per annum..... £139,700 0 0 5½g.	8,382 0 0						
		For ½ do do to 30th June, 1861, on £827,000 Sterling Debentures issued on account of Grand Trunk Railroad Company, at 6 per cent. per annum.....	24,310 0 0						
		For ½ do do to 31st December, 1861, on £827,000 0 0 5½g. do Less—Converted into 5 per cent. Debentures..... 4,000 0 0 At 6 per cent. per annum..... £823,000 0 0 5½g.	24,080 0 0						
		For 1 do do to 31st December, 1861, on £237,500 Sterling Debentures issued on account of Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, at 6 per cent per annum.....	14,250 0 0						
		<i>Carried forward</i>	72,132 0 0	424,217 60					2,751,762 91

Debentures Redeemed—Premium and Discount—Civil Government.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Sterling.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Con. Stat. & Cap. 14.	Glyn, Mills & Co. and Baring Bros. & Co. Receiver General.	<i>Debentures Redeemed.—(Continued.)</i>					3,949,146 45
		<i>Amount brought forward</i>					
		For this amount of 6 per cent. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Upper Canada Currency Debentures, redeemed by them.....					
		do do Lower Canada do.....					
		For this amount of 6 per cent. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Upper Canada Sterling Debentures, redeemed.....					
		do do Currency do.....					
		do do Lower Canada Currency do do.....					
		do do 6 per cent. Debentures, issued under act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2, redeemed.....					
		For this amount of 6 per cent. Debentures issued under Act Upper Canada consecutive numbers redeemed.....					
		do do 7 Vic., cap. 34 do.....					
		do do 9 & 10 Vic., cap. 92 & 35 do.....					
		do do 9 Vic., cap. 65 do.....					
		do do 22 Vic., cap. 31 do.....					
		do do 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 2 & 68 do.....					
		do do 18 Vic., cap. 104 do.....					
Total Debentures Redeemed.....							
PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.							
For 1½ per cent. Discount on £39,500 Sterling, amount of 5 per cent. Consolidated Canadian Loan Debentures sold by them.....							
For 1 do do on £50,000 do do.....							
For 1½ do do on £500 do do.....							
Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring Bros. & Co.....							
				Sterling.			
				£ s. d.			
				502 10 0			
				300 0 0			
				6 5 0			
				2,430,145 54			
				.....		2,738,872 21

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Sterling.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Con. Stat. Cap 10 & 11, and Estimates, 1861.	Receiver General. His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart, K. C. B. His Excellency Lieut. General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart, K. C. B. His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stirling Viscount Monck.	<i>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</i>				
		For 1½ do do on £5,841 0 0 Sterling, amount of 5 per cent Consolidated Canadian Loan Inscribed Stock do.....				
		For 1½ do do Premium on £4,500 Sterling 6 per cent. Debentures purchased by them for Sinking Fund.....				
		For 9 do do on £4,500 Sterling do do.....				
		For 1½ do do on £9,000 Sterling, 5 per cent. Debentures do do.....				
		For 1½ do do on £6,700 Sterling, 5 per cent. Consolidated Canadian Loan Inscribed Stock purchased for do.....				
		For 1½ do do on £500 18s. 9d.....				
		For 6½ per cent. Premium on £500 Currency, Provincial Debentures purchased.....				
		For 5½ per cent. do on £3,100 Currency do do.....				
		For 4 per cent. discount on £51,300 Sterling, 5 per cent. Consolidated Canadian Loan Debentures, given in exchange for Municipal Loan Fund Debentures to different Banks.....				
		Less—Amount not claimed.....				
		For 1 per cent do on £30,000 Sterling do.....				
		Total chargeable against Consolidated Fund.....				
		Salary as Governor General, from 1st January to 22nd February, 1861, at \$15,555 55 per annum.....				
		Salary do do from 23rd February to 24th October, 1861, at \$31,111 07 per annum.....				
Salary as Administrator of the Government, from the 1st January to 23rd February, 1861, at \$15,555 55 per annum.....						
Being his Salary as Governor General, from 25th October to 31st December, 1861, at \$31,111 07 per annum.....						
Carried forward.....						
				Sterling.		
				\$ cts.		
				87 12 8		
				523 2 0		
				399 0 0		
				135 0 0		
				33 10 0		
				1 8 0		
				2,075 7 0		
				185 00		
				1,020 00		
				1,221 13		
				305 00		
				3,341 13		
				.....	13,441 35
				31,111 00	6,701,400 01	
				31,111 00		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 10 & 11, and Estimates 1861.		<i>Brought forward</i>		31,111 06	6,701,400 01
		<i>Governor General's Secretary's Office.</i>			
	R. T. Pennacather.....	Three months' salary as Secretary, to 31st March, 1861, at \$3,000 per annum.....	750 00		
	Capt. F. Retallack.....	Salary as Acting Secretary, from 21st March to 24th October, 1861, at \$3,000 per annum.....	1,784 00		
	Dennis Godley.....	Salary as Secretary, from 25th October to 31st December, 1861, at \$3,000 per annum.....	557 06		
	H. Cotton.....	Twelve months' salary as 1st Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.....	1,610 00		
	J. Kidd.....	2nd do do.....	1,314 00		
	F. St. Hill.....	Office Keeper, do.....	500 00		
	Geo. Boxall.....	Messenger, do.....	500 00		
	G. Smith.....	do from 1st November to do., at \$450 per annum.....	75 00	7,120 66	
		<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>			
	Hon. C. Allyn.....	Twelve months' Salary as Provincial Secretary, to 31st December, 1861.....	5,000 00		
	E. Parson.....	Do Assistant Secretary East, do including a gratuity of \$500 for increased duties of his Office during last summer.....	3,340 00		
	E. A. Meredith.....	Do Assistant Secretary West, to 31st December, 1861.....	2,600 00		
	Thos. Ross.....	Do Accountant, do.....	2,000 00		
		<i>Clerks—Eastern Branch.</i>			
	Sabin Tetu.....	Twelve months' salary as 1st Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.....	1,400 00		
	W. H. Jones.....	do do do.....	1,200 00		
	J. S. Bertrand.....	do do do.....	1,200 00		
	H. Glukmeyer.....	do do do.....	900 00		
		<i>Clerks—Western Branch.</i>			
	Grant Powell.....	Twelve months' salary as 1st Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861, including a gratuity of \$200 for increased duties of his office, during last summer.....	1,810 00		
	Henry E. Steele.....	Do do do.....	1,400 00		
	Chas. J. Birch.....	Do do do.....	1,200 00		

	Monk, Coffin & Papineau.....	of a Clerk, arranging Public Archives, do.....	730 00		
	John Gow.....	Office Keeper, do.....	416 76		
	J. Dorr.....	do do do.....	495 00		
	J. N. Fradet.....	do do do.....	495 00		
		<i>Board of Examiners, Civil Service.</i>			
	W. H. Lee and others, Chairmen.....	To enable them to pay the yearly salary of a Clerk to the Board of Examiners for 1861.....	200 00	24,386 76	
		<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>			
	William Kent.....	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Provincial Registrar, to 31st December, 1861.....	1,810 00		
	G. H. Lane.....	Do Chief Clerk, do.....	1,610 00		
	Annabie Bélanger.....	Do 2nd Class Clerk, do.....	1,000 00		
	John A. Bélanger.....	Do 3rd do do.....	800 00		
	William G. Goodvoe.....	Do Extra Clerk, do at \$2 50 per diem.....	912 50		
	Louis R. Fortier.....	Salary as Extra Clerk from 6th March, to annum.....	523 75		
	M. Valiquette.....	Twelve months' salary as Messenger, to do.....	495 00	7,151 25	
		<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>			
	Hon. Geo. Sherwood.....	Twelve months' salary as Receiver General, to 31st December, 1861.....	5,000 00		
	T. D. Harrington.....	Do Deputy do do.....	2,600 00		
	G. C. Reiffenstein.....	Do Chief Clerk, do.....	1,600 00		
	T. Dufort.....	Do Book-keeper, do.....	1,610 00		
	T. G. Bramley.....	Do do do.....	1,600 00		
	J. B. Stanton.....	Do 1st Class Clerk, do.....	1,000 00		
	Wm. Hedge.....	do do do.....	1,400 00		
	J. F. Pellant.....	Do do do.....	1,200 00		
	C. W. Shay.....	Do 2nd Class Clerk, do.....	1,200 00		
	F. Lewis.....	do do do at \$2 50 per diem.....	1,100 00		
	F. Hunter.....	Do do do.....	912 50		
	F. S. Casault.....	Do Office Keeper, do.....	912 50		
	N. Casault.....	Do Messenger, do.....	500 00		
		<i>Finance Department.</i>			
	Hon. A. T. Galt.....	Twelve months' salary as Minister of Finance, to 31st Dec., 1861.....	5,000 00		
	Joseph Cary.....	Do Deputy Inspector General, do.....	2,900 67		
	W. Dickinson.....	Do Acting do do.....	2,600 00		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	10,506 67	90,104 73	6,701,460 01

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Com. Stat. Cap. 10 & 11, and Estimates 1861.					6,701,460 01
	David A. Ross.....	<i>Finance Department.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought forward</i>	10,506 67	90,104 73	
	Mrs. C. Ross Norris Godard.....	Salary as Chief Clerk, from 1st January to 31st July, 1861, at \$1,840 per annum Being a gratuity equivalent to two months' salary of her late husband. Salary as Book-keeper, from 1st January to 19th July, 1861, at \$1,610 per annum, and as Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper, from 20th July to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,800 per annum.....	1,073 33 306 06		
	John Drysdale.....	Twelve months' salary as Book-keeper, to 31st December, 1861.....	1,686 82		
	Arnold, Cary.....	Salary as 1st Class Clerk, from 1st January to 19th July, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum, and as Book-keeper, from 20th July to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,600 per annum.....	1,600 00		
	F. G. Scott.....	Twelve months' salary as 1st Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.....	1,350 80		
	J. R. Nash.....	do do do	1,200 00		
	C. J. Anderson.....	Salary as 2nd Class Clerk, from 1st January to 19th July, 1861, at \$840 per annum, and as 1st Class Clerk, from 20th July to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum.....	1,200 00		
	R. W. Baxter.....	Salary as do do do and from 20th July to 31st December, 1861.....	1,002 50		
	G. S. Jay.....	Twelve months' salary as 2nd Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.....	911 73		
	R. H. Mackay.....	do do do do	840 00		
	P. C. Ryan.....	do do do do	840 00		
	C. Perry.....	do do do do	300 00		
	Louis Prevost.....	1st November to do \$450 per annum	83 34		
	D. Ryan.....	Fire Loan Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.....	1,000 00		
	P. Penler.....	Office Keeper, do	500 00		
		Messenger, do	450 00		
		<i>Customs Branch.</i>			
	R. S. M. Donohetto.....	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner of Customs, to 31st December, 1861	2,000 00		
	T. Worthington.....	do do do	2,000 00		
	T. P. Roberts.....	1st Class Clerk, do	1,600 00		
	J. W. Peachy.....	do do do	1,200 00		
	J. E. Andy.....	do do do	1,200 00		
	H. H. Duffill.....	do do do	1,200 00		
	L. O'Brien.....	do do do	1,200 00		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
					6,701,460 01
	P. Sheppard.....	2nd do do	1,000 00		
	G. A. Maillie.....	do do do	900 00		
	H. C. Hay.....	do do do	800 00		
	W. Hall.....	do do do	500 00		
	J. Walls.....	do do do	450 00		
		<i>Audit Branch.</i>			
	J. Langton.....	Twelve months' salary as Auditor of Public Accounts, to 31st December, 1861	2,600 00		
	Thos. Cruse.....	do do do	1,600 00		
	T. D. Fime.....	Assistant do do	1,200 00		
	C. Cambie.....	do do do	1,200 00		
	C. Greene.....	1st Class Clerk, do	1,200 00		
	J. Patterson.....	do do do	1,000 00		
	E. C. Barber.....	do do do	1,000 00		
	E. Sixsmith.....	do do do	1,000 00		
		Salary as Messenger, from 1st January to 31st July, 1861, at \$160 per annum, and from 1st August to 31st December, 1861, at \$240 per annum.....	193 33		
		<i>Executive Council Office.</i>			
	Hon. J. Ross.....	Twelve months' salary as President of the Executive Council, to 31st December, 1861	5,000 00		
	W. H. Ice.....	do do do	2,000 00		
	W. A. Himsworth.....	do do do	2,000 00		
	Moore A. Higgins.....	Clerk of do do	1,800 00		
		Confidential Clerk, do do	1,400 00		
	F. Vallend.....	1st Class Clerk, do and including \$200 arrears of salary from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.....	1,400 00		
	O. Cunn.....	do do do	1,100 00		
	T. Barr.....	do do do	1,100 00		
	E. H. Himsworth.....	do do do	800 00		
	M. Naughton.....	do do do	495 00		
	J. Ryan.....	Doorkeeper, do do	495 00		
	C. Baker.....	do do do	450 00		
	H. J. Morgan.....	do do do	300 00		
	W. E. Morgan.....	do do do	144 00		
		<i>Department of Public Works.</i>			
	Hon. John Ross.....	Salary as Commissioner, from 1st January to 12th June, 1861, at \$5,000 per annum	2,262 74		
	Hon. Joseph Cauchon.....	do do do from 13th June to 31st December, 1861, at \$5,000 per annum.....	2,747 26		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	6,000 00	158,643 91	6,701,460 01
				49,455 18	

Civil Government.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 10 & 11, Estimates, 1861.					
	S. Koefler	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Commissioner, to 31st December, 1861, (\$2,000 of Mr. Koefler's salary is charged to Railway Inspection.)	2,000 00		
	H. H. Killaly	do as Superintendent Engineer, to 31st December, 1861, (\$1,000 of Mr. Killaly's salary is charged to Railway Inspection.)	3,240 00	158,648 91	6,701,460 01
	J. Page	do as Chief Engineer, to 31st December, 1861	2,400 00		
	F. P. Rabidge	do Assistant do	2,400 00		
	T. Trudeau	do Secretary, do	1,010 00		
	J. Baine	do Book-keeper, do	1,580 00		
	J. W. Harper	do Paymaster, do	1,400 00		
	F. Braun	do 1st Class Clerk, do	900 00		
	F. E. N. Bonneville	do 2nd do	900 00		
	H. Jackson	do do	1,314 00		
	P. Hannel	do Assistant Book-keeper, do at \$3 00 per diem	1,095 00		
	Chas. McCarthy	do Draughtsman, do at \$3 per diem	912 50		
	John Le B. Ross	do do do at \$2 50 per diem	1,063 75		
	H. A. Fessault	do Extra Clerk, do do at \$2 00 per diem	730 00		
	John R. Arnoldi	do do do do at \$2 00 per diem	730 00		
	T. G. Realy	do do do do at \$1 00	365 00		
	J. Walsh	do do do do			
	S. Ferland	Salary as Private Secretary, from 27th June to 31st December, 1861, at \$700 per annum	358 23		
	P. Owens	Twelve months' salary as Chief Messenger, do	500 00		
	M. Walsh	do do do from 1st May to do at \$1 per diem	450 00		
	J. Deslauriers	do do do from 27th June to do at \$450 per annum	245 00		
	H. Potvin	do do do			
	T. A. Regly	Being the balance of his salary as late Secretary, to 31st December, 1861.	236 41	33,409 89	
		<i>Bureau of Agriculture.</i>	1,890 00		
	W. Hutton	Seven months' salary as Secretary, to 31st July, 1861, at \$2,440 per annum.	1,423 33		
	Mrs. Frances Hutton	Being a gratuity equivalent to two months' salary of her late husband.	406 06		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	E. Campbell	Salary as Book-keeper, from 1st January to 15th November, 1861, at \$1,010 per annum, and for the month of December, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum.	1,508 75		
	N. F. Laurent	Twelve months' salary as 1st Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.	1,440 00		
	A. J. Cambie	do 2nd do do	900 00		
	J. Walsh	do 3rd do do	500 00		
	D. McLeod	do 4th do do	400 00		
	M. Fiset	do House-keeper, do	500 00		
	J. Johnston	do Messenger, do	450 00		
	P. Duane	do do from 1st June to do at \$150 per annum	262 50	8,091 24	
		<i>Postmaster General's Department.</i>			
	Hon. Sidney Smith	Twelve months' salary as Postmaster General, to 31st December, 1861.	5,000 00		
	W. H. Griffin	do Deputy do do	2,600 00		
	P. Lescaut	do Superintendent-Money Order Branch do	2,200 00		
	H. A. Wicksteed	do Accountant, do	2,000 00		
	E. F. King	do Secretary, to 31st January, 1861, at \$1,800 per annum	150 00		
	W. White	Salary as 1st Class Clerk, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$1,280 per annum, and as Secretary, from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,800 per annum	1,756 67		
	John Ashworth	Twelve months' salary as Cashier, to 31st December, 1860	1,600 00		
	R. M. Julyan	do do do do	1,280 00		
	E. C. Hayden	do do do do	1,280 00		
	J. T. McCaugh	do do do do	1,280 00		
	R. Oliver	do do do do	1,280 00		
	D. Iawson	do do do do	1,280 00		
	H. S. Wetherley	do do do do	1,200 00		
	W. G. Sheppard	do do do to 31st January, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum.	100 00		
	P. Holt	Salary as 2nd Class Clerk, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum, and as 1st Class Clerk, from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum	1,183 33		
	J. C. Stewart	do do from 1st January to 31st July, 1861, at \$900 per annum, and as 1st Class Clerk, from 1st August to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum	1,025 00		
	J. Audette	Twelve months' salary as 2nd Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.	900 00		
	C. R. Muckenzie	do do do do	885 00		
	John Brophy	Salary as 3rd Class Clerk, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$720 per annum, and as 2nd Class Clerk, from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$900 per annum	741 00	200,145 04	
	G. J. Mason	do 3rd do from 1st January to 18th November, 1861, at \$720 per annum, and as 2nd Class Clerk, from 19th November to 31st December, 1861, at \$900 per annum	28,641 00		6,701,460 01
		<i>Carried forward</i>			

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	cts.
Con. Stat. Caps. 10 & 11, and Estimates, 1861.		<i>Brought forward</i>	36,945	00	260,110	59	6,701,400 01
	T. Hammond	Twelve months Salary as 1st Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861.	1,200	00			
	F. A. Hall	do do do	1,200	00			
	J. V. Gale	do do do	1,200	00			
	V. E. Tessier	2nd Class Clerk, do do do	1,080	00			
	T. Cherrier	do do do	1,080	00			
	A. Kirkwood	do do do	1,050	00			
	L. A. Robitaille	do do do	1,050	00			
	D. A. Grant	do do do	1,050	00			
	G. B. Cowper	do do do	900	00			
	W. F. Whiteher	do do do	900	00			
	A. J. Taylor	do do do	900	00			
	F. D. Dugal	do do do	900	00			
	F. Chrso	do do do	900	00			
	J. J. Prudergust	do do do	900	00			
	De Veil Fisher	do do do	164	79			
	L. R. Fortier	Salary as 2nd Class Clerk, from 1st January to 6th March, 1861, at \$900 per annum					
	Jerome Alley	do do do at \$500 per annum					
		do do do at \$500 per annum, and as 2nd Class Clerk, from 7th March to 31st December, 1861, at \$900 per annum	828	18			
	E. E. Tache	do 2nd do from 3rd April to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum	743	38			
	John Innes	Twelve months' salary as 3rd Class Clerk, to 31st December, 1861	600	00			
	T. H. Derhishire	do 4th do	500	00			
	L. R. M. Fortier	Salary as 4th Class Clerk, from 13th March to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum	501	02			
	D. G. B. Ross	do do from 14th April to do at \$500 per annum	365	26			
	H. B. Dufort	do do from 7th June to do at \$500 per annum	282	97			
	L. D. Lemoine	Twelve months' salary as Extra Clerk, to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 50 per diem	912	50			

	T. Morkill	Twelve months' salary as Extra Clerk, to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 50 per diem	912	50			
	D. C. Makedie	do do do at \$2 50 per diem	912	50			
	F. Norton	Ten do do do at \$2 50 per diem	702	50			
	G. Lindsay	Twelve do do do at \$2 50 per diem	912	50			
	H. F. Hayward	Seven do do do at \$2 50 per diem	535	00			
	Louis Berthelot	Salary as Extra Clerk, from 25th September to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 50 per diem	245	00			
	J. M. Grant	Twelve months' salary as Extra Clerk, to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 per diem	730	00			
	J. Nickerson	do do do to 31st August, 1861, at \$2 per diem	730	00			
	G. Vanfolson	Eight do do as Extra Clerk, to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 50 per diem and four months' salary as Extra Clerk, to 20th December, 1861, at \$2 per diem	791	00			
	E. Cayley	Salary from 1st January as Extra Clerk, to 31st January, 1861, at \$2 per diem	708	00			
	C. Vankoughnet	One months' salary as Extra Clerk, to 31st January, 1861, at \$2 per diem	62	00			
	A. Russel	Salary from 31st October as do to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 per diem	124	00			
	W. F. Buchannan	Salary from 18th November do to 30th November, 1861, at \$2 per diem	28	00			
	A. J. Scott	Salary from 24th November do to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 per diem	138	00			
	W. E. Collins	Twelve months' salary as do do do 1861, at \$1 50 per diem	547	50			
	T. Willan	Salary from 24th April as do do do to 14th May, 1861, at \$1 37 per diem	27	40			
	J. Bradshew	Twelve months' salary as Office Keeper, to 31st December, 1861	500	00			
	P. Potvin	do do do do do do	450	00			
	P. Cahill	do do do do do do	450	00			
	G. Fisher	do do do do do do	416	00			
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>Governor General's Secretary's Office.</i>					
	George Smith	Allowance as Orderly Sergeant to His Excellency the Governor General, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861					42 51
	P. Jaubkin & J. Winfield	do do as Orderly Sergeants, from 1st April to 31st December, 1861					271 80
	G. D. Verin	Salary as Extra Clerk in Montreal					30 90
		<i>Carried over</i>					344 40
					67,205	00	6,701,400 01

Civil Government.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat., Cap. 10, and Estimates 1861.	George Smith.....	<i>Governor General's Secretary's Office.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over.....</i>	344 40	327,315 59	.....	6,701,460 01
	do do.....	For services as Extra Messenger, from 1st April to 31st October, 1861, at \$1 p r diem.....	251 00			
	Lieut. Col. Irvine.....	do do.....	142 00			
	R. T. Pannefather.....	His Excellency the Administrator.....	218 00			
	P. St. Hill.....	do travelling expenses to 31st March, 1861.....	137 00			
	R. Hartley.....	do one year's allowance as keeper of the Old St. George's Hotel do sawing and splitting wood, lighting fires, &c.....	62 40			
	Sundry persons.....	do subscription to and advertising in various newspapers.....	345 00			
	P. St. Hill.....	do disbursements for the office during the year 1861.....	942 66			
	Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do telegraphs during the year.....	531 73			
	E. Kouselle.....	do carpenter work.....	33 97			
	Queen's Printer.....	do stationery, printing, &c.....	1,361 16			
	N. Samuels.....	do steel pens.....	86 50			
	George Mayes.....	do engraving—done.....	87 00			
	W. A. Leggo.....	do do.....	97 50			
	John McTinnis.....	do maps.....	24 00			
	P. Sinclair.....	do books.....	13 80			
	Middleton & Dawson.....	do do.....	41 00			
	J. J. Rokston.....	do do.....	40 00			
	G. H. Cherrier.....	do a Quebec directory.....	3 00			
	A. Wallace.....	do plans of Quebec.....	6 00			
	P. W. Hartigan.....	do painting done.....	42 00			
	T. O'Donohue.....	do clocks.....	48 00			
	Rev. W. Anderson.....	do a certificate of death of Mr. Wyss.....	4 50			
	Joseph Agnew.....	do professional services.....	4 60			
	W. Kingsmill.....	do do.....	5 00			
	John Henry.....	do do.....	9 35			
	Sidney Smith.....	do postages during the year 1861.....	510 88		5,726 81	
	E. Foley.....	<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i> For Services as Extra Clerk.....	287 50			

G. S. Bertrand.....	do For extra writing.....	30 00				
Charles Alley.....	do do.....	35 00				
Joseph Wilson.....	do do.....	102 50				
H. K. Gluckmeyer.....	do do.....	4 00				
J. B. Parkin.....	do do.....	214 00				
Thos. Burn.....	do do.....	11 60				
C. J. Birch.....	do do.....	24 80				
G. Soymour.....	do do.....	50 00				
A. Deinger.....	do do.....	58 00				
R. Chalmers.....	do do.....	35 00				
J. A. Walsh.....	do do at \$2 50 per diem.....	70 00				
George Futyoye.....	do compiling Returns.....	500 00				
H. K. Gluckmeyer.....	do travelling expenses.....	30 00				
Thos. Ross.....	do do.....	60 00				
S. Téu.....	do do.....	30 00				
James Dorr.....	do do.....	90 00				
B. Grenier.....	do sawing and splitting wood, from 1st January to 31st December, 1861, at \$1 per diem.....	365 00				
J. Gow.....	do disbursements during the year.....	324 10				
G. Desbarats.....	do rent of premises in Montreal.....	100 00				
M. A. Gauvreau.....	do carpenters' work.....	68 62				
P. W. Hartigan.....	do painting.....	125 97				
J. O. Valière & Son.....	do office furniture.....	69 00				
Queen's Printer.....	do stationery, printing, &c.....	2,159 71				
J. J. Rokston.....	do book-binding.....	27 50				
A. Lafrance.....	do do.....	40 50				
Joseph Auld.....	do a portfolio and letter bag.....	28 00				
John McGinnis.....	do maps.....	20 50				
N. Sannucl.....	do steel pens.....	97 00				
M. Jacobs.....	do do.....	60 00				
E. Barnard.....	do do.....	12 00				
P. Sinclair.....	do books.....	39 02				
E. Pictup.....	do a view of the Victoria Bridge.....	3 00				
W. H. Alexander.....	do plans and map.....	9 50				
S. A. Mitchell.....	do a map.....	5 00				
A. Wallace.....	do plans of Quebec.....	20 00				
E. P. Watson.....	do interest tables.....	4 00				
G. H. Cherrier.....	do Quebec Directories.....	9 00				
J. Ellis.....	do engraving.....	20 00				
W. A. Leggo.....	do do.....	58 00				
A. H. Armour.....	do a hand press.....	25 00				
G. T. Cary.....	do printing.....	38 00				
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	do do.....	18 37				
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	1,221 78				
Sidney Smith.....	do do.....	713 51				
	do postages.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	7,320 48				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
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	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
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	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
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	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
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	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
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	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	6,701,460 01				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	5,726 81				
	do do.....					
	do telegraph despatches during the year.....	327,315 59				
	do do.....					

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cor. Slat, Cap. 10, and Estimates 1861.		<i>Provincial Secretary's Office—(Continued.)</i>				6,701,460 01
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>			5,726 81	327,315 59
		<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>				11,136 53
	H. & M. Benjamin	For carpets.....	7,320 48			
	Wm. Laird & Co.	do do.....	17 85			
	C. Holmgren	do repairing clocks.....	71 80			
	James Kolly	do services as Extra Messenger during the year.....	7 80			
	Sundry Persons	do subscription to and advertising in sundry newspapers.....	230 23			
			3,479 65			
	R. A. Kent	Salary as Extra Clerk, from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1861.....	400 78			
	M. Lane	do do do.....				
	L. A. Catalier	do at \$30 per month.....	360 00			
	T. J. S. Dorr	do at \$600 per annum and \$12 for extra work.....	612 00			
	H. J. Jameson	do at \$2 50 per diem.....	527 50			
	A. Chelnard	do as labourer, at \$1 per diem.....	57 50			
	M. Valiquette	do do do.....	90 00			
	William Kent	do petty disbursements during the year.....	48 84			
	Derbshire & Desbarats	do do do.....	191 00			
	P. Sinclair	do do do.....	694 25			
	C. Barnard	do do do.....	26 00			
	N. Samuels	do do do.....	24 00			
	G. T. Cary	do do do.....	75 10			
	G. H. Cherrier	do do do.....	43 00			
	E. Rousselle	do do do.....	3 00			
	O. Sinard	do do do.....	200 65			
	T. Andrews	do do do.....	19 20			
	W. L. Whitty & Co.	do do do.....	10 50			
	Jane Rankin	do do do.....	54 00			
	Lemontagne & Son	do do do.....	5 00			

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Executive Council Office.</i>				3,075 88
	P. W. Hartigan	do painting done.....	24 53			
	Sidney Smith	do Postages during the year 1861.....	82 18			
	H. Leo	For extra writing, (9 days at \$2 per diem).....	18 00			
	W. L. Shepherd	do do do.....	5 00			
	W. A. Fimsworth	do For travelling expenses.....	165 00			
	P. St. Hill	do Disbursements during the year.....	1,022 48			
	Arthur Murphy	do do do.....	365 00			
	Sundry persons	do do do.....	1,721 51			
	Derbshire & Desbarats	do do do.....	1,067 04			
	J. O. Orenazie	do do do.....	13 65			
	W. H. Alexander	do do do.....	8 50			
	J. H. Cherrier	do do do.....	15 00			
	G. P. Watson	do do do.....	2 00			
	Middleton & Dawson	do do do.....	2 00			
	J. J. Rakston	do do do.....	3 00			
	J. T. Brousseau	do do do.....	10 00			
	P. Sinclair	do do do.....	6 00			
	N. Samuels	do do do.....	39 62			
	Montreal Telegraph Co	do do do.....	48 12			
	J. O. Vallibre & Son	do do do.....	820 92			
	M. A. Gauvreau	do do do.....	135 30			
	P. W. Hartigan	do do do.....	25 20			
	C. Holmgren	do do do.....	35 87			
	Sidney Smith	do do do.....	33 50			
		do postage during the year 1861.....	221 74			
					6,432 35	
		<i>Finance Minister's Office.</i>				
	P. C. Ryan	For services as Extra Clerk, from 1st to 31st December, 1860, at \$2 per diem.....	62 00			
	John Pender & T. Code	do do do.....				
	David Ryan	do do do.....	730 00			
	E. B. Focht	do do do.....	734 57			
	Derbshire & Desbarats	do do do.....	2,200 00			
	N. Samuels	do do do.....	1,220 11			
	G. H. Cherrier	do do do.....	10 00			
	Montreal Telegraph Co	do do do.....	12 00			
	William Drum	do do do.....	\$18 42			
	Glover & Fry	do do do.....	72 52			
	H. & M. Benjamin & Co.	do do do.....	10 40			
	W. Laird & Co.	do do do.....	73 03			
	Z. Chartré	do do do.....	48 35			
		Carried forward.....	6,110 74		20,074 57	6,701,460 01

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat., Cap. 10, and Estimates 1861.		<i>Finance Minister's Office.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought forward.....</i>	6,110 74	327,315 59	26,974 57	6,701,480 01
	Anno Kane.....	For tinsmith's work.....	140 64			
	A. Peables.....	do plumber's work.....	48 90			
	John Pyc.....	do do.....	97 73			
	H. S. Scott.....	do hardware.....	12 60			
	G. Cooke.....	do bell-hanging.....	48 20			
	do do.....	do locksmith's work.....	13 55			
	Wm. McKay.....	do painting.....	32 20			
	C. Poston.....	do fuel.....	76 50			
	E. Rousselo.....	do carpenter's work.....	9 40			
	John Wright.....	do repairing letter bags.....	6 10			
	W. Hossack.....	do candles.....	13 72			
	J. Norris.....	do crockery.....	9 10			
	J. R. Nash.....	To pay subscription to and advertising in sundry newspapers for 1861.....	188 00			
	do do.....	do gas account for 1861.....	89 02			
	do do.....	do contingencies including books, stationery, &c., for 1861.....	563 91			
	Mrs. C. Ross.....	For payment of allowance to her late husband for extra work.....	140 00			
	Sidney Smith.....	do postages during the year 1861.....	471 87			
	Louis Prevost.....	do contingencies of his office for year ended 30th June, 1861.....	224 50			
		<i>Auditor's Office.</i>		8,293 88		
	Sidney Smith.....	For postages during the year 1861.....	180 04			
	David Ryan.....	do petty disbursements during the year.....	14 00			
	Derbshire & Desbarats.....	do printing, stationery, &c.....	480 64			
	J. O. Vallière & Son.....	do office furniture.....	14 00			
	Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do telegraphs during the year.....	49 54			
	Sundry Persons.....	do subscription to newspapers.....	2 00			
	T. D. Tims.....	do services introducing a new system of accounts in the Education Department at Montreal.....	100 00			
	J. R. Nash.....	do petty disbursements, and for freight of packages during 1861.....	60 75			
				900 97		

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>				
	G. M. Sherwood.....	Salary as Extra Clerk, from 13th April to 31st December at \$2 per diem.....	508 00			
	J. B. Nevo.....	Services as do at \$2 per diem.....	214 00			
	F. McCaffrey.....	Sawing and splitting wood, lighting fires, &c., from 1st January to 31st December, at \$1 per diem.....	365 00			
	T. D. Harrington.....	For petty disbursements during the year.....	463 88			
	F. Casault.....	do contingent expenses of the office during the year.....	617 58			
	Derbshire & Desbarats.....	do stationery, printing, &c.....	1,958 01			
	S. B. Fote.....	do do do.....	1,917 30			
	W. A. Townsend.....	do do do.....	68 00			
	S. Levy & Co.....	do do do.....	77 50			
	Rowell & Co.....	do do do.....	24 00			
	G. H. Cherrier.....	do directories.....	9 00			
	U. P. Watson.....	do interest tables.....	5 00			
	J. Raleton.....	do books.....	10 00			
	M. Jacobs.....	do steel pens.....	24 00			
	C. Bernard.....	do do do.....	12 00			
	N. Smeels.....	do do do.....	70 00			
	John McGinnis.....	do maps.....	75 75			
	H. H. Holt.....	do a portable printing press.....	15 00			
	Sundry Persons.....	do subscription to, and advertising in various newspapers.....	211 65			
	Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do telegraphs during the year.....	647 94			
	Quebec Gas Company.....	do gas during the year.....	90 40			
	E. Fouselle.....	do carpenter's work.....	18 31			
	C. Cornell.....	do a ladder.....	10 00			
	J. O. Vallière & Son.....	do office furniture.....	119 50			
	G. C. Rouffenstein.....	do travelling expenses.....	138 50			
	T. Andrews.....	do tinsmith's work.....	350 85			
	Sidney Smith.....	do postages during the year 1861.....	584 97			
		<i>Department of Public Works.</i>		8,494,14		
	P. Walsh.....	Lodging allowance for Eleven months, at \$8 per month.....	88 00			
	Patrick Owens.....	For disbursements of the office during the year.....	149 37			
	J. Baine.....	do petty disbursements.....	63 51			
	T. Trudeau.....	do cab hire.....	56 09			
	Jos. Goulet.....	do sawing and splitting wood, &c., at \$1 37 1/2 per diem.....	430 38			
	C. McCarthy.....	do backing charts, &c.....	62 44			
	F. Veina.....	do services in cleaning the office at 50 cts. per diem.....	185 00			
	Queen's Printer.....	do stationery printing, &c.....	1,523 23			
	Ries Sharply.....	do do do.....	254 00			
	B. Dawson & Son.....	do do do.....	10 00			
		<i>Carried forward.....</i>	2,821 22	44,663 26	327,315 59	6,701,480 01

Civil Government.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 10, and Estimates, 1861. &c.		<i>Department of Public Works.—(Continued.)</i>				
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	2,821 22	44,068 20	327,315 59	6,701,460 01
	S. B. Foote.....	For stationery, printing, &c.....	110 00			
	J. T. Brousseau.....	do do.....	9 10			
	Rollo Campbell.....	do printing, &c.....	205 70			
	Thompson & Co.....	do do.....	97 60			
	John McGinnis.....	do maps.....	57 50			
	A. Côté.....	do printing, &c.....	1,034 15			
	N. Samuëls.....	do steel pens.....	59 05			
	P. Sinclair.....	do books and stationery.....	12 00			
	M. Jacobs.....	do plans of Quebec.....	16 00			
	A. Wallace.....	do books.....	10 00			
	J. J. Ralston.....	do Quebec Directories.....	15 00			
	G. H. Cherrier.....	do telegraphs during the year.....	1,342 64			
	Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do gas during the year.....	36 15			
	Quebec Gas Company.....	do repairing clocks.....	7 50			
	P. Poulin.....	do crockery.....	11 05			
	Thomas Norris.....	do subscription to and advertising in various newspapers.....	229 17			
	Sundry Persons.....	do office furniture.....	136 80			
	Wm. Drum.....	do carpenter's work.....	7 70			
	A. Letard.....	do do.....	170 63			
	E. Rousselle.....	do plumber's work.....	5 87			
	Mulholland & Conway.....	do tin-smith's work.....	10 50			
	T. Andrews.....	do do.....	51 16			
	Anne Kano.....	do painting.....	1 90			
	P. W. Harrigan.....	do hardware.....	7 50			
	H. & D. Shaw.....	do carpets.....	15 93			
	Wm. Latrid & Co.....	do do.....	82 27			
	H. & M. Benjamin.....	do do.....	468 49			
	Sidney Smith.....	do postages during the year 1861.....		7,111 83		
	F. J. Dorr.....	<i>Crown Land Department.</i>				
	G.R. Nash.....	For services as Extra Clerk, at \$2 50 cts per diem.....	37 50			
		do extra writing.....	123 00			

E. Gallinas.....	do services as Extra Clerk, at \$3 per diem.....	279 00
L. A. Sears.....	do do as Messenger during the year.....	126 00
P. Labelle.....	do copying Deeds.....	458 50
A. Campbell.....	do travelling expenses.....	20 00
S. Sauvageau.....	do do.....	30 00
H. Bernard.....	do cab hire, &c., during the year.....	45 37
Derbshire & Desbarats.....	do printing, stationery, &c.....	136 40
Thompson, Hunter & Co.....	do do.....	1,876 88
S. B. Foote.....	do steel pens.....	33 78
N. Samuëls.....	do do.....	165 00
A. S. Aarons.....	do a portable copying book.....	15 87
A. H. Armour & Co.....	do books.....	2 00
H. Rowsell & Co.....	do do.....	53 94
Middleton & Dawson.....	do do.....	91 45
Morgan & Wilson.....	do do.....	1 65
W. Conroy.....	do do.....	20 00
J. H. Hardy.....	do do.....	16 39
John Crookford.....	do do.....	15 40
P. Sincclair.....	do do.....	41 34
L. Gorché.....	do do.....	39 75
A. Wallace.....	do plans of Quebec.....	6 00
J. C. Auger.....	do plans.....	26 00
John McGinnis.....	do maps.....	30 00
S. A. Mitchell.....	do an atlas.....	48 00
G. H. Cherrier.....	do Quebec Directories.....	9 00
D. Vaughan.....	do books.....	6 00
C. Bernard.....	do steel pens.....	24 00
Sundry persons.....	do subscription to and advertising in various newspapers.....	732 61
G. Fuvoye.....	do petty disbursements during the year, and gratuity.....	133 77
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do telegraphs during the year.....	2,774 54
P. W. Harrigan.....	do painting.....	3 06
J. O. Vallière & Son.....	do office furniture.....	108 55
M. A. Guvroun.....	do carpenter's work.....	44 70
G. Bissecto.....	do repairing copying press.....	7 48
C. Hofering.....	do an office clock.....	10 00
W. L. Whitty & Co.....	do blacksmith's work.....	16 40
Sidney Smith.....	do postages during the year 1861.....	354 01
Messrs. Patterson & Harrison.....	do services rendered the Crown in suits, &c., during 1860.....	64 20
D. K. Feehan.....	do an iron safe supplied.....	300 00
	<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>	
S. B. Foote.....	For stationery, printing, &c.....	11,567 38
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	11,567 38
		8,333 15
		60,108 24
		327,315 59
		6,701,460 01

Civil Government.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 10, and Estimates, 1861.		<i>Crown Lands Department—(Continued.)</i>				
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	11,567 38	60,108 24	327,315 59	6,701,460 01
	A. Coté.....	For stationery, printing, &c.....	2,775 75			
	Thompson & Co.....	do do do.....	2,126 75			
	George Langcan.....	do printing.....	170 00			
	G. T. Cary.....	do do do.....	427 20			
	Hunter, Rose & Co.....	do do do.....	341 70			
	Derbishire & Desbarrats.....	do do and stationery.....	68 10			
	J. G. Moylan.....	do do do.....	391 05			
	J. B. Brousseau.....	do stationery, &c.....	10 00			
	C. E. Holfwell.....	do do do.....	42 54			
	P. Sinclair.....	do books.....	26 00			
	Middleton & Dawson.....	do do do.....	1,322 50			
	R. J. Judd.....	do do do.....	2 50			
	F. C. Dredge.....	do book-binding.....	65 00			
	M. Sonson.....	do do do.....	12 00			
	N. Samuels.....	do do do.....	35 00			
	M. Jacobs.....	do do do.....	4 00			
	A. Wallace.....	do plans of Quebec.....	10 50			
	G. P. Watson.....	do do interest tables.....	6 00			
	J. McGinnis.....	do do do.....	21 00			
	W. B. Vallouau.....	do do a despatch bag.....	17 75			
	Joseph Auld.....	do do do.....	234 35			
	W. A. Leggo.....	do do engraving.....	11 00			
	B. Vohl.....	do do mathematical instruments, &c.....	40 03			
	W. McMaster.....	do do do.....	3 50			
	W. Hunt.....	do do a mail bag, &c.....	557 75			
	W. Webster.....	do do do.....	35 21			
	J. O. Vallière & Co.....	do do office furniture.....	658 00			
	J. Reid.....	do do do.....	1,566 75			
	W. Drum.....	do do do.....	3 50			
	E. Rouselle.....	do do carpenter's work.....	365 95			
	G. H. Gore.....	do do do.....	175 71			
	Glover & Fry.....	do do carpets and oil cloth.....				
	P. W. Harrigan.....	do do do.....				
	Anna Kane.....	do do painting.....				
		do do tinsmith's work.....				

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Bureau of Agriculture.</i>				
		251 43	31,842 25	91,950 99	6,701,460 01
T. Andrews.....	do gas fitting, bell-hanging, &c.....	11 50			
J. Porter.....	do bell-hanging.....	8 95			
S. J. Shaw.....	do hardware.....	13 55			
C. Poston.....	do fuel.....	1,122 40			
Sidney Smith.....	do postages during the year 1861.....				
	<i>Bureau of Agriculture.</i>				
A. J. Cambie.....	For copying Blue Book.....	120 00			
B. Moreau.....	do services as labourer during the year, at \$1 per diem.....	305 00			
J. C. Thobé.....	do travelling expenses.....	6 50			
Durbishire & Desbarrats.....	do stationery, printing, &c.....	690 87			
J. Lovell.....	do printing.....	1,081 97			
G. T. Cary.....	do do do.....	220 40			
Thompson, Hunter & Co.....	do do do.....	52 50			
A. Coté.....	do do do.....	75 04			
E. B. Froehde.....	do do do.....	144 16			
D. Cary & Co.....	do do do.....	45 00			
S. Levy.....	do do do.....	10 80			
H. Hope.....	do do do.....	120 00			
Davernay & Frere.....	do do do.....	320 00			
Sundry Persons.....	do do do.....	1,487 07			
H. Bosange.....	do do do.....	6 10			
Middleton & Dawson.....	do do do.....	54 42			
P. Sinclair.....	do do do.....	4 49			
J. J. Raitson.....	do do do.....	20 00			
A. Trade.....	do do do.....	4 00			
J. McGinnis.....	do do do.....	7 00			
T. Andrews.....	do do do.....	140 32			
A. Kane.....	do do do.....	13 27			
G. H. Gore.....	do do do.....	41 85			
P. Jacobson.....	do do do.....	6 50			
C. Johnson.....	do do do.....	4 00			
Express Co.....	do do do.....	2 90			
S. Johnson.....	do do do.....	4 50			
M. Jacobs.....	do do do.....	12 00			
J. Porter.....	do do do.....	6 00			
J. Jackson.....	do do do.....	3 50			
M. Fiset.....	do do do.....	305 99			
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do do do.....	383 23			
H. R. Wilson.....	do do do.....	200 00			
A. S. Aaron.....	do do do.....	1 50			
J. O. Vallière & Son.....	do do do.....	392 00			
P. W. Harrigan.....	do do do.....	2 10			
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	6,250 95			

Police.—(Continued.)—Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection—Legislation.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Estimates 1861.		Police.—(Continued.) <i>Brought forward</i>	13,065	54	14,573	66	7,809,205	50
	C. J. Coursol	To pay for clothing of Government Police, and of his two Constables.....	1,570	00	15,214	54		
	R. Carney	To pay his Police for year ended 30th September, 1861.....			730	00		
		Total Police.....					30,548	20
		RECAPITULATION						
		Charged to Consolidated Fund.....	\$26,487	14				
		Advances.....	2,700	00				
		Unprovided.....	361	06				
		.....	\$30,548	20				
		PENITENTIARY, REFORMATORIES AND PRISON INSPECTION.						
	D. Mc Macdonell	For maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, and for the erection of the Criminal Lunatic Gaol at Rockwood.....	65,268	33				
	do	do do do	24,165	76				
	T. Ramsay	On account of the current expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum for 1861.....	4,460	00				
	J. P. Litchfield	do do do	1,500	00				
	F. X. Prieur	On account of the current expenses of the Reformatory Prison, Isle Aux Noix for 1861.....	15,000	00	95,894	00		
	W. M. Kelly	do do Penetanguishene do.....	21,800	00				
	Edward Horsey	Being the amount allowed on his account for professional services at the Upper Canada Reformatory Prison, and travelling expenses from January, 1859, to June, 1861.....	432	58				
	Wolfred Nelson	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Prisons, to 31st December, 1861.....	2,000	00				
	J. C. Taché	do do do	2,000	00	37,232	58		

	K. A. Meredith	His salary as Inspector of Prisons, from 5th December, 1859, to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	2,073	37				
	J. Langton	do do do to 15th August do.....	1,688	37				
	D. Mc Macdonell	do do do						
	Terrance J. O'Neill	do do do 16th August to 31st December, 1861, at \$2,000 per annum.....	1,698	37				
	James M. Ferris	do do do do do	750	00				
	E. A. Meredith	do do do do do	750	00				
	W. Nelson	do do do do do	445	61				
	J. C. Taché	do do do do do	663	98				
	J. Langton	do do do do do	1,100	00				
	D. Mc Macdonell	do do do do do	850	00				
	T. J. O'Neill	do do do do do	400	00				
	James M. Ferris	do do do do do	100	15				
		do do do do do	450	00				
		do do do do do	500	00				
		Total Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.....			15,410	88		
		.....					148,046	55
		Charged to Consolidated Fund.....	\$84,800	00				
		Unprovided.....	53,216	55				
		.....	\$148,046	55				
		EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.						
		Legislative Council.						
Con. Stat. Caps. 3 and 10, and Estimates, 1861.	Sir N. F. Belleau	Twelve months' salary as Speaker, to 31st December, 1861.....	5,000	00				
	J. F. Taylor	do do do	2,000	00				
	Robert Lemoinne	do do do	1,000	00				
	E. L. Montisambert	do do do	1,000	00				
	Rev. W. A. Adamson	do do do	800	00				
	Kené Kimber	do do do	400	00				
	O. Vallérand	do do do	400	00				
	M. Keating	do do do	400	00				
	Edward Bollerall	do do do	240	00				
	J. F. Taylor	To pay three Messengers during the Session, at \$180 each.....	40,800	00				
	do	On account of current expenses.....	41,200	00				
	do	Members indemnity.....			94,380	00		
		.....					94,380	00
		Carried forward.....					7,987,890	84

Expenses of the Legislature.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		<i>Expenses of Elections.—(Continued.)</i>						
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	21,552	84	312,104	74	7,987,890	34
		Amount allowed as Returning officer, County of L'Islet.....						
	T. Michaud.....	do	322	00				
	W. C. L. Gill.....	City of London.....	62	70				
	R. S. Noel.....	County of Lotbinière.....	294	15				
	J. E. Pichette.....	do	340	80				
	J. R. Lambly.....	do	431	70				
	James Ferguson.....	do	863	14				
	W. Glass.....	do	405	25				
	R. Dickinson.....	do	337	00				
	J. V. Beaupré.....	do	363	23				
	J. D. Lepine.....	do	218	75				
	Pierre Gosselin.....	do	65	00				
	J. Boston.....	do	1,243	45				
	G. H. Ryland.....	do	120	50				
	J. Belle.....	do	1,493	20				
	E. Bouchard.....	do	88	48				
	W. Kingsmill.....	do	169	75				
	J. Jutras.....	do	51	50				
	E. Deed's.....	do	405	60				
	J. B. Fortuno.....	do	377	97				
	J. M. Grover.....	do	413	72				
	N. G. Reynolds.....	do	368	40				
	J. H. Perry.....	do	302	30				
	J. F. Taylor.....	do	676	80				
	J. Carroll.....	do	430	00				
	James Ingersoll.....	do	321	95				
	J. Bragg.....	do	397	45				
	R. Moterwell.....	do	675	22				
	J. Hall.....	do	530	75				
	W. L. Gray.....	do	855	91				
	R. Jelicre.....	do	592	60				
	C. Treadwell.....	do	288	25				
	H. J. Thorp.....	do	317	76				
	C. N. Montzambert.....	do	549	47				

Con. Stat.
Cap. 6.

W. S. Stowell.....	Centre Division, Quebec.....	524	09
N. H. Bowen.....	do	78	00
E. L. Gauvreau.....	do	388	50
James Morris.....	do	928	05
P. K. Chevallier.....	do	292	10
G. W. Napier.....	do	578	80
A. E. Gauvreau.....	do	653	80
L. E. F. Laberge.....	do	287	10
James Reays.....	do	265	40
G. H. Dumesnil.....	do	251	20
B. W. Smith.....	do	517	75
George Lount.....	do	445	30
J. B. Edgerton.....	do	349	46
G. F. Bowen.....	do	361	40
C. A. Richardson.....	do	209	50
D. McIntyre.....	do	270	20
L. Marchand.....	do	182	86
H. L. Germain.....	do	306	69
L. G. Duval.....	do	386	24
J. Heath.....	do	554	75
J. A. Hervieux.....	do	458	24
J. G. Beard.....	do	453	32
S. Sherwood.....	do	411	54
I. G. Ogden.....	do	147	84
D. Duprat.....	do	450	70
F. D. J. Bastion.....	do	232	20
F. Goffron.....	do	313	87
H. Dunsford.....	do	500	45
G. Davidson.....	do	240	82
D. S. Shumaker.....	do	374	34
H. Hobson.....	do	520	40
W. Wilson.....	do	636	55
G. Grange.....	do	54	80
J. H. Groer.....	do	268	00
E. G. Thomas.....	do	267	20
J. O. Arend.....	do	284	80
J. S. Dennis.....	do	236	41
John Ridout.....	do	271	00
F. W. Jarvis.....	do	365	40

Con. Stat.
Cap. 7.

For services as Acting Judge, County of Hautmannd, in June, 1860.....

50,347 71

39 00

862,491 45

7,987,890 34

Contented Elections.
Carried forward.....

Expenses of the Legislature.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Estimates 1861.		<i>Brought forward</i>			362,491	45		
		<i>General Expenses.</i>						
	Messrs. Taylor & Lindsay	Grant in aid of the Parliamentary Library						
	G. W. Wicksteed	For expenses incurred in the Consolidating of the Statutes						
	J. R. Gowan	do	6,000	00				
	Reps. of late Sir J. Macaulay	do	1,000	00				
	Desbarats & Derbishaire	Printing for Commission for	4,000	00				
	do	do	7,000	00				
	do	For Printing and Binding of Consolidated Statutes, and for Acts supplied to Government	43,682	01				
	do	For distributing the Statutes	2,000	00				
	S. Smith	For Postage of Statutes to 30th September, 1861	2,840	74				
Con. Stat., L. C. Cap. 2.	J. T. Taschereau	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Judge of Superior Court, to 31st December, 1861	4,000	00				
	J. A. Berihelot	do	4,000	00				
	S. G. Monk	do	4,000	00				
	R. E. Caron	Salaries and Contingencies of his office as Commissioner, Codifying the Laws, to 31st December, 1861	14,418	11				
	do	For Contingencies of the Commissioners	1,600	00				
	Sidney Smith	For Postage incurred by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to 30th September, 1861			28,018	11		
	Desbarats & Derbishaire	For the Translation of the Report and Appendices on the Affairs of the Indians in Lower Canada			630	04		
	do	Balance due for extra Printing, &c., for Public Accounts of 1858	214	58				
	Thompson, Hunter & Co	For Printing Trade and Navigation Returns for 1860	470	00				
	do	do	277	74				
	Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	88	80				
	P. J. O. Chauveau	For Corrections, Proofs, &c., of do	111	00				
	do	To pay E. Senécal for 2,000 copies of his Report	300	00				
		Total Expenses of the Legislature			1,462	22		
							463,124	57

RECAPITULATION.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Charged on Consolidated Fund	\$	419,714	77	
Unprovided		43,409	80	
Total	\$	463,124	57	
EDUCATION.				
CANADA EAST.				
P. J. O. Chauveau		3,969	96	
L. Girard		1,999	92	
J. Lenoir		400	00	
J. J. Pichon		1,022	82	
		1,022	82	
		600	00	
A. DeLaignan		622	81	
J. J. Lappare		622	81	
J. B. Lenoir		120	00	
H. B. Ste. Marie		458	32	
Pierre Lamy		375	00	
A. Béchard		4,398	98	
Paul Blouin		1,600	00	
R. S. Cassels		1,000	00	
P. J. O. Chauveau		1,000	00	
do		18,303	44	
do		4,120	00	
do		16,000	00	
do		1,800	00	
do		116,000	00	
do		18,395	26	
do		69,399	48	
do		10,000	00	
do		2,240	00	
do		2,450	20	
do		46	00	
C. Garth		102,599	94	
		156,223	44	
		8,451,014	91	

Carried forward

Education East.—(Continued.)—Education West—Literary and Scientific Institutions.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Con. Stat., L. C, 16, and Estimates 1861.	E. Lamoureux.....	<i>Education—Canada East.—(Continued.) Brought forward.....</i>	102,539	94	166,223	44
		For work done, and materials delivered for repairs to Jacques Cartier Normal School.....	838	53	103,378	47
		Total Education, East.....				
		RECAPITULATION.				
		Charged to Consolidated Fund.....	\$212,511	16		
		do Trust Funds.....	47,000	75		
			\$259,001	91		
		E D U C A T I O N .				
		CANADA WEST.				
Con. Stat., U. C, Caps. 63, 64 & 65, and Estimates 1861.	Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent of Education, to 31st December, 1861.	4,000	00		
	J. G. Hodgins.....	do do do	2,200	00		
	A. Marling.....	do do do	1,200	00		
	F. J. Taylor.....	Senior Clerk and Accountant, do do do	1,000	00		
	A. Williamson.....	Corresponding Clerk, do do do	900	00		
	W. Butterworth.....	Assistant Clerk of Statistics, do do do	500	00		
	James Moore.....	Messenger, do do do	300	00		
	Rev. E. Ryerson.....	For the various services of the Department of Education, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1861.....	7,626	00	10,100	00
	do.....	do do do	19,800	00		
	do.....	do do do	171,737	11		
	do.....	do do do	8,500	00	207,723	11

\$,451,014 91

259,001 91

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
do	On account of Grammar Schools.....	12,500	00		
J. H. Dumble.....	Legislative Grant in aid of Victoria College, Cobourg, for 1861.....	5,000	00		
Hon. J. Hamilton.....	do do Queen's do Kingston, do do do	5,000	00		
Rev. A. McDonell.....	do do Regina, do do do	3,000	00		
Rev. J. M. Southerin.....	do do St. Michael's, do Toronto, do do do	2,000	00		
Rev. J. A. Tabaret.....	do do Bytown, do Ottawa, do do do	1,400	00		
Rev. C. F. Cuzen.....	do do L'Assomption, do Sandwich, do do do	400	00		
	Total Education, West.....	10,800	00		
				247,192	11
	RECAPITULATION.				
	Charged on Consolidated Fund,.....			\$247,192	11
	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Estimates 1861.	G. W. Campbell.....	Legislative Grant in aid of the Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal, for 1861.....	1,000	00	
	J. H. Dumble.....	do do Victoria College, for 1861.....	1,000	00	
	J. E. Coderre.....	do do School of Medicine, Montreal, do do do	1,000	00	
	Hon. J. Hamilton.....	do do do Kingston, do do do	1,000	00	
	H. H. Wright.....	do do do Toronto, do do do	1,000	00	
	T. D. Harrington.....	do do Historical Society, Quebec, do do do	1,000	00	
	W. H. Hingston.....	do do Natural History Society, Montreal, do do do	1,000	00	
	D. Crawford.....	do do Canadian Institute, Toronto, do do do	1,000	00	
	Louis Tassé.....	do do do Ottawa, do do do	400	00	
	Henry Home.....	do do do Atholmoun, do do do	400	00	
		Total.....	8,800	00	
	D. Buchan.....	For maintenance of the Observatory for 1861.....	4,800	00	
	E. D. Ashc.....	Quebec Observatory.	2,300	00	
		For expenses of the Observatory for 1861.....			
		Carried forward.....	15,900	00	8,937,808 93

247,192 11

8,937,808 93

Literary and Scientific Institutions.—(Continued.)—Hospitals and Charities.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimates 1861.	Hornio Gates.....	Brought forward.....		15,000 00	8,957,808 93
		Kingston Observatory.		1,000 00	
	Dr. Chas. Smallwood..	Legislative Grant for 1861.....	500 00		
	do	St. Martin, (<i>sic</i> Jesus,) Observatory.	500 00		
		Legislative Grant in aid of the Observatory.....		1,000 00	17,900 00
		For the purchase of Instruments.....			
		Total Literary and Scientific Institutions.....			
		HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.			
Con. Stat., L. C., Cap. 53, and Estimates 1861	James McKirdy.....	To meet expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, to 30th September, 1861.....		63,975 33	
	L. Massue.....	do do Beauport, Quebec do		63,162 42	
	A. Fisher.....	do do Melton do		19,565 30	
	James McKirdy.....	do do Building, Orillia do		12,951 05	
	J. Arlough.....	do do do St. John's do		2,000 00	
	H. Howard.....	do do do do do		11,600 00	
	P. Wells.....	do do Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec do		16,877 58	
	J. W. Brent.....	Legislative Grant in aid of Toronto Hospital for 1861.....		8,000 00	
	do	do do for County Patients do		6,000 00	
	do	do do House of Industry do		3,000 00	
	do	do do Female Protection Society do		200 00	
	Mrs. J. Heath.....	do do Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society do		800 00	
	Rev. Sister de Chantal.....	do do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....		800 00	
	C. McGrath.....	do do Lying-in-Hospital.....		600 00	
	John McCaul.....	do do Deaf and Dumb Institution.....		2,000 00	
	A. L. Chapman.....	do do do do do		400 00	
	Rev. Sister de Chantal.....	do do Public Nursery for Poor Children.....		400 00	
	L. Massue.....	do do do do do		3,961 80	
	Rev. C. F. Cazeau.....	do do Quebec Indigent Sick.....		800 00	
		do do Asylum of the Good Shepherd.....		800 00	

Mrs. E. Massue.....	do	Hospice de la Maternité.....	600 00		
Mrs. M. E. Pies.....	do	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	600 00		
Rev. J. G. Mountain.....	do	Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	400 00		
E. Taylor.....	do	Funlay Asylum.....	400 00		
John Lilly.....	do	Male Orphan Asylum.....	400 00		
Mrs. M. A. Barker.....	do	St. Bridget's Asylum.....	400 00		
T. Hatherwick.....	do	Ladies' Protestant Home.....	200 00		
J. B. C. Tresler.....	do	Canada Military Asylum.....	1,400 00		
T. Redpath.....	do	Montreal Indigent Sick.....	4,000 00		
Rev. C. F. Cazeau.....	do	Corporation of General Hospital.....	2,000 00		
J. B. C. Tresler.....	do	St. Patrick's Hospital.....	1,000 00		
Rev. Sister M. J. Deschamps.....	do	Secours de la Providence.....	1,000 00		
Rev. V. Rousselet.....	do	General Hospital des Secours de la Charité.....	1,000 00		
C. T. Palgrave.....	do	Bonaventure Street Asylum.....	1,000 00		
Mrs. J. D. Row and Mrs M. J. Tybec.....	do	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	800 00		
Mrs. M. Telford and Mrs. H. Geddes.....	do	Protestant Asylum.....	800 00		
Mrs. M. E. Macdonell.....	do	House of Refuge.....	600 00		
Rev. Sister St. Jean de Chantal.....	do	University Lying-in-Hospital.....	600 00		
Rev. Sister Philomène, Rev. J. Bourget, and Rev. C. F. Cazeau.....	do	Lying-in-Hospital des Secours de la Miséricorde.....	600 00		
Mrs. Josette Quesnel.....	do	of Grant for 1860.....	1,400 00		
Mrs. H. Geddes.....	do	do do Deaf and Dumb Institution, including the balance of Grant for 1860.....	400 00		
W. Dunn.....	do	do do Charitable Roman Catholic Association Asylum.....	400 00		
P. Renayne.....	do	do do Ladies' Benevolent Asylum.....	400 60		
T. A. Evans.....	do	do do Magdalen Asylum, Bon Pasteur.....	400 00		
Mrs. M. Curdish.....	do	do do Eye and Ear Institution.....	400 00		
James Sampson.....	do	do do Dispensary.....	400 00		
O. S. Gildersleeve.....	do	do do Home School of Industry.....	6,000 00		
Rev. A. McDonell.....	do	do do Kingston General Hospital for 1861.....	3,000 00		
Mrs. P. George.....	do	do do Indigent Sick.....	1,000 00		
R. W. Kerr.....	do	do do Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	1,000 00		
Lydia A. Jackson.....	do	do do Orphan Asylum for 1860 and 1861.....	1,600 00		
Rev. Sister Mary Martha.....	do	do do Hamilton Hospital for 1861.....	1,600 00		
John McDonnell.....	do	do do Orphan Asylum for 1860 and 1861.....	800 00		
John Brown.....	do	do do Roman Catholic Asylum for 1861.....	2,232 94		
R. S. Cassels.....	do	do do Three Rivers Indigent Sick.....	3,000 00		
Seaur E. Bruyère.....	do	do do London Hospital.....	1,500 00		
Rev. C. F. Cazeau.....	do	do do Ottawa Protestant Hospital.....	1,500 00		
	do	do do Roman Catholic Hospital.....	1,500 00		
	do	do do St. Hyacinthe Hospital.....	400 00		
		Carried forward.....	270,716 40		8,975,708 93

Hospitals and Charities.—(Continued.)—Geological Survey—Militia.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat., C, Cap. 58, and Estimates 1861.	D. Davidson	Hospitals and Charities—(Continued.) <i>Brought forward</i>	270,716 40		8,975,708 03
	A. Campbell and J. W. Dunscomb	Amount of Tonnage duty payable to the Montreal General Hospital during 1859 and 1860	725 15		
		For the relief of the wrecked and destitute Mariners for 1861, chargeable to Tonnage duty, Quebec	600 00		
		Total Hospitals and Charities			272,041 55
		RECAPITULATION.			
		Charged on Consolidated Fund		\$255,536 11	
		Unprovided		16,505 44	
					\$272,041 55
Con. Stat., Cap. 27, and Estimates 1861	Sir W. E. Logan	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.			
	Alex. Murray	Twelve months' salary as Provincial Geologist, to 31st December, 1861		3,000 00	
	E. Billings	do Assistant		1,600 00	
	T. S. Hunt	do do		1,200 00	
	Sir W. E. Logan	do Chemist		1,600 00	
	do	Contingencies of his office for 1861		6,600 00	
		Being the balance of appropriation towards the Geological Survey of the Province, for 1861			
		Total Geological Survey		6,915 09	
					20,315 09

Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	MILITIA FORCE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lieut. Col. D. G. McDonell	Salary as Deputy Adjutant General West, from 1st January, to 30th June, 1861, at \$2,240 per annum	1,120 00	
Mrs. E. McDonell	Being a gratuity equivalent to two months' salary of her late husband, at \$2,240 per annum	373 33	
Lieut. Col. DeSalaberry	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Adjutant General East, to 31st December, 1861	2,240 00	
Lieut. Col. Irvine	Provincial Aide-de-camp, do	1,840 00	
Lieut. Col. Macdougall	Inspecting Field Officer, west, do	1,600 00	
Lieut. Col. Ermatinger	do east, do	1,600 00	
R. Berry	Chief Clerk & Accountant, do	1,900 00	
W. R. Wright	1st Class Clerk, do	1,200 00	
J. B. Raymond	do do	1,200 00	
C. Pottelohre	2nd do do	1,000 00	
Sir J. D. Hay	do do do	1,000 00	
F. X. Lambert	do do do	1,000 00	
F. G. Boswell	do do do	416 66	
C. H. O'Meara	do do do	353 34	
H. Simenton	do do do	500 00	
R. S. Cassels	do do do	1,000 00	
	Message, do		19,233 33
	To enable him to meet the Departmental Cheques for the payment of the Provincial Storekeepers, for 1861		
			5,722 00
			5,722 00
			9,268,005 57
			19,233 33

Cavalry.

FOR DRILL OF TROOP AT ADELPHUSTON, FOR 1861.	\$ cts.
Major W. H. Swetman	307 00
Capt. J. Simpson	372 50
Lieut. Col. E. Boulton	373 00
Major J. Dickinson	309 00
Capt. H. B. Hull	284 00
Major J. Kinnagan	360 00
Capt. J. Burgess	346 00
do J. Wood	375 00
do J. Smith	375 00
do P. Heudry	315 00
Major McLeod	198 00
Capt. W. W. Scott	280 50
do J. Wilkinson	343 00
Major J. Oswald	300 00
do T. Bato	357 00
Capt. J. Cole	375 00
do G. T. Denton	281 00
	5,722 00
	5,722 00
	9,268,005 57

Carried forward

Militia Force.—(Continued.)—Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—Census.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$- cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	R. S. Cassels	General Expenses.—(Continued.) <i>Brought forward</i>	10,706 64	31,014 62	10,223 33	9,268,065 57
	do	To enable him to meet the Departmental Cheques for the payment of Musketry Instructors.....	2,064 37			
	Sidney Smith	do Clothing of Active Force.....	1,868 07			
		On account of postages for 1861.....	246 87			
	R. S. Cassels	To enable him to pay the enrolled pensioners of Upper Canada, for compensation in lieu of land, to 31st December, 1861....		20,865 95	51,900 57	
		Add balance available for the service of 1862.....			10,390 33	
		Total Militia Force.....			81,514 23	84,687 60
					3,173 37	
						2,000 00
Con. Stat., L. C. Cap. 20, & Estimates, 1861.	W. Edwards	RECAPITULATION.				
	Z. Vezina	Charged on Consolidated Fund.....	\$79,403 08			
		Unprovided.....	5,284 52			
			\$84,687 60			
		ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.				
	W. Edwards	Legislative Grant for Arts and Manufactures, U. C., for 1861				
	Z. Vezina	For preparing Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, District of Beauce, for 1860.....				
	A. Bender	do Montagny, do		38 00		
	L. Beaudry	do Beauharnois, do		36 00		
	C. Gurnea	do Chicoutimi do		54 00		
F. H. Marchand	do Iberville, do		23 00			
			38 00			

CON. STAT., C. 33.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$- cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H. Wadleigh	do	Arthabaska, do		44 00		
F. T. Hall	do	Bedford, do		57 00		
G. Daberger	do	Sanguenay, do		27 00		
		Total Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....			317 00	2,317 00
		EXPENSES OF TAKING THE CENSUS.				
T. McNider	Salary as Clerk, from 1st January to 31st July, 1861, at \$2 per diem, and from 1st August to 31st October, 1861, at \$2 50 cts, per diem, and from 1st November to 31st December, 1861, at \$3 50 cts per diem.....			867 50		
S. S. Finten	do	do		730 00		
Geo. Willoughby	do	do		730 00		
J. Duggan	do	do		730 00		
C. C. Neville	do	do		730 00		
A. Fraser	do	do		730 00		
E. Byrne	do	do		730 00		
		work (including 1 day extra)				
C. Panet	Salary as Clerk, from 24th December, 1860, to do			732 00		
A. G. Russiers	do	do		746 00		
Charles Alley	do	do		738 00		
John Collins	do	do		574 00		
S. Sheppard	do	do		490 00		
		10th June to 31st October, 1861, and from 10th November to 31st December, 1861, at				
F. C. Powell	do	do		392 00		
A. Garnaut	do	do		164 00		
D. Routier	do	do		376 00		
A. Hart	do	do				
		14th August to 31st October, 1861, at				
W. Steers	do	do		341 00		
H. May	do	do		250 00		
H. C. Andrews	do	do		250 00		
H. Gasgrain	do	do		244 00		
C. Leppance	do	do		230 00		
J. W. G. Reiffenstoth	do	do		222 00		
A. J. Cambie	do	do		138 00		
		18th May to 4th June, 1861, do		36 00		
J. O. Valliere & Son	For office furniture.....			364 25		
G. T. Cary	do printing.....			267 88		
Thompson & Co.	do			21 00		
S. B. Foote	do and advertising.....			453 48		
A. Goté	do			800 00		
Gillespy & Co.	do			412 50		
Desbarats & Derbishire	do and stationery.....			154 87		
		Carried forward.....			10,816 50	9,355,070 17
					2,473 98	

Expenses of taking the Census.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ dis.	\$ dis.
Con. Stat., Csp. 33.		<i>Expenses of taking the Census.—(Continued.)</i>	2,473 98	10,816 50	9,355,070 17
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>			
	L. Brousseau	For stationery	22 56		
	W. A. Loggo	do engraving	5 00		
	Finlay & Bryan	do travelling expenses	24 21		
	A. J. Cambio	do	60 00		
	M. Fracte	do contingencies of his office during the year	84 30		
	F. Heude	do	20 75		
	B. Vallancourt	do posting bills.....	25 00		
	F. C. Dredge	do book-binding	188 80		
	A. Thompson	do	9 00		
	T. DuFort	do services rendered.....	400 00		
	W. D. Tins	do do as enumerator	38 60		
	M. O'Connell	do	33 84		
	W. Lariviere	do	41 26		
	J. Byrne	do	27 30		
	J. Burke	do	32 74		
	J. O'Kane	do	48 33		
	P. Vilbert	For services and expenses as a Commissioner appointed to take the Census.....	834 00		
	W. B. Hooth	do	936 90		
	J. Leeming	do	3,042 64		
	W. Young	do	679 92		
	P. Stewart	do	644 02		
	G. Rynal	do	608 20		
	B. Nash	do	446 00		
	H. J. Feuil	do	402 24		
	R. Bulmer	do	677 32		
	R. C. McCallum	do	728 63		
	D. McPherson	do	849 54		
	J. W. Walsh	do	865 82		
	J. O. Beupré	do	648 05		
	J. E. Gill	do	625 26		
	M. Sweet	do	210 00		
	S. Bertrand	do	686 62		
	J. McDougall	do	1,382 14		
	J. Ross	do	470 89		

W. Gillespie	do	875 50		
C. E. Belle	do	639 59		
C. Teta	do	671 95		
E. J. Barker	do	1,020 98		
W. Matthews	do	988 47		
J. Jolinet	do	703 95		
A. Cameron	do	415 06		
R. Barnard	do	307 79		
T. White, junr.	do	999 41		
E. Henth	do	505 30		
S. E. Smith	do	458 36		
G. Laugan	do	307 87		
J. Laurin	do	707 53		
P. Labello	do	612 58		
J. J. A. Leecompte	do	785 61		
M. Simard	do	957 69		
J. O. Chalut	do	800 32		
J. Jolivet	do	14 92		
A. M. Lockhart	do	869 76		
M. Crepeau	do	893 74		
D. Lannarcho	do	823 45		
J. B. Bonnaville	do	990 89		
S. P. Gelanais	do	750 38		
D. Kerr	do	978 08		
M. Sweet	do	438 07		
J. Beatty	do	444 90		
J. Lee	do	942 74		
W. A. McDonnell	do	382 00		
H. Henth	do	687 37		
D. S. Ballantyne	do	1,146 04		
J. Staples	do	1,987 24		
E. Mallory	do	820 46		
J. Leary	do	1,324 20		
M. McLeod	do	331 78		
J. Goodhue, junr.	do	569 31		
W. Gunn	do	709 62		
C. M. Le Brun	do	917 08		
H. S. Appleby	do	751 29		
H. McDougall	do	437 99		
J. O. Be-ton	do	996 62		
C. Waters	do			
L. W. Grenier	do			
N. C. Richard	do			
B. Bishop	do			
J. Judge	do			
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	51,622 59		
			10,816 50	9,355,070 17

Agricultural Societies.—(Continued).—Emigration and Quarantine—Pensions.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ sta.	\$ est.	\$ tot.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	4,000 00	48,725 46	9,473,463 04
		<i>Agricultural Societies.—(Continued.)</i>			
		CANADA WEST.—(Continued.)			
		Total Agricultural Societies Canada East and West.....	49,894 75	53,894 75	102,629 21
		EMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.			
Con. Stat. Cap. 10 and 40, and Estimates, 1861.	A. C. Buchanan	Twelve months' Salary as Chief Agent of Emigration to 31st December, 1861.	2,017 73		
	do	To meet expenses of Mr. Clotier's mission to Norway	800 00		
	do	On account of the Quarantine and Emigration expenses for 1861	9,921 75		
	do	To pay Messrs Allan & Co., for expenses of this office in England	1,714 48		
	do	do do to meet a draft of J. Donaldson for expenses of his office at Londonderry	490 02		
	A. B. Hawke & ditto.	On account of disbursements	6,862 41		
	do	To pay the expenses of Agencies to 31st December, 1861.	15,221 56		
	A. C. Buchanan	Being an advance to be charged to Emigration Fund.....	200 00		
	do	do do	700 00		
	do	do do	100 00		
	Andrew Russell	To meet expenses despatching an Emigrant Agent to Londonderry	600 00		
	do	To cover his expenses to England	1,000 00		
	A. B. Hawke	To pay J. Lovell for printing pamphlets respecting Emigration.....	689 07		
	W. Hutson	To discharge certain accounts connected with Grosse Isle service.	667 92		
	S. M. Taylor	Being for services rendered in England during eight months, promoting Emigration			
	Rev. H. Hope	Emigration			
	E. J. Charlton	To enable him to proceed to the West and South of Ireland, as Emigrant Agent	600 00		
	do	do do to the West and South of Europe, as do	400 00		
	A. H. Verret	Being their Salary and Contingencies as Inspecting Physicians for 1861.....	2,439 44		
	Nault, Roy and Douglas				
	William Wagner	For Salary, travelling and other expenses as Agent in Germany, paid by Crown Land Department.....	3,552 60	44,824 38	

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ sta.	\$ est.	\$ tot.
		For advertising in German newspaper, paid by Crown Lands Department.....	58 50	3,611 10	48,435 57
		Total Emigration and Quarantine.....			
		RECAPITULATION.			
		Charged on Consolidated Fund.....		\$46,120 83	
		Unprovided.....		2,314 74	
					\$48,435 57
		PENSIONS.			
Con. Stat. Cap. 10.	J. Rolland	Twelve months' Pension as late Judge, Montreal, to 31st December, 1861.....	2,250 27		
	S. Galt	do do do	2,100 00		
	A. De Sainberry	Being her Pension, from 1st January to 2nd October, 1861.....	167 85		
	Jane Livingstone	Twelve months' Pension, to 31st December, 1861.....	222 20		
	Rev. R. R. Burrage	do do do	444 40		
	Sophia Shaw	do do do	444 40		
	James Nation	do do do	500 00		
	Daniel McDougall	do do do	336 00		
	Harriet McNab	do do do	200 00		
	Sarah Usher	do do do	400 00		
	J. McMillen	do do do	80 00		
	P. Miller	do do do	80 00		
	Marin Church	do do do	80 00		
	Susannah Kerry	do do do	80 00		
	R. H. Thornhill	do do do	80 00		
	J. J. Chewart	do do do	500 00		
	P. L. Panet	do do do	600 00		
	J. Fitzgibbon	do do do	888 87		
	G. Hamilton	do do do	1,200 00		
	Julia H. Bodard	do do do	600 00		
	Geo. H. Ryland	do do do	500 00		
	do	as late Clerk, Executive Council, to do	444 40		
	do	as late Secretary, Board of Jesuits' Estates, to do	200 00		
	R. A. Tucker	do do do	1,200 00	14,947 39	
		do do do			
		Other Pensions.			
Estimates 1861	S. Waller	Twelve months' Pension as late Clerk of Committees, House of Assembly, to 31st December, 1861.....	400 00		
		Carried forward	400 00	14,947 39	9,624,610 72

Pensions.—(Continued.)—Indian Annuities—Public Works and Buildings.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Acts 10 and 11 Cap. 86, and Estimates 1861.	L. Gagné..... J. Bright..... G. B. Faribault..... Mrs. Valiéro de St. Réal..... Mrs. Aurobus..... C. McCormick..... Jacques Brien..... P. Bouchard.....	<i>Other Pensions.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought forward</i> Twelve months' Pension as late Messenger, House of Assembly, to 31st Decr. 1861..... do do do Legislative Council, to do..... do do to 31st December, 1861..... do do do do..... do do do do..... do do do do..... do do do do..... <i>Militia Pensions.</i> Amount of Pensions paid to Militia men and widows, Upper Canada, for 1861 do do do Lower Canada, do do do To pay Antoine Bellingo his Pension, as a disabled Militia man, from 21st March, 1860, to 30th September, 1861..... To pay G. Levesque his Pension, as a disabled Militia man, from 2nd June, 1860, to 30th June, 1861..... Being his Pension as a disabled Militia man, from 1st May, 1860, to 30th June, 1861.....	400 00 72 00 80 00 1,600 00 500 00 500 00 400 00 80 00 100 00 11,080 00 3,923 34 91 81 64 78 70 00	14,947 39 4,332 00 15,229 99 26,620 00 8,800 00	9,624,519 72 34,509 38 35,420 00
Con. Stat. U.C. Cap. 6 and Aet. 55 Geo. III, Cap. 10.	Receiver General..... R. S. Cassels..... do..... The Rev. J. B. Gronier..... Firmin Levesque.....	To pay Annuities in Upper Canada for year ended 30th September, 1861..... do do to Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, as also to Indians of Lower Canada, including the Legislative Grant of \$400..... Total Indian Annuities.....			
Con. Stat. Cap. 10. Con. Stat. L.C. Cap. 14 and Estimates 1861	Receiver General..... C. T. Walcott.....	INDIAN ANNUITIES. To pay Annuities in Upper Canada for year ended 30th September, 1861..... do do to Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, as also to Indians of Lower Canada, including the Legislative Grant of \$400..... Total Indian Annuities.....			

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

CANALS.

Welland Canal.

Thos. Adams.....	To pay Engineer Force for year ended 30th November, 1861.....	7,498 04
John Brown.....	For work done.....	52,600 00
do.....	For work done at Guard Lock above Thorold.....	12,427 50
G. Yalo.....	do do.....	1,366 47
Wm. J. & J. McCulla.....	do do.....	91 36
P. & J. Phelps.....	do do.....	404 30
H. H. Collier.....	do do.....	91 16
do.....	Lumber furnished for Guard Gates.....	253 28
P. & J. Phelps.....	Forging iron for do.....	263 55
J. Brown.....	Being an advance upon machinery.....	10,000 00
Joseph Fegan.....	For scowling clay.....	1,784 76

Lachine Canal.

Thos. Hewitt.....	To pay Engineer Force for year ended 30th November, 1861, and Steam Dredge for November, 1861.....	3,835 04
do.....	For Steam Dredge and works of construction.....	2,578 06
do.....	For work done at new Flour Sheds, and Dredging.....	3,431 42
F. X. Thoresen.....	do do and materials delivered for Fence work, North Bank.....	380 00
T. Doucet.....	For services rendered.....	79 50
J. Tucker.....	For work done and materials delivered for retaining Booms, Lachine Basin.....	2,007 57
do.....	Timber for Cribb.....	452 51
do.....	For work done in Pier extension at Cote St. Paul, and Engineer's pay for March, 1861.....	1,253 99
Brown & Watson.....	An advance upon materials.....	4,000 00
T. Trudeau.....	To pay Capt. Grondell for freight of Steam Engine from Bobcaygeon to Lindsay, on its way to Lachine.....	43 37
do.....	To pay for advertising.....	274 92
J. Rowan.....	Salary as Draughtsman from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$2 50 per diem.....	835 00
T. Monro.....	do do.....	835 00

Beauharnois Canal.

George Ellis.....	To pay Foreman of Works his salary from 1st September to 4th December, 1861.....	162 00
do.....	Carried forward.....	162 00

Estimates, 1869 and 1860.

9,694,449 10

106,486 94

19,506 88

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimates, 1859 and 1860.	John Tucker.....	CANALS.—(Continued.) <i>Beauharnois Canal.</i> —(Continued.) <i>Brought forward</i>	162 00	106,480 94	9,094,449 10	
Estimates, 1860.	T. Hewitt.....	For work done and materials delivered for rebuilding Pier at Grosse Point.....	1,599 00	1,761 00		
Estimates, 1860.	James D. Slater..... T. Hewitt..... J. D. Slater..... Davidson, Bruce & Duran..... Arthur McTingan.....	<i>Chambly Canal</i> To pay accounts connected with the construction of work at Wood's Creek..... <i>Ordnance Canals.</i> For repairs to Lock at Lower Brevors..... do do..... do do..... to Pumping Engines and Pumps..... For constructing the Apron below Dam at Long Island.....	3,877 01 1,613 98 400 00 191 58 943 95	1,583 03		
Estimates, 1860.	James Thompson.....	<i>Junction Canals.</i> In full for three years rent of a piece of land used as a roadway from the Queen's highway to Junction Canal.....	30 00	30 00		
Estimates, 1858 and 1860.	L. McCallum..... T. Adams.....	<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i> For work done and materials delivered for repairs to South Pier..... To pay Overseer of Repairs.....	8,110 25 252 00	8,362 25		
Estimates, 1859, '60 & '61.	Benjamin Chaffoy..... T. Trudeau.....	<i>Lock Gates—St. Lawrence Canals.</i> For Iron supplied for Lock Gates..... To pay for advertising.....	4,550 00 161 24	4,711 24		

Estimates, 1855.	Brown & Watson..... T. Hewitt.....	<i>St. Anne's Lock and Dam.</i> For work done and materials delivered..... To pay accounts for repairs.....	1,645 00 1,179 99	2,824 99		
Estimates, 1856.	Richard Hughes..... G. W. Ranney.....	<i>Saugoy Lock and Dam.</i> For work done at Bobeygonn and Lindsay..... Salary and travelling expenses.....	1,105 75 216 48	1,322 23		
Estimates, 1860.	The Harbor Commissioners, Montreal.....	<i>St. Lawrence Navigation.</i> Being the balance of appropriation on account of the works at Lake St. Peter.....	32,000 00	32,000 00	166,167 90	
Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	Desbarats & Derbishire..... Workman & Griffin..... W. Duck..... D. Carnicé..... J. S. Vesburgh..... M. Aubrey.....	LUMBERING WORKS. <i>Ottawa Works.</i> For printing and furnishing Deeds for lands sold on the Ottawa..... For chains furnished for Gatineau Room..... For work done do Pier..... To pay accounts connected with the improvements at the Jouchin Station..... For professional services rendered..... do do..... For work done on Calumet Slide..... For repairs done and materials delivered at Hull Slide..... do at High Falls Ragged Chute, Madawaska River.....	82 25 216 64 1,042 95 1,159 21 104 94 211 64 1,083 75 930 72 1,991 19	6,823 20		
Estimates, 1859.	F. B. McNamee..... T. Hewitt..... T. Trudeau..... Horace Merrill.....	<i>Ottawa Navigation.</i> For work done..... To pay sundry accounts connected with Lighthouses, Ottawa River..... To pay for advertising..... <i>Saguenay Works.</i> For travelling expenses.....	807 38 31 75 1 07 164 07	840 20 164 07	7,818 16	9,094,449 10
		<i>Carried forward</i>			166,167 90	

Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Estimates, 1856, 1857, and 1861.	A. Jeffrey & Son..... J. S. Fowlds & Bros..... G. D. Ranney..... T. Trudeau.....	LUMBERING WORKS.—(Continued.) <i>Brought forward</i> <i>Trent Works.</i> For repairs of dam, Crook's Rapids..... do do	185 96 1,104 88 885 66 9 44		7,818 16	106,107 90	9,694,449 10	
Estimates, 1856, 1857, and 1861.	H. R. Symmes..... do	<i>St. Maurice Works.</i> To pay paylists and accounts for work done and plan..... For advertising.....	575 18 40 24 65 91		2,185 34			
Estimates, 1856 and 1861.	John Broster..... G. A. Govin..... E. Normand..... J. Sampson.....	For work done and material delivered for Side Pier, Little Piles..... do do L'Annapolis..... do do at mouth of River St. Maurice..... do do Piers, do	4,493 78 6,472 77 736 40 297 81		12,082 09	22,885 59		
		Total Lumbering Works.....						
		HARBORS AND LIGHT HOUSES. <i>Dredge Vessels and Steam Pumps.</i> To pay annuity accounts for Dredge Vessels..... To pay paylists for North River improvement..... For repairs to Steam Dredge and Scaws..... For towing Steam Dredge and Scaws from Picton to Kingston and back for repairs..... For Dredging at Napanee River..... For 27 days' charter of Tug Steamer do.....	312 78 134 94 231 60 200 00 448 66 630 00		1,957 88			

Estimates 1857.	F. P. Roblin..... L. Stanton..... G. Chaffey.....	<i>Dredging and Buoying at Picton and Picoque's Isle.</i> Salary as care-taker of Dredges from 1st October, 1860, to 10th June, 1861..... To pay men employed on Steam Dredge..... For charter of steamer for dredging at Picton.....	131 50 1,306 92 945 00		2,383 42			
Estimates 1859.	W. Eadon..... J. Eadon.....	<i>Procuring and laying down Buoys, Gaspe Basin.</i> For new fastenings furnished for buoys..... For repairs to buoys.....	110 41 42 75		153 16			
Estimates 1860.	D. C. Smith..... Jones, Black & Co..... G. Dunham.....	<i>Inland Lake and River Lights.</i> For work done constructing Light House Keeper's dwellings... do one year's storage of Light House materials to 1st May, 1861 To pay A. Sutherland for Lumber, &c., furnished for Light House Keepers' dwellings, at Point Pelee Main..... For work done and materials delivered erecting do.....	998 14 240 00 118 32 593 30		1,949 76			
Estimates 1859.	D. C. Smith..... do	<i>Purchase of Land for Light House Keepers' Dwellings.</i> To pay J. Mervin for purchase and improvements of Burnt Island..... For purchase of land for Light House Keeper's dwelling, Cole's Shoal.....	40 00 141 50		181 50			
Estimates 1857.	Théophile Sinard..... A. T. Berthiaume..... S. L. Foote..... R. S. Cassels..... G. Lovesque..... L. Dery..... C. Garth..... do	<i>Light Houses below Quebec.</i> Salary as Superintendent from 15th May to 30th Nov. 1861..... do from 1st June to do	338 00 312 00 23 40 3,804 44 1,000 00 9,910 00 1,200 00 2,463 71 118 61		19,179 16	188,853 49	9,694,449 10	
		<i>Carried forward</i>			25,804 88			

Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Estimates 1864.	Charles Dugré, Hamel & Frère, J. Ryan, H. R. Symmes, T. Andrews, do P. Châteaufort, A. Letarte, S. Cornéil, Z. Vaudry, H. Gallagher, T. Redmond, C. Garth, Montreal Water Works, T. Trudeau.	Public Buildings.—(Continued.) <i>Brought forward</i> <i>Gaols and Court Houses, C. E.</i> For repairs to Gaol and Court House at Three Rivers..... do do do To pay sundry accounts for advertising repairs for do. For repairs and introducing gas into Quebec Gaol..... For repairs to Quebec Court House..... do do do do do do do to tin spouts do For printing and lettering boxes for Prothonotary's office do, in 1856..... For introducing water into Montreal Gaol..... do do do For advertising..... <i>Kamouraska Gaol.</i> Being twelve months' rent of temporary dwelling, to 19th October, 1861..... For padlocks furnished..... For work done and materials delivered..... <i>Towards erecting Judicial Buildings—District of Algoma.</i> Salary and travelling expenses as Superintendent..... For advertising..... <i>Marine Hospital, Quebec.</i> Being the Balance due on his contract for work done in 1858..... Public Buildings.....	1,035 50 1,198 00 698 63 39 06 136 49 285 04 325 71 127 66 55 51 120 00 26 37 261 92 137 00 24 93 29 70 120 00 26 40 744 41 209 00 40 26 30 00	678,379 67	222,091 99	9,694,449 10	684,121 89
Estimates, 1860.	T. Condon, T. Trudeau.	Salary and travelling expenses as Superintendent..... For advertising.....	209 00 40 26	249 26	890 81		
Estimates, 1869.	P. Châteaufort	Being the Balance due on his contract for work done in 1858..... Public Buildings.....	30 00	30 00			

CON. STAT., I. C.	CON. STAT., CAP. 110.	CON. STAT., CAP. 110.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Con. Stat., I. C. Cap. 109.	J. Pennie, E. Maxwell, A. Laberge, T. Lamothe, W. Rodden & Co., C. Garth, Lawford & Nelson, Monk, Coffin & Papineau, W. Rodden & Co., N. Larue, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., J. H. Mailand, Robert Wood, H. L. Routh, M. H. Gault.	Court House—Montreal. Being his salary as Clerk of works..... For work done in repairs..... do do do do do do do do do For Professional Services..... To pay Messrs. A. & A. Ramsay and T. Lamo- the, for repairs for half year ended 31st December, 1861..... For putting up iron railing..... Salary and travelling expenses..... For one year's premium of Insurance in the Phoenix Insurance Company, to 10th Febru- ary, 1862..... do Liverpool and London do to 21st do do Alm do do do Royal do do do British American do 4th April do	\$157 50 812 27 2,278 38 331 05 232 00 1,247 40 655 55 477 69 679 55 73 00 125 00 125 00 81 25 125 00 68 75				
	Murphy & Quigley, C. Coité, C. Bailly, Rollo Campbell, S. B. Foote, T. Trudeau.	New Gaol—Quebec. For work done and materials delivered..... Salary as Superintendent..... On account of his percentage and services in superintending as Architect..... For advertising in Montreal "Pilot" tenders for erection of Gaol..... do Quebec "Morning Chronicle" do do do do	30,545 60 480 00 975 00 22 84 23 36 274 59				
	Alex. Vidal, W. Paxton, E. Routh, W. Hewat, C. G. Charteris, H. Gros.	Upper Canada Building Fund. For work done in accordance with the Plans approved by Government, County Gaol, Sarnia..... do do Whibly..... do do Carleton..... do do Guelph..... do do Kent..... do do Norfolk.....	4,401 17 4,117 90 6,080 00 6,000 00 3,034 15 1,460 00				
		Carried forward.....	25,003 22	45,790 72	906,213 83	9,694,449 10	

Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Con. Stat. L.C. Cap. 110.	A. A. Burnham.....	Public Buildings.—(Continued.); <i>Brought forward</i>	25,003	22	45,700	72	906,213	88	9,694,449	10
	A. Murray.....	<i>Upper Canada Building Fund</i> —(Continued.) For work done in accordance with the Plans approved by Government, County Gasol, Northumberland and Durham. do do Middlesex.....	3,181	1						
	A. T. McCord.....	do do Toronto.....	2,189	18						
	A. M. Ross.....	do do Huron and Bruce.....	6,000	00						
		Public Buildings—Special Funds.....	1,018	26	37,425	15				
Estimates, 1869.	C. McCarthy.....	MISCELLANEOUS. <i>Ottawa Survey</i>					83,215	87		
		For backing sundry plans.....				60	54			
Estimates, 1867 and 1861.	G. F. Baillargé.....	<i>Surveys East and West, and Contingentes</i> . Salary and Travelling Expenses, including provisions furnished for the Gaspé and St. Lawrence Road Survey. To pay Paylists and Accounts of men employed on do..... For sundries furnished for do.....	1,934	86						
	do	do	6,126	53						
	O. Colé.....	do of Draughtsmen mounting maps for do.....	126	00						
	P. Sinclair.....	do do.....	57	91						
	H. S. Scott.....	do do.....	24	10						
	B. Vohl.....	do do.....	35	60						
	W. Hunt.....	do do.....	34	50						
	Z. Charité.....	do do.....	59	95						
	E. R. Frachette.....	do do.....	54	85						
	P. Sinclair.....	For stationery furnished for do.....	37	35						
	A. J. Scott.....	Being his salary in connection with do.....	24	60						
	P. L. Morin.....	On account of expenses connected with Surveys at Beauharnois	223	90						
			1,309	75						

Estimates, 1869.	T. G. De Lorimier.....	For do do do.....	209	00						
	J. T. Rousseau.....	For drawing paper supplied for do do do.....	44	15						
	R. Stuart.....	For sketch and list of damaged lands at do do do of lands connected with do.....	100	00						
			50	00						
	T. Trudeau.....	For advertising.....	79	12						
	Lorance Merrill.....	Allowance for special services connected with surveys.....	400	00						
	G. F. Austin.....	For services on Survey of Portage du Fort Road.....	58	85						
	N. H. Bowen.....	For Professional services connected with purchase of the site for the Montreal Lunatic Asylum.....	30	00						
	J. Henderson.....	For trip of steamer "Pearl," inspecting Light Houses at Point Pelee and Bois Blanc.....	50	00						
	W. Barrett.....	For Professional services surveying Guel properties, Montreal.....	108	00						
	B. Vohl.....	For a Marine Glass furnished.....	36	00						
	H. H. Killaly.....	To pay accounts connected with the survey of Goderich Harbor.....	200	00						
	do	do of Harbors of Refuge, Lakes Erie and Huron.	300	00						
	S. Keefer.....	For travelling expenses.....	325	00						
	F. P. Rubidge.....	do do.....	197	25						
	J. Page.....	do do.....	288	25						
	A. G. Reedy.....	do do.....	30	00						
	G. Molloy.....	do do.....	558	10						
	J. Ross.....	do do.....	22	10						
	P. Leblais.....	visiting piers below Quebec.....	489	00						
	T. Hewitt.....	Salary do To pay men employed on Survey of Roads from Caughnawaga wages.....	160	00	13,844	72				
Estimates, 1869.	J. F. Gaudet.....	<i>Red River Expedition</i> . Amount due him as Assistant attached to the Red River Expedition, at \$80 per month.....	1,127	31						
	C. De Sainberry.....	do do do.....	916	09						
	L. A. Russell.....	do do do.....	910	04						
Estimates, 1867 and 1860.	L. A. Moreau.....	<i>Arbitrations</i> . Salary and travelling expenses as Provincial Arbitrator.....	1,228	63						
	P. Vankoughnet.....	do do do.....	1,301	00						
	T. Kirkpatrick.....	do do do.....	1,197	40						
	G. T. Pemberton.....	do do do.....	1,164	15						
	W. Dunn.....	do do do as Secretary to do.....	21	57						
	Desbarats & Derbishire.....	For stationery furnished to the Board of Arbitrators.....	244	00						
	A. Colé.....	do do do.....	68	25						
		For printing, &c., for do do do.....								
		<i>Carried forward</i>	5,225	00	16,867	70	989,439	75	9,694,449	10

Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.)—Rents, Insurances and Repairs.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimates, 1867 and 1860.	E. Lavordière.....	MISCELLANEOUS.—(Continued.) Arbitrations.—(Continued.) Brought forward.....	27,982 93	989,429 75	16,867 70	9,694,449 10
Con. Stat., Cap. 28.	The Representatives of late F. C. Powell..... T. Trudeau.....	Contingencies.—Public Works. For Professional services rendered to the Department..... For contingent expenses.....	137 50 1,472 02 370 55	40,810 70	28,100 43	1,036,240 45
		Total miscellaneous..... Total Public Works and Buildings.....				
		RECAPITULATION. Charged to Consolidated Fund..... \$12,856 96 do Unprovided..... 228,708 01 do Capital..... 681,459 61 do Advances..... 45,799 72 do Trust Funds..... 37,425 15 Total..... \$1,036,240 45				
Act 1 Wm. IV., Cap. 16.	J. S. Leaycraft.....	RENTS, INSURANCES AND REPAIRS. Twelve months' rent of Building occupied by Finance Department, to 31st October, 1861.....	do	do	900 00	1,800 00
Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	E. W. Sewell for Heirs Sewell E. L. H. Duchesney and A. Lindsay .. J. Cowan for H. Chapman..... S. D. Racey .. Rt. Rev. C. F. Bailhargoon .. La Congrégation des Hommes de Québec	do Executive Council office, do Receiver General's office, do Public Works do do Militia do do Ground Rent of Parliament Buildings, do of Normal School Buildings,	do do do do do do do	do do do do do do do	1,200 00 600 00 400 00 4,444 40 2,000 00	

H. Barstall.....	do Governor General's Residence, do Ground Rent of Pews 40 & 46, St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, to 1st July, 1861	do	do	1,600 00	
T. D. Harris.....	do for water supplied to Public Buildings, Toronto, to 31st December, 1861	do	do	24 00	
Metropolitan Gas & Water Co.....	do of Hangard for storing effects of the Legislative Assembly, to 30th October, 1861	do	do	337 90	
A. Verret.....	do Ground Rent upon late Bonner's property, to 1st May, 1861..... do do to 20th September, 1861.....	do	do	96 00	
C. Chiquars.....	do Taxes on Departmental Buildings, Quebec, to 31st October, 1861.....	do	do	40 00	
Corporation of Quebec.....	Two years' school taxes on residence of His Excellency the Governor General at Cataracti	do	do	776 50	
George Keeler	For premium of Insurance on Cataracti for one year to 1st May, 1862..... To pay D. Luck's expenses for taking care of the old Government House, Montreal.....	do	do	25 00	14,593 30 90 00
H. Barstall.....	To pay men in charge and for repairs to Public Buildings, Toronto, in 1861.....	do	do		
T. Hewitt.....	do do do on grounds at Cataracti	do	do		
H. H. Kihaly.....	To pay P. O. Desjais for repairs, do for carpets furnished for Parliament Buildings.....	do	do	618 64	
J. W. Harper.....	do for Officers' Quarters, Spencer Wood..... do for His Excellency the Governor General at Cataracti.....	do	do	2,349 21	
H. & M. Benjamin.....	For leaders furnished Post Office, Quebec.....	do	do	3,373 32	
T. Vestina.....	For repairs do do Department.....	do	do	63 60	
E. Rousselle.....	do do to Departmental Buildings, Quebec.....	do	do	22 76	
Z. Chartré.....	do do do do	do	do	55 12	
Ant. Dallaire.....	do do do do	do	do	30 13	
Wm. McKay.....	do do do do	do	do	148 40	
P. Vallée.....	do do do do	do	do	74 00	
T. Vézina.....	do do do do	do	do	33 20	
T. Andrews.....	do do do do	do	do	26 78	
J. Bayard.....	do do do do	do	do	1,380 40	
G. St. Pierre.....	do do do do	do	do	70 70	
A. Davidson.....	do do do do	do	do	178 50	
T. Andrews.....	For plumber's work done at Department of Public Works, and for hose furnished Parliament Buildings.....	do	do	1,008 43	
J. Pys.....	For removal of snow from Public Offices, Quebec.....	do	do	1,200 00	
J. Smith.....	do do do do	do	do	796 26	
J. O. Connor.....	do do do do	do	do	217 10	
T. Johnson.....	do do do do	do	do	78 33	
W. Coverdale.....	For travelling expenses to Quebec, to explain accounts connected with repairs to Kingston Custom House.....	do	do	540 77	
				1,664 28	
				205 87	
				742 40	
				307 00	
				148 00	
				168 30	
				30 00	
				15,371 00	10,730,689 55

Carried forward.....

Rents, Insurances and Repairs.—(Continued.)—Roads and Bridges.

DER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	A. H. Hills.....	<i>Rents, Insurances and Repairs.—(Continued.)</i>	15,371 06	14,683 80	10,730,089 55
	T. Jackson.....	<i>Brought forward.</i>			
	W. Drum.....	For superintending works of repairs at Hamilton Post Office.....	39 70		
	Z. Chartre.....	do taking down double windows, and putting up summer blinds at Public Departments.....	99 90		
	James Linton.....	do refitting Houses of Parliament.....	243 32		
	Representatives of late John Kead.....	do work done at Quebec Custom House.....	58 45		
	Gilbert Griffin.....	do commission on sale of Public Buildings, Kingston.....	68 65		
	P. W. Hartigan.....	do repairs and sundries furnished the Militia Department.....	71 70		
	G. St. Pierre.....	do sundry small extras done in erecting stables and outhouses for Hamilton Post Office in 1857.....	60 00		
	F. Trépanier.....	do painting roof of the General Post Office, Quebec.....	44 00		
	P. Roy.....	do work done at Officers' Quarters and Barracks, Spencer Wood.....	527 75		
	R. West.....	do taking down and storing the summer blinds and repairs at the Crown Lands Department.....	164 65		
	J. J. Nicol.....	do expenses removing Militia Department to Jones' Buildings.....	80 62		
	P. Châteauneuf.....	do wood furnished for Public Buildings, Toronto.....	765 00		
	J. Poirer.....	do coal do do	92 80		
	T. Trudeau.....	do mason work done at Department of Public Works.....	55 50		
	G. Desbarats.....	do hanging bells, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.....	61 25		
	S. & C. Peters.....	do repairs to building to which he removed, in connection with the new residence of His Excellency Lord Monk.....	74 70		
	Wm. McKay.....	do repairs at new residence of do do	600 00		
	E. Gaboury.....	do furniture supplied do do	1,700 00		
	Robitaille & Fleher.....	do word done do do	600 00		
	G. St. Pierre.....	Sundries furnished for repairs in connection with the fire at Spencer Wood.....	2,000 00	23,678 25	
	J. Kubert.....	do do do do	48 42		
	R. Vaudry.....	do do do do	264 95		
	Wm. McKay.....	do do do do	42 21		
	Wm. Drum.....	do do do do	331 33		
		do do do do	110 31		
		do do do do	319 97		

J. A. Bogly.....	Balance due for services rendered.....	72 31			
T. Trudeau.....	For advertising.....	20 30			
	Total Rents and Repairs.....		1,210 00		39,572 05
RECAPITULATION.					
	Charged on Consolidated Fund.....				\$39,572 05
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
J. Meagher.....	To pay for work done on Metapedia Road.....	7,262 13			
J. Bis. Lamortagne.....	do do do do	7,775 61			
W. Murphy.....	Being the amount of award as contractor.....	847 53			
E. Rousseau.....	To pay for work done on Malbaie and Cap Chat Road.....	1,619 60			
A. Painechaud.....	do do do do	3,129 00			
J. E. Hudon.....	Gaspé and St. Lawrence do	30,311 38			
do do do do	Temiscouata do	50 00			
do do do do	Ford path, Madawaska River.....	1,890 00			
	Being commission for his services to 30th June, 1861.....				
	To pay J. Ross, Superintendent, increase of salary, from 1st January to 31st July, 1861.....	212 00			
	To pay for work done on North Shore Road, below Tadoussac.....	1,500 00			
	Salary from 2nd to 18th September, 1861.....	37 50			
	For work done on Malbaie and Grand Basin Road.....	2,238 41			
	For services and traveling expenses.....	34 00			
	For repairs to Bridge at Fort au Quille.....	103 45			
	do do do do	23 65			
	do do do do	360 61			
	do do do do	97 59			
	do do do do	134 60			
	do do do do	160 57			
	do do do do	43 70			
	For advertising.....	6 00			
	Carried forward.....		57,845 47		10,770,261 60

Roads and Bridges.—(Continued.)—Ocean and River Steam Service.—Light Houses and Coast Service.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimates, 1861.	T. Boutillier..... A. J. Russell..... S. Bevin..... J. Edon..... F. Totu.....	TOWARDS AIDING THE SETTLEMENT OF VACANT LANDS. <i>Canada East.</i> <i>Brought forward</i> Being amount paid for Colonisation Roads..... do..... do..... do for surveys of do.....	44,000 00 6,000 00 300 00 200 00 1,924 63	57,845 47	10,770,261 60
Con. Stat., Cap. 26.	D. Gibson..... J. A. Snow.....	Being amount paid for Colonisation Roads..... To meet expenses of the Mississippi Road.....	50,000 00 4,000 00	54,000 00	
	D. Gibson..... Receiver General.....	IMPROVEMENT FUND. The amount of the Improvement Fund of Fexley and Fomelon, for 1858..... Being the amount paid to sundry municipalities out of the Improvement Fund of 1858.....	416 27 16,982 44	17,398 71	181,668 81
		Total Roads and Bridges.....			
		RECAPITULATION. Charged on Consolidated Fund..... \$164,270 10 do..... Trust Funds..... 17,398 71 \$181,668 81			

Act 23 Vic., Cap. 5, and Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hugh Allan..... do.....	Balance due for Postages received from Mail..... Amount due under terms of his Contract for three quarters' subsidy.....	39,138 31 312,000 00	351,138 31	
Department of Public Works For Services of one of the Provincial Steamers proceeding to assistance of the Steamship "North Britain"..... For Tug Service, Upper St. Lawrence, 1861.....				
Calvin & Brock.....	To pay accounts connected with Provincial Steamers..... For advertising do..... To pay sundry accounts do..... do for advertising.....	1,254 47 24 54 58,212 67 167 74	1,225 00 20,000 00	
J. Molocho.....	Total Ocean and River Steam Service.....		50,659 42	432,022 73
	RECAPITULATION. Charged on Consolidated Fund..... \$130,797 73 Advances..... 1,225 00 \$132,022 73			
Act 14 & 15 Vic., Cap. 52.	LIGHT HOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.			
J. Molocho.....	Twelve months' salary as Lighthouse keeper, Beauharnois Canal, to 30th September, 1861.....			
J. Hackett..... G. Thompson..... D. Met. Lambert..... P. Landré.....	do Bois Blanc, do..... do Burlington Bay, do..... do Chantry Island, do..... do Chateauguay No. 2 Light Ship, including four years' boat hire, to 31st December, 1861.....	225 00 435 00 300 00 543 75		
E. S. Johnson..... W. Hoare..... J. Sweetman..... G. Durman..... H. Fidler..... V. C. Hill..... P. Shannon..... G. Roddick.....	do do No. 3 do..... do Cherry Island, to 30th September, 1861..... do Light Ship, do..... do Christian Island, do..... do False Ducks, do..... do Gibraltar Point, do..... do Goderich, do..... do Griffith's Island, do..... do Gross Point, do..... do Gull Island, do.....	306 00 306 00 202 00 435 00 510 00 435 00 325 00 435 00 467 00 435 00		
	Carried forward.....	5,866 75		11,393,953 14

Light House and Coast Service.—(Continued.)—Fisheries.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Acts 14 & 15 Vic. Cap. 52, and Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	R. S. Cassels	Light House and Coast Service.—(Continued.) <i>Brought forward.</i>	33,431 40	17,480 38	11,382,953 74
	E. D. David	To purchase bill of exchanges, for £109 5s. 1½ d. at 8 per cent. premium, to meet expenses of maintaining the light house at Cape Race, for 1860	814 82	34,246 22	
	A. Lemoino	do do On account of the expenses of the Trinity House, Montreal, for 1861.	12,000 00	57,985 48	
	F. Godeau	do do do Quebec, do	45 10		
	William Corbett	Salary as late keeper of the provision depot, Ellis Bay, from 1st July to 21st Sept., 1860.	154 00		
	B. Bradley	do do do from 22nd Sept. 1860 to 30th June, 1861.	200 00		
	Pierre Brochu	Twelve months' salary, do do—Shallot Creek, to 30th June, 1861.	100 00		
	T. Evans	do do do as resident at Lac Manapich, to 30th Sept., 1861.	100 00		
	J. Noble	do do do Assametsungun, to 30th June, 1861.	75 00		
	M. Brochu	do do do La Fourche, do	75 00		
		do do do Petit Lac, do	75 00		
		Total Light House and Coast Service.		750 00	110,402 08
		HECAPITULATION.			
		Charged to Consolidated Fund.			\$109,547 26
		Unprovided.			914 82
					\$110,462 08
		FISHERIES.			
Com. Stat., Cap. 62, and Estimates, 1862.	P. Fortin	Being his salary and that of Captain L. Bernier for 1861	1,700 00		
	A. Talbot	do do allowance as late Pilot of "La Camille," do	375 00		
	Hon. J. Cauchon	To pay accounts connected with do	2,499 23		
	R. S. Cassels	For a Draft on Halifax, being the portion chargeable against Fisheries.	4 86		
	Pierre Fortin	For wages, supplies, &c., for schooner "La Canadienne"	5,081 75	4,579 09	
	do	do amount expended on formation of Oyster Beds	242 80		

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
do	Paid Recoitille for painting Buoy.	15 00		
A. H. Murphy	For Towing of schooner "La Canadienne"	40 00		
Richard Nettie	do salary as Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, for 1861	1,200 00	5,379 55	
do	do disbursements for 1861	263 31		
John McConig	do salary as Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada, for 1861	1,200 00	1,463 31	
do	do disbursements for 1861	1,819 02		
do	do balance of disbursements for 1858	15 15		
Robert Moodie	do salary as Overseer for 1861	400 00		
William Gibbard	do do do	400 00		
do	do disbursements for 1861	2,004 88	5,839 05	
J. LeBoutillier	Bounty to the Perseverance.	241 50		
do	do Lord Douglas.	232 01		
John Auld	do do Venetia	132 00		
do	do do Wide Awake	168 00		
do	do do do	160 00		
do	do do do	204 00		
do	do do do	108 00		
do	do do do	116 00		
do	do do do	92 00		
do	do do do	159 00		
Michigan & Co'y	do do do	266 00		
P. Fraser	do do do	206 50		
do	do do do	84 00		
do	do do do	212 00		
do	do do do	138 00		
do	do do do	224 00		
do	do do do	140 00		
do	do do do	136 50		
do	do do do	154 00		
do	do do do	224 00		
do	do do do	124 00		
do	do do do	164 00		
do	do do do	112 00		
do	do do do	298 00		
do	do do do	111 00		
do	do do do	96 00		
do	do do do	116 00		
do	do do do	196 00		
do	do do do	99 00		
do	do do do	105 00		
do	do do do	123 00		
do	do do do	160 00		
	Carried forward.	5,091 50	17,261 00	11,494,415 22

Fisheries.—(Continued.)—Seigniorial Tenure—Culling Timber.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat., Cap. 62.		<i>Fisheries.—(Continued.)</i>			
		<i>Brought forward</i>	5,001 50	17,261 00	11,494,415 22
	C. Jones, junr.....	Bounty to the Syrene.....	104 00		
	C. P. Poswell.....	do do Caroline.....	320 00		
	T. Fraser.....	do do Emeline.....	144 00		
	V. Tetu.....	do do Mary Julia.....	80 00		
	H. J. Noad & Co.....	do do Zelle.....	144 00		
	do do	do do Dalphine.....	208 00		
	do do	do do Onestime.....	180 00		
	do do	do do Adeline.....	184 00		
	do do	do do Archangel.....	200 00		
	do do	do do Breese, for 1860.....	112 00		
	do do	do do Lady, for 1860.....	112 00		
	do do	do do Two Brothers, for 1860.....	108 00		
	do do	do do Jenny Lind, for 1860.....	166 00		
	do do	do do Mary Ann.....	160 00		
	do do	do do Victoria.....	212 00		
	do do	do do Mary.....	146 00		
	do do	do do Eugene.....	184 00		
	do do	do do Marie Primrose.....	292 00		
	do do	do do Britannia.....	268 00		
	do do	do do Defiance.....	195 00		
	do do	do do Breese.....	180 00		
	do do	do do Rambler.....	163 00		
	do do	do do Marianna.....	160 00		
	do do	do do Laura.....	84 00		
	do do	do do Flora.....	100 00		
	do do	do do Crocodile.....	136 00		
	do do	do do Pearl.....	216 00		
	do do	do do Annie, for 1860.....	180 00		
	do do	do do Onestime, for 1869.....	157 50		
		Total, Fisheries.....		10,081 00	27,842 00

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat., L.C., Cap. 41.		<i>RECAPITULATION.</i>			
		Charged to Consolidated Fund.....		\$10,114 65	
		Unprovided.....		17,227 35	
		Total.....		\$27,342 00	
Con. Stat., L.C., Cap. 41.		<i>SEIGNIORIAL TENURE.</i>			
		To meet the expenses of the Commissioners in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.....		do	
		do do To repay the bank amount paid to.....		do	
		do do For professional services.....		do	
		do do Total Seigniorial Tenure.....			224,183 40
Con. Stat., Cap. 46.		<i>CULLING TIMBER.</i>			
		Salary as Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, for 1861.....	2,000 00		
		To pay Clerks' salaries do do.....	9,350 37		
		To pay C. Jordan, salary as Messenger do do.....	400 00		
		do do for sundry Cullers, do do.....	50,855 45		
		do do do do do do.....	136 85		
		do do do do do do.....	207 74		
		do do do do do do.....	44 38		
		do do do do do do.....	11 33		
		do do do do do do.....	24 00		
		For extra work in office, do do.....	1,205 42		
		do do do do do do.....	67 20		
		do do do do do do.....	181 26		
		do do do do do do.....	800 00		
		do do do do do do.....	60 00		
		do do do do do do.....	181 50		
		do do do do do do.....	324 95		
		Allowance for years 1858, '59, '60, and '61, in connection with Supervisor of Cullers' office.....	1,000 00		
		Salary as Deputy Supervisor, Montreal, for 1861.....	300 00		
		To pay cullers, do do.....	1,021 00		
		do do salaries and disbursements, do do.....	98 03		
		Total Culling Timber.....		66,979 04	66,979 04
		<i>Carried forward</i>			11,814,289 74

Culling Timber.—(Continued.)—Railway and Steamboat Inspection.—Advances.—Municipalities Fund.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Culling Timber.—(Continued.)</i>			11,814,289 74
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>			
		RECAPITULATION.			
		Charged on Consolidated Fund.....	\$67,304 25		
		Unprovided.....	1,094 81		
			\$68,399 06		
Con. Stat., Cap. 66.		RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.			
	H. H. Killyle.....	Twelve months' salary as Railway Inspector, to 31st December, 1861.	1,000 00		
	S. Keefe.....	do do do	2,000 00		
	A. DeGross.....	do do do	1,200 00		
	J. G. Vansittart.....	do do do	1,000 00		
	do do	To meet expenses of the Board.	1,114 57		
	J. R. Nash.....	For services as Acting Secretary, during 1858.	400 00		
	T. Ross.....	For printing done.....	800 00		
			8,114 57		
Con. Stat., Cap. 45.		Represent. of late J. A. Milne Salary as Steamboat Inspector, Montreal, from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1860, at \$800 per annum	333 32		
	T. Fessenden.....	do do from 23rd Feb. to 31st Dec., 1861.	682 32		
	J. Gagnon.....	Twelve months' salary as do do do to 31st Dec.	800 00		
	W. McAnslan.....	do do do Kingston, do do do	800 00		
	Samuel Risley.....	do do do Port Hope, do do do	1,200 00		
	J. Weatherley.....	do do do Huron Division, do do do	600 00		
	F. X. Bofort.....	do do do Three Rivers, do do do	600 00		
	J. G. Gagnon.....	To pay certain expenses of the Board of Inspectors.....	170 00		
	do do	For travelling expenses during 1861.....	348 75		
	T. Fessenden.....	do do do	265 00		
	W. McAnslan.....	do do do	48 65		
	S. Risley.....	do do do	285 67		
	J. Weatherley.....	do do do	540 00		

F. X. Bofort.....	do do	170 74			
Representatives of late J. A. do do	do do 1860.....	215 25			
	Total Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....		0,998 00		16,113 17
	RECAPITULATION.				
	Charged on Consolidated Fund.....		\$13,343 57		
	Unprovided.....		1,769 00		
			\$15,113 17		
		ADVANCES.			
	Rovd. L. Roy.....	Being the Legislative Grant to purchase seed grain for the sutors by fire in the County of Temiscouata, and to be repaid.....			
	L. Provost.....	To meet Insurance on Public Buildings, hypothecated to the Crown.....			
	R. S. Cassels.....	In repayment of a like sum placed to the credit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on special account.....			
	O. Sherwood.....	To enable him to purchase at par for general account of the Province, and Municipal Loan Fund, to be credited in cash thereof, four Debentures issued by the Municipality of the town of Paris.....	5,000 00		
	Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. and Messrs. Baring Bros.....	For amount paid to the City Bank for interest on Sterling Bonds of the City of Hamilton.....	34,823 43		
	Hon. J. H. Cameron.....	To cover the cost of the addition to Osgoode Hall, for the accommodation of the Superior Courts, sitting up of the Court of Chancery, U. C.....			
	Geo. Sherwood.....	To redeem certain Debentures of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners.....			
		Total Advances.....			231,723 43
		BURSAR OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.			
	Glyn, Mills & Co. and Darling Bros. & Co.....	For Toronto City Bonds amounting to £42,500 Stg., purchased for the Bursar of the Toronto University, at 90 per cent., less 6 months dividend.....			
		MUNICIPALITIES FUND.			
		UPPER CANADA.			
	Geo. Sherwood.....	To pay the various Municipalities their respective appointments of Municipalities Fund monies for 1860.....			
		Carried forward.....			
			304,250 48		170,945 00
			304,250 48		12,841,071 34

Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—(Continued.)—Miscellaneous.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Wm. Kirwin.....	For services rendered.....	55,972	06	13,126,111	08
	R. S. Cassels.....	To pay Sergeant Tabb for damage done to a horse while on duty, in connection with the visit.....	3,289	75		
	S. T. Drennan.....	In full of all claims.....	80	00		
	Union Forwarding Co.....	For use of the steamer "Emerald".....	486	08		
	T. Trudeau.....	To pay for advertising.....	600	00		
	R. S. Denison.....	Being the balance of the Legislative Grant to the Exhibition held at Hamilton.....	70	80		
		Less—Amount deposited for Cash Sales.....	1,000	00	04,508	88
		Total Reception of His Royal Highness.....			1,283	09
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
Estimates, 1860 and 1861.	H. Driscoll.....	Salary as Commissioner of Enquiry to 22nd October, 1861.....	1,200	00		
	J. S. McChung.....	For services investigating Canal funds.....	3,900	00		
	F. Fortier.....	do the conduct of the Registrar for County of Montmorency.....	25	00		
	T. Wily.....	do do Grand Trunk Railway Commission.....	3,274	41		
	C. Lindsay.....	do do Emigration Commission.....	400	00		
	B. Dawson.....	For Stationery, &c., supplied Aug 40.....	48	56		
	Rev. F. Catellier.....	For services as Commissioner preparing a Duplicate Register of Baptisms, Deaths and Marriages, of the Parish of St. George d'Aubert Gallion, of 1858.....	104	00		
	H. H. Killaly.....	For services rendered and expenses incurred during the progress of the Commission appointed to examine and report on the Naval Reserve of Canada.....	1,046	00	9,997	97
Estimates, 1861.	Dosbarats & Derbshire.....	For Printing the "Canada Gazette" for 1861.....	9,897	11	10,352	07
	S. Smith.....	For Postage during the year.....	455	86	1,200	00
Con-Stat., L.C. Cap. 55.	R. B. Johnson.....	Twelve months' salary as shipping Master to 31st December, 1861.....				

Con-Stat., U.C. Cap. 128, and Estimates, '61.	Gillespie & Robertson.....	For advertising in the "Hamilton Spectator" sundry notices connected with the removal to Quebec.....	25	00		
	J. M. Savage.....	Twelve months' salary as Registrar, Algonn, to 31st December, 1861.....	500	00		
	E. L. Montizambert.....	To meet expenses connected with the Boundary Line Commission.....	500	00		
	M. Tessier.....	Being 2-5ths of the yearly rent of the Protestant Burying Ground, Quebec, to 31st March, 1861, at \$65 per annum.....	55	80		
	P. A. T. De la Ronde.....	do do do do do do.....	37	20	93	00
	Widow P. B. Dumoulin.....	Two years' rent of certain lands in fief "Haut Boek," city of Three Rivers, to 11th November, 1861.....	63	06		
	R. S. Cassels.....	To pay for a draft on England, for 18 months' subscription to the "Canadian News," to 30th Sept. 1861.....	949	00		
	Sidney Smith.....	To pay a gratuity to the widow of the late J. Nash, Imperial Mail Officer, lost in steamer "Hungarian".....	1,000	00		
	T. Lecompte.....	For cartage of 5 Russian guns from the port of Montreal to Canal and Jacques Cartier Basin.....	50	00		
	H. Bernard.....	To discharge certain claims for services rendered.....	131	94		
	J. Eden.....	For board, lodging, medical attendance, and passage to Quebec of 8 disabled seamen.....	70	35		
	R. S. Cassels.....	To repay the Bank of Upper Canada, for the redemption of a Provincial Debt, \$20, with interest \$1 20 cts.....	21	20	2,270	15
	Desbarats & Derbshire.....	For printing for the Montreal Harbour Commission.....	185	33		
	do do.....	do in "Canada Gazette" the amended code of by-laws of do.....	34	80	220	13
	Martin Battle.....	To meet sundry disbursements, and for special services connected with the visit of H.R. Highness Prince Alfred.....	1,218	49		
	J. Rosa.....	To pay sundry accounts for conveyance of H. R. Highness Prince Alfred to River du Loup.....	663	30		
	The Grand Trunk Railway Co.....	For a special train in connection with the above visit.....	945	50		
	Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Co.....	For use of steamer "Kingston," do do do do.....	2,250	00		
	Wm. Kirwin.....	do carriage hire.....	456	00		
Estimates, '61. Con-Stat. Cap. 81.	C. T. Walcot.....	Legislative grant towards the expense of the Indian Fund.....			5,633	20
	H. W. Plant.....	Being amount of duties collected on copy right works, due to Imperial Government for 1860.....	700	09	5,000	00
	do do.....	do the difference of the amount paid into the Treasury, and that of duty collected in 1860.....	17	47		
Act 8, Vic. Cap. 92. Con-Stat., L.C. Cap. 32. Estimates, '61.	Sundry Municipalities, C. E. Receiver General.....	Amounts received from Tavern Licenses applicable thereto.....			608	10
	do do.....	To enable him to pay sundry persons the reward offered by Government for the destruction of wolves.....			3,400	99
	Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.....	For expenses incurred by British Consul at St. Francisco in sending to Canada certain distressed natives of this Province.....			100	00
		Carried forward.....	123	25	40,897	66
					13,189,886	97

Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)—Deductions from Customs.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Estimates, '61	Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.	Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)				
		Brought forward.....			40,397 00		13,189,830 97
Gen. Stnt., Cap. 25.	Receiver General	Being amount advanced to Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, on account of disbursements in England.....		123 25		
		To pay widows and clergymen of the Church of England, in Upper Canada, their yearly pensions to 30th June, 1861.....		1,460 00		1,583 25
	do	To pay one uncommuted stipend of clergyman of the Church of England, in Upper Canada, for year ended 30th June, 1861.....		3,041 68		
		Total Miscellaneous.....		827 32		3,869 00
		RECAPITULATION.				45,849 91
		Charged on Consolidated Fund.....				\$27,835 22
		Unprovided.....				9,986 54
		Trust Funds.....				\$6,078 15
		\$45,849 91				
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.				
		PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.				
		Amherst.				
	John Jas. Fox	Salary as Collector, for the months of November and December, 1860, at \$800 per annum.....		133 34		
	do	Office rent do do at \$48 per annum.....		8 00		
	do	Housing Custom House boat, &c., in 1860.....		6 00		
	John McCormick	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the months of November and December, 1860.....		62 50		209 84

	Thos. J. Taschereau	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....		300 00		
		Clarenceville.				
	Charles Stewart	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....		500 00		
	do	Office rent do do.....		80 00		
	George Gunn	Salary as Preventive Officer, for the do.....		300 00		880 00
		Coaticook.				
	James Thompson	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....		1,200 00		
	do	Office rent do do.....		100 00		
	do	Stationery, postages, warming and cleaning office, &c., for the year 1861.....		116 78		
	do	To enable him to pay expenses of Officers Lacroix and O'Connor, at Island Pond, from 16th December, 1860, to 16th December, 1861.....		46 00		
	do	To enable him to pay the widow of the late Charles O'Connor, a gratuity equal to two months' salary of her late husband.....		113 34		
	Charles O'Connor	Salary as Landing Waiter and Searcher, from 1st January to 31st October, 1861, at \$680 per annum.....		566 66		
	do	do do and Clerk for the year 1861.....		700 00		
	do	do do for the do do.....		500 00		
	Wm. S. Williams	do Assistant Clerk, from 1st January to 30th September, at \$1 50 per diem, and from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....		634 50		
	Hilaire Lacroix	do Landing Waiter at Horsford, for the year 1861.....		300 00		
	John B. Grant	Office rent for the year 1861.....		100 00		
	Aaron Workman	Salary as Preventive Officer at Eaton, for the do do.....		220 00		4,497 26
	Charles Taylor					
		Coteau du Lac.				
	P. E. Watier	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....		300 00		
	do	Office rent do do.....		24 00		394 00
		Dundee.				
	John Gray	Salary as Acting Collector, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....		250 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, horse hire, boat hire, &c., four do to do.....		46 94		
	E. D. Phillips	Salary as Collector, from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....		750 00		
		Carried forward.....		1,040 04		13,235,186 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTION FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)	1,036 04	6,211 10	13,235,180 88
		<i>Brought forward</i>			
		<i>Dundee</i> —(Continued.)			
E. D. Phillips.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, travelling expenses, repairs to Custom House, extra Preventive Officers, &c., from 1st April to 31st December, 1861.....	623 28		
do		Expenses of removal of self, family, and effects, from the Port of Montreal to this port.....	42 03		
do		To pay M. Dixon expenses of removal of self, family, and effects, from the Port of Stanstead to this port.....	77 10		
John McGibbon.....		Salary as Preventive Officer, for the year 1861.....	100 00		
Robert Tyro.....		do Clerk, from 29th May to 31st December, 1861, 217 days at \$1. 25 per diem.....	271 25		
James Botham.....		do Sub-collector at the Port of Huntingdon, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
do		Office rent for the year 1861.....	48 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, etc., for 1861.....	19 12		
Isaac H. Smith.....		Salary as Sub-collector at the Port of Trout River, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do		Office rent for the do	100 00		
do		Stationery, postages, cleaning office, etc., for the do	25 38		
Fred. Steele Verily.....		Salary as Landing Waiter and Sub-collector, from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	375 00		
Louis Choquet.....		do and Officer Barry, from do to do	140 00		
Thomas Barry.....		Salary as Preventive Officer, for the year 1861.....	93 75		
do		do Acting Collector at the Port of St. Regis, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$375 per annum.....	375 00		
do		do Sub-collector from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	218 64		
Matthew Dixon.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, repairs to Custom House, board bill of Sub-collector and Officer Barry, from do to do	40 00		
do		To pay allowance to Mail Carrier, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1861.....	133 34		
D. McMillan.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 30th April, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	4,500 43		
		<i>Freight</i>			
A. Kemp		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	650 00		
do		Office rent, fuel, stationery, &c., for the year 1861.....	80 00		
do		For stove, freight, &c., during the do	15 62		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Salary as Preventive Officer, from 1st May to 31st December, 1861, at \$200 per annum.....	133 33	878 95	13,235,180 88
		<i>Georgieville</i>			
		<i>Georgieville</i>			
Geo. W. Wells.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	900 00		
do		Office rent for the do	50 00		
do		do and fuel at Porcé, for the year 1861.....	50 00		
do		do Pasbehie, for the do	68 00		
do		do Cartoon, for the do	20 00		
do		do do New Richmond, do	20 00		
Geo. LeBouillier.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, office furniture, boat service, stovepipes, "Canada Gazette," extra Clerk, rent of Examining Warehouse, &c., for 1861.....	646 39		
do		Salary as Landing Waiter and Searcher, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do		do do	400 00		
do		do do	300 00		
do		do do	300 00		
do		do do	150 00		
do		do do	266 66		
do		do Landing Waiter and Sub-collector at Seven Islands Bay, from 1st May to 31st December, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	600 00		
do		do Clerk at Pasbehie, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
do		do Landing Waiter and Searcher at Carleton, for the year 1861.....	300 00		
do		do Preventive Officer at New Richmond, for the do	300 00		
do		do do	800 00		
do		do do	300 00		
do		do do	800 00		
do		do do	300 00		
do		do do	48 00		
do		do do	295 95		
do		do do	375 00		
do		do do	450 00		
do		do do	208 30		
do		do do	7,888 30		
James H. McKay.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 30th September, at \$500, and from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$600 per annum.....	525 00		
do		Office Rent for the year 1861.....	35 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., for the do	12 25		
do		To enable him to pay Fogg & Harrower's account for board of officer McGowan on "Mountain Mail," in 1860.....	75 00		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	672 25	19,527 78	13,235,180 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)						
		<i>Brought forward</i>		672 25	19,527 78		19,285,186 88	
		<i>Georgetown</i> —(Continued.)						
	W. McGowan	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 1st January to 31st March, at \$300, and as Sub-Collector, from 1st April to 30th September, at \$400, and from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$475 per annum.....	393 75					
	John C. Tuok.....	do do for the year 1861.....	300 00		1,366 00			
		<i>Hemmingford.</i>						
	G. N. Johnston.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	600 00		680 00			
	do	Office Rent for the do	80 00					
	John Heath	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	400 00					
	do	Travelling expenses for the do	14 60		414 60			
		<i>Iracole.</i>						
	Thomas Gordon.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00					
	do	Office Rent for the do	80 00					
	do	Stationery, postages, &c., for the do	4 75					
	Andrew Holden.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do	375 00		959 75			
		<i>Montreal.</i>						
	T. Boutillier	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	3,240 00					
	John Lewis.....	do Surveyor and Warehouse Keeper, for the do	1,500 00					
	John Jordan.....	do Assistant Surveyor and Chief Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	1,400 00					
	B. Barland.....	do Surveyor and Landing Waiter at House's Point, for the do	1,200 00					
		do do and Clerk at Longueuil, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	250 00					
		do 1st Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	1,200 00					
		do 2nd do from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	750 00					
		do 3rd do for the year 1861.....	1,000 00					
		do 4th do for the do	875 00					
		do 5th do at House's Point, for the do	750 00					
		do 6th do do at St. Lambert, for the do	800 00					
		do 7th do for the do	1,000 00					
		do 8th do do at St. Hyacinthe, for the do	700 00					
		do Tide Surveyor, for the do	900 00					
		do Assistant Surveyor, from 26th September to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	131 84					
		do as Chief Clerk, for the year 1861.....	1,200 00					
		do 2nd Clerk, for the do	1,000 00					
		do 3rd do for the do	1,000 00					
		do 4th do for the do	800 00					
		do do for the do	800 00					
		do do for the do	750 00					
		do do for the do	500 00					
		do do for the do	500 00					
		do Appraiser, for the do	1,400 00					
		do do for the do	800 00					
		do Assistant Appraiser and Examining Warehouse Keeper, for the do	800 00					
		do Weigher, for the do	600 00					
		do Chief Locker, from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	150 00					
		do Assistant Locker, for the year 1861.....	500 00					
		do do from 20th September to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	131 84					
		do Preventive Officer, from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	375 00					
		do Assistant Landing Waiter at House's Point, for the year 1861, being for 365 days, at \$1 per diem.....	365 00					
		do Housekeeper, from 1st January to 31st August, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	333 34					
		do Allowance for Assistant Messenger, from 1st January to 31st August, 1861, at \$200 per annum	133 33					
		do Salary as Housekeeper, from 1st September to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum	166 66					
		do Allowance for Assistant Messenger, from 1st September to 31st December, 1861, at \$200 per annum	66 67					
		do To enable him to pay the salaries of 20 Tide Waiters, for the year 1861.....	1,646 67					
		<i>Carried forward</i>			25,946 13		13,235,186 88	

E. D. Phillips	do do and Clerk at Longueuil, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	250 00
Chas. W. Macon.....	do 1st Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	1,200 00
John Gray.....	do 2nd do from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	750 00
Edward Moyer.....	do 3rd do for the year 1861.....	1,000 00
Leon Globensky.....	do 4th do for the do	875 00
L. C. Vandal	do 5th do at House's Point, for the do	750 00
Henry Laurois	do 6th do do at St. Lambert, for the do	800 00
Charles Selby.....	do 7th do for the do	1,000 00
John Nelson.....	do 8th do do at St. Hyacinthe, for the do	700 00
Henry Fletcher.....	do Tide Surveyor, for the do	900 00
Henry B. Jameson.....	do Assistant Surveyor, from 26th September to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	131 84
Francis Crispo	do as Chief Clerk, for the year 1861.....	1,200 00
Francis Campbell.....	do 2nd Clerk, for the do	1,000 00
Thos. Watkins.....	do 3rd do for the do	1,000 00
Thos. E. Barry.....	do 4th do for the do	800 00
John P. Parcell.....	do do for the do	800 00
Wm. Blankley.....	do do for the do	750 00
L. J. Duchesway.....	do do for the do	500 00
J. E. Villeneuve.....	do do for the do	500 00
Thos. Bell.....	do Appraiser, for the do	1,400 00
A. Levesque.....	do do for the do	800 00
James McNider.....	do Assistant Appraiser and Examining Warehouse Keeper, for the do	800 00
Just. Steverright.....	do Weigher, for the do	600 00
H. Ellis.....	do Chief Locker, from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	150 00
	do Assistant Locker, for the year 1861.....	500 00
	do do from 20th September to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	131 84
Olivier Loranger.....	do Preventive Officer, from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	375 00
Omer Allard.....	do Assistant Landing Waiter at House's Point, for the year 1861, being for 365 days, at \$1 per diem.....	365 00
Thomas Barry.....	do Housekeeper, from 1st January to 31st August, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	333 34
R. Wilson.....	do Allowance for Assistant Messenger, from 1st January to 31st August, 1861, at \$200 per annum	133 33
Jane Scholes	do do Salary as Housekeeper, from 1st September to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum	166 66
do	do Allowance for Assistant Messenger, from 1st September to 31st December, 1861, at \$200 per annum	66 67
John Hughes.....	do To enable him to pay the salaries of 20 Tide Waiters, for the year 1861.....	1,646 67
do	<i>Carried forward</i>	
T. Boutillier		30,615 36

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Brought forward</i>	30,615 35	22,948 13	13,285,185 88
		<i>Montreal.—(Continued.)</i>			
T. Boutillier.....		To enable him to pay the wages of Tide Waiters, acting Weighers and Lockers, for the year 1861.....	15,713 50		
do.....		do for fuel, stationery, postages, printing, rent of offices at Out Stations, water rate, insurances, lugs, repairs, &c., for the do.....	4,261 37		
do.....		do E. D. Phillips' expenses of removing self, family and furniture from Longueuil to Montreal, in July, 1861.....	45 05		
do.....		do Thomas Barry do do from Henningford to Montreal, in May, 1860.....	27 00	50,662 27	
		<i>New 'larisle.</i>			
John Fraser.....		Salary as Sub-Collector, for the year 1861, in part.....	450 00		
Robert Busested.....		do as Preventive Officer at Cross Point, for the do.....	300 00	750 00	
		<i>Phillipeburgh.</i>			
James Henderson.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	600 00		
do.....		Office Rent do.....	100 00		
do.....		Postages, office furniture, stove pipes, &c., for do.....	40 50		
W. W. Smith.....		Salary as Surveyor, for do.....	500 00	1,240 50	
		<i>Potton.</i>			
F. J. Parker.....		Salary, as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do.....		Office Rent do.....	72 00		
do.....		Stationery, postages and stove for do.....	19 86	691 86	

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Quebec.			
J. W. Dunscomb.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	3,240 00		
Louis Massue.....		do Surveyor, do.....	1,840 00		
Jas. A. Green.....		do Assistant do, do.....	1,600 00		
J. O'Meara.....		do Measurer and Surveyor, for do.....	1,080 00		
Thos. Lambert.....		do Tide do do.....	1,000 00		
A. G. Rucl.....		do Assistant do do.....	1,000 00		
C. E. Allen.....		do 1st Landing Watter, do.....	1,200 00		
A. C. Taschereau.....		do 2nd do do.....	1,000 00		
Clément Gazeau.....		do 3rd do do.....	900 00		
Kranis Thompson.....		do 4th do do.....	1,000 00		
Wm. Neilson Lee.....		do 5th do do.....	750 00		
Leotis Bilodeau.....		do 6th do do.....	1,000 00		
N. Neilson Ross.....		do Chief Clerk, for the year 1861.....	1,080 00		
Geo. Colloy.....		do Clerk, do.....	1,000 00		
F. Valois.....		do do do.....	1,000 00		
Geo. Campbell.....		do do do.....	1,000 00		
N. Balzarotti.....		do do do.....	1,095 00		
Chas. Gouin.....		do do do.....	800 00		
A. G. Hawkins.....		do do from 20th December, 1860, to 31st December, 1861, at \$800 per annum.....	824 10		
Alfred Wheeler.....		do do from 4th November to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	79 22		
G. McKenzie.....		do Collector at Chicoutimi, from 26th May to 31st December, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	239 90		
F. X. Frenette.....		do Appraiser, for the year 1861.....	1,000 00		
F. H. Mévier.....		do Assistant do do.....	1,000 00		
H. McHugh.....		do Sampler and Weigher, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
Joseph Radford.....		do Preventive Officer at Tadoussac, do.....	244 00		
Alfred G. Bowdon.....		do House-keeper and Messenger, do.....	500 00		
James Saaley.....		do Head Locker and Warehouse keeper, do.....	1,000 00		
J. W. Dunscomb.....		To enable him to pay the wages and boarding bills of Lockers, Weighers, and Tidesmen, and clothing of Tide Waiters for the do.....	11,761 00		
do.....		do for Boat service and clothing of Boatmen for do.....	1,715 82		
do.....		do do route of Examining Warehouse, from 1st November, 1860, to 31st October, 1861, and insurances of goods in Examining Warehouse, to 7th August, 1862.....	1,340 00		
do.....		do do for services of temporary clerks and laborers, fuel, stationery, printing, repairs, ferrings, ensigns, postages, cleaning offices, fire-mon, taxes, office furniture, &c., for the year 1861.....	6,097 09		
do.....		do do the widow of P. Bussière, late Boatman, a gratuity equal to 30 days' pay of her late husband.....	35 00		
do.....		do Mrs. Teaffo, widow of Patrick Teaffo, late Locker, a gratuity equal to 30 days' pay of her late husband.....	45 00		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	48,566 13	124,758 89	13,285,185 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			124,758 89		13,236,186 88	
	Pierre Gauvresal.....	Brought forward.....						
		<i>Rimouski.</i>						
		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....			400 00			
		<i>Russelltonen.</i>						
	Robert Rodgers.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00					
	do.....	Office rent, fuel, stationery, &c., for do.....	80 00					
	do.....	To pay the services of extra Preventive Officers, from 10th March to 30th April, 1861.....	127 52					
		To pay D. McMillan, expenses of removal of furniture, &c., from the Port of Dundee to this Port.....	25 00					
	D. McMillan.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st May to 31st December, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	266 66		999 18			
		<i>St. John's.</i>						
	W. Macrae.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	2,000 00					
	do.....	Office rent.....	200 00					
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., for do.....	63 83					
	Leon Fournier.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do.....	800 00		3,003 83			
		<i>Stanstead.</i>						
	C. Bullock.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	800 00					
	do.....	Office rent, from 1st January to 31st May at \$48, and from 1st June to 31st December, 1861, at \$80 per annum.....	66 66					
	do.....	Bank agency on Drafts for the year 1860.....	1 25					
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, extra clerks, fitting up, &c., of new office, &c., for the year 1861.....	147 80					
	A. Patton.....	Salary as Surveyor, for the year 1861.....	375 00					

J. Mallins.....	do	Landing Waiter, from 1st January to 30th September, at \$375, and from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$225 per annum.....	387 50					
M. Dixon.....	do	Landing Waiter, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$375 per annum.....	93 75					
C. S. Channel.....	do	do from 1st March to 30th September, at \$375, and from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	343 75					
Wm. B. Colby.....	do	do from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$600 per annum.....	125 00		2,340 71			
		<i>Sutton.</i>						
Benjamin Seaton.....	do	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	600 00					
do.....	do	Office rent and fuel.....	80 00					
do.....	do	Stationery and postages.....	7 50					
Asa Fray.....	do	Salary as Preventive Officer, for do.....	200 00		787 36			
		<i>Three Rivers.</i>						
Chas. H. Godby.....	do	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	750 00					
do.....	do	Office rent.....	100 00					
do.....	do	Fuel and postages.....	38 78		888 78			
		PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.						
		<i>Amherstbury.</i>						
Edward Anderson.....	do	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	1,000 00					
do.....	do	Office rent, do.....	100 00					
do.....	do	Stationery, fuel, postages, telegrams, travelling expenses, &c., do.....	68 97					
do.....	do	Office rent at Anderson, for the year 1861.....	12 00					
do.....	do	To enable him to pay the services of Extra Preventive Officers, do.....	53 00					
James Hamilton.....	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, do.....	625 00					
William Gasfield.....	do	do Preventive Officer.....	400 00		2,268 97			
		<i>Pach.</i>						
W. J. Fairfield.....	do	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00					
do.....	do	Office rent, do.....	44 00					
do.....	do	Postages.....	00 10		544 10			
		Carried forward.....			186,041 82		13,236,186 88	

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS—(Continued.)			136,041	82	13,235,186	88
		<i>Brought forward</i>						
		<i>Hayfield.</i>						
	W. Eden	Salary as Acting Collector, for the year 1861	500	00				
	do	Office rent	40	00				
	do	Stationery, postages, &c.	4	83	544	83		
		<i>Bellefleur.</i>						
	W. F. Mendell	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,800	00				
	do	Office rent	160	00				
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, cleaning office, office furniture, &c., do	169	11				
	do	To enable him to pay Henry Van Allen, expenses of removal of self and furniture from the Port of Chatham to this Port, in 1860	34	62				
	do	To do do W. A. Hearnish, his expenses of removal from the Port of Kingston to this Port	13	75				
	H. Van Allen	Salary as Clerk for the year 1861	400	00				
	C. J. Roblin	do as Landing Waiter and Searcher, do	500	00				
	R. Newbery	do do do	400	00				
	W. A. Beanish	do as Preventive Officer, from 1st October, to 31st December, 1861, at \$400 per annum	100	00				
	R. Kennedy	do as Packer, for the year 1861	200	00	3,777	48		
		<i>Brantford.</i>						
	D. Curtis, Junr.	Salary as Collector, for the year 1859	1,000	00				
	do	Office rent	200	00				
	do	Fuel, stationery, cleaning office, &c., at Brantford, and at the outport of Caledonia, for do	194	89				
	A. Gordon	Salary as Surveyor and Clerk, from 1st January to 30th September, 1861, at \$800 per annum	600	00				
	J. Hammond	Salary as Acting Surveyor at Caledonia, for the year 1861	625	00				
	J. C. Davis	do Landing Waiter	720	00	3,339	89		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		<i>Brighon.</i>						
	David Young Leslie	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	600	00				
	do	Office rent	72	00				
	do	do at Wellington	40	00				
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, travelling expenses, &c., do	69	66				
	J. W. Mandeville	Salary as Landing Waiter at Wellington, do	400	00	1,181	66		
		<i>Brockville.</i>						
	E. Webster	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,200	00				
	do	Office rent from 1st January to 30th June, at \$144, and from 1st July to 31st December, 1861, at \$120 per annum	132	00				
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, repairs to boat and boat house, flag, &c., for the year 1861	166	72				
	do	To pay part of his expenses of removal from Port Dover, in 1860	4	00				
	J. Bortrem	Salary as Surveyor, for the year 1861	900	00				
	A. Stewart	Salary as 1st Landing Waiter, do	625	00				
	C. Sitbold	do as 2nd do	625	00				
	W. M. Dunham	do as Preventive officer, do	350	00	4,002	72		
		<i>Burwell.</i>						
	F. H. Haycock	Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum	166	67				
	do	do do from 1st March to 31st December, 1861, at \$700 per annum	583	34				
	F. A. Dunham	Office rent for the year 1861	30	00				
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, office furniture, cleaning office, &c., do	26	34				
	do	To enable him to pay the expenses of removal of self, family and furniture from the Port of Napance to this Port	146	18				
	J. D. Askin	Salary as Landing Waiter and Clerk from 1st January to 31st October, 1861, at \$500 per annum	416	66				
	James Kyerse	do do do at Houghton Centre, for the year 1861	300	00	1,671	19		
		<i>Zytown.</i>						
	Duncan Graham	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,400	00				
	D. Graham	Office rent from 1st November, 1860, to 31st October, 1861	120	00				
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, repairs, printing, advertising, &c., do	133	57				
	A. Douglas	Salary as Surveyor, do	840	00				
	J. S. Lee	do as Clerk, do	1,000	00				
		<i>Carried forward</i>	3,493	67	150,559	59	13,235,186	88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SERVICE.			
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>		150,559 59	13,235,186 88
		<i>Hytown.—(Continued.)</i>			
A. Henry	Salary as 1st Landing Waiter, for the year 1861		500 00		
J. Little	do 2nd do		450 00		
W. H. Gibson	do as Preventive Officer.		400 00		
J. Rowland	do as Messenger,		240 00		
		<i>Chatham.</i>			
W. Cosgrove	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861		1,000 00		
do	Office rent,		200 00		
do	Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., do		68 11		
J. G. Pennelther	Salary as Surveyor,		650 00		
A. L. Hill	do as Landing Waiter, for the do		500 00		
G. Duck	do as Surveyor at Mouth, for the do		400 00		
J. Radcliff	do as Landing Waiter, Port Haravor, for the year 1861		375 00		
Thos. Cartier	do as Preventive Officer, mouth of the River Thames, do		100 00		
		<i>Chippawa.</i>			
P. Bennett	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861		1,000 00		
do	Office rent,		50 00		
do	Fuel, stationery, postages, etc., do		16 41		
do	To enable him to pay the services of extra Preventive Officers, and their travelling expenses in 1861		41 06		
Charles Treble	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861		500 00		
		<i>Clifton.</i>			
W. Leggett	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861		1,400 00		
do	Office rent,		200 00		
				3,293 11	
					1,607 47

do	Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, extra clerk, &c., do	161 99			
do	To enable him to pay the services of a Porter, do	120 00			
J. E. Fitch	Salary as Surveyor,	800 00			
E. A. Scott	do Clerk,	600 00			
H. B. Rogers	do Landing Waiter,	600 00			
G. Liddle	do do	600 00			
J. Smeaton	do do	500 00			
J. E. Cannon	do do	500 00			
T. McGrath	do do	500 00			
do	Arrears of salary of 1859, being allowance for 39 days, at \$1.25 cts., per diem		\$48 75		
do	Salary as Acting Landing Waiter, from 1st January to 30th April, 120 days, at \$1.25 cts. per diem		150 00		
do	Landing Waiter, from 1st May to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum		333 33		
John McDonald	do Surveyor at Niagara Falls Ferry, for the year 1861	532 08			
do	Office rent for the year 1861	750 00			
		50 00		6,714 07	
Henry Easton	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,200 00			
do	Office rent at Cobourg, for the do	100 00			
do	do Peterboro', for the do	50 00			
do	do Grafton, for the do	48 00			
do	Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, cleaning office, office furniture, travelling expenses, repairs, &c., at Cobourg, and the out ports of Peterboro' and Grafton, for the year 1861	234 30			
Wm. Benson	Salary as Surveyor, for the year 1861	900 00			
Thomas Fortye	do at Peterboro', for the year 1861	875 00			
John Perkins	do Landing Waiter, for the do	500 00			
P. Gaul	do do at Grafton, for the do	500 00			
				4,407 30	
W. Pring	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	200 00			
do	Fuel, stationery, postages, travelling expenses, office furniture, &c., for the year 1861	61 00			
John W. Verner	Salary as Surveyor and Clerk, for the year 1861	400 00			
John S. Schofield	do Landing Waiter, for the do	200 00			
				861 60	
John McWatt	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,000 00			
do	For stove and pipes, for the do	11 50			
				172,526 71	
					13,235,186 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			13,235,186 88
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1,011 50	172,626 71	
		<i>Coltingwood</i> .—(Continued.)			
Peter Ferguson.....		Salary as Surveyor, for the year 1861.....	750 00		
Brian Cosgrove.....		do Assistant Landing Waiter, for the year 1861, being 365 days at \$1 25 per diem.....	456 25		
W. D. Pollard.....		do do from 1st August to 31st December, 1861, 153 days at \$1 25 per diem.....	191 25	2,409 00	
		<i>Cornwall.</i>			
R. K. Bullock.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	800 00		
do		Office rent for the do.....	60 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, rent of storehouse, &c., for the year 1861.....	121 53		
		To enable him to pay Alexander Begg expenses of removal of self, family, and furniture, from the Port of Brockville to this port, in 1860, including extra expenses during three months while stationed at this port.....	100 68		
James Armstrong.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
John S. Bruce.....		do do do.....	400 00		
Donald Graham.....		do do do.....	400 00		
John Wilson.....		do do do.....	400 00		
Alex. Begg.....		do do do.....	400 00		
M. J. Anderson.....		do do from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$300 per annum.....	50 00	3,132 21	
		<i>Cramahle.</i>			
J. M. Merriman.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	600 00		
do		Office rent for the do.....	80 00		
do		Travelling expenses for the do.....	100 00	780 00	

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				13,235,186 88
			748 57	
				186,614 74
				1,788 96
				5,428 52
				1,689 73

Thos. Colton.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	625 00		
do		Office rent for the do.....	80 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, &c, for the do.....	43 57		
		<i>Dalhousie.</i>			
Thomas Parke.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	1,800 60		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, cleaning office, &c., for the year 1861.....	123 52		
do		To pay the services of a Messenger, for the year 1861.....	180 00		
James Lamb.....		Salary as Surveyor, for the do.....	875 00		
Andrew Murray.....		do Landing Waiter, for the do.....	100 00		
Wm. James.....		do do do.....	400 00		
John S. Clark.....		do do for the do.....	200 00		
Charles R. Ellis.....		do do for the do.....	400 00		
James Clark.....		do do for the do.....	400 00		
Wm. Walker.....		do Preventive Officer, for the do.....	150 00		
Robert Thompson.....		do do do.....	200 00		
		Being the Salary of the late Collector Caley, from 1st March to 30th April, 1860, including two months' gratuity to his orphans.....	400 00	5,428 52	
		<i>Dartington.</i>			
Anthony Dixon.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	1,000 00		
do		Office rent for the do.....	40 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, cleaning office, &c., for 1861.....	49 73		
Wm. Morcraft.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for do.....	500 00	1,689 73	
		<i>Dover.</i>			
Wm. H. Higman.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	875 00		
do		Office rent for the do.....	60 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, travelling expenses, telegrams, &c., for the year 1861.....	115 24		
do		To pay part of the expenses of the removal of his family, etc., from Port Stanley to this Port.....	19 64		
do		To pay R. Welch his expenses of removal from the Port of Oshawa to this Port.....	10 15		
T. B. Barrett.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, and Clerk for the year 1861.....	625 00		
Chas. M. Kelly.....		do do from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	83 33		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	1,788 96	186,614 74	13,235,186 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			13,235,186 88
		<i>Brought forward.</i>		186,611 74	
		<i>Dover.</i> —(continued.)		1,889 38	
	Richd. Welch	Salary as Landing Waiter and Clerk, from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$100 per annum	1,788 36		
		<i>Dundas.</i>			
	W. B. Gwyn	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,000 00		
	do	Office rent for the do	100 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, taxes, &c., for the do	63 48		1,163 48
		<i>Dunnville.</i>			
	W. B. Sheehan	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	500 00		
	do	Office rent for the do	80 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, repairs, &c., for the do	43 12		
	W. A. McCrae	Salary as Acting Collector, for the do	880 00		
	Jasper Murphy	do Landing Waiter, for the do	500 00		1,973 12
		<i>Elgin.</i>			
	Alex. McMillan	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	125 00		
	do	Office rent, fuel, and stationery for the do	72 00		
	do	Postages for the do	8 37		
	Jas. Jellyman	Salary as Preventive Officer, for the do	75 00		280 37
		<i>Fort Erie.</i>			
	R. Graham	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	1,000 00		
	do	Fuel Stationery, postages, &c., from 1st January to 30th June, 1861	56 88		

do	Orange Sobryer	To pay for the services of extra Clerk and extra Preventive Officer, and travelling expenses of the latter, from 1st January to 30th June, 1861	37 50		
	Wm. Murray	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861	500 00		
	do	do for the do	500 00		
	do	do do for the do	500 00		
	do	do do for the do	500 00		
	do	do do for the do	400 00		
	do	do Preventive Officer, for the do	200 00		3,224 38
		<i>Gananoque.</i>			
	Wm. Robinson	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	600 00		
	do	Office rent for the do	80 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, printing, cleaning office, travelling expenses, &c., for the do	166 10		
	Edward Nutty	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do	250 00		1,086 10
		<i>Goderich.</i>			
	Samuel S. Walsh	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	800 00		
	do	Office rent for the do	60 00		
	do	do at Penetanguere for the do	10 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., for the do	78 79		
	J. B. O'Connor	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do	500 00		
	Richard McIntosh	do do for the do	400 00		
	W. D. Wilson	do do from 1st September to 31st December, 1861, at \$400 per annum	153 33		1,982 12
		<i>Guelph.</i>			
	Edward Carthew	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861	600 00		
	do	Office rent from 3rd December, 1860, to 2nd December, 1861	80 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, cleaning office, advertising, travelling expenses, "New York Spectator," taxes, &c., for the year 1861	92 45		
	W. P. Wilson	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do	500 00		1,272 45
		<i>Hamilton.</i>			
	J. Davidson	Salary as Collector, from 1st to 6th January, 1861, at \$2,240 per annum	36 80		
	W. H. Kittson	do Acting Collector, from 1st to 6th January, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum	25 80		
		<i>Carried forward.</i>	62 60	199,485 12	13,235,186 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Brought forward</i>		199,485 12	13,285,188 88
		<i>Hamilton.—(Continued.)</i>			
	W. H. Kitson.....	Salary as Collector, from 7th January to 31st December, 1861, at \$2,600 per annum.....	2,588 05		
	do	Office rent at Wellington Square, for the year 1861.....	60 00		
	do	To enable him to pay for the services of extra Clerks, Landing Waiters, &c., for the do	895 50		
	Hector Munro.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, cleaning office, travelling expenses, water rate, gas ports, &c., for the year 1861.....	2,058 82		
	Herbert Lennox.....	Salary as Surveyor at Galt, for the do	1,000 00		
	J. W. Mills.....	do Sub-Collector at Wellington Square, for the do	700 00		
	Geo. R. Spencer.....	do Appraiser, for the do	1,200 00		
	Wm. Fealty.....	do Chief Clerk, for the do	1,000 00		
	Jno. L. Smith.....	do 2nd do, for the do	700 00		
	C. R. M. Sewell.....	do 3rd do, for the do	700 00		
	Francis Shephard.....	do Clerk in Surveyor's Office, for the do	550 00		
	John Bivis.....	do do, for the do	550 00		
	John S. Amos.....	do do, for the do	600 00		
	Joseph Wetherall.....	do do, for the do	600 00		
	Robert McDonnell.....	do 1st Landing Waiter, for the do	500 00		
	M. J. Anderson.....	do 2nd do, for the do	500 00		
	Wm. G. Munday.....	do at \$300 per annum, from 1st August to 31st December, 1861, do	125 00		
	Thos. Clark.....	do at \$500 per annum, from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, do	125 00		
	Jas. Royse Yielding.....	do at \$500 per annum	125 00		
	Wm. Agnew.....	do Assistant Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	650 00		
	Wm. Stevenson.....	do Searcher and Packer, for the do	375 00		
		do Messenger, for the do	375 00		
				16,159 97	

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Port Hopt.</i>			
	M. F. Whitehead.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	1,200 00		
	do	Office rent	100 00		
	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, telegrams, printing, repairs, cleaning office, taxes, &c., for the do	102 87		
	Henry Forbes.....	Salary as Surveyor, for the do	750 00		
	Wm. McDonnell.....	do do at Lindsay for the do	600 00		
	Geo. P. Lander.....	do Landing Waiter, for the do	500 00		
				3,252 87	
		<i>Kingston.</i>			
	W. B. Simpson.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	1,840 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, water rate, gas rent, cleaning office, repairs, office furniture, customs flag, law expenses, advertising, travelling, &c., for the do	1,039 69		
	W. R. Mingyo.....	Salary as Surveyor, for the do	1,000 00		
	S. D. Fowler.....	do 1st Clerk, for the do	800 60		
	J. S. Smyth.....	do 2nd Clerk, for the year 1861.....	750 00		
	J. Honkirk.....	do 3rd do	500 00		
	G. H. Dettor.....	do Appraiser, do	750 00		
	D. Lynch.....	do 1st Landing Waiter, do	600 00		
	E. McColl.....	do 2nd do	500 00		
	T. Meagher.....	do 3rd do	500 00		
	J. Kidd.....	do 4th do	500 00		
	W. A. Bennish.....	do Preventive officer, from 1st January to 30th September, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	300 00		
	P. Gunn.....	do Messenger and Packer, for the year 1861.....	375 00		
				9,454 60	
		<i>Kingville.</i>			
	J. King.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
	do	Office rent	30 00		
	do	Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., do	9 96		
	J. Wigfield.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, do	200 00		
	J. Wright.....	do do	200 00		
				839 96	
		<i>London.</i>			
	J. B. Strathy.....	Salary as Collector for the year 1861.....	1,200 00		
	do	Office rent from 1st October, 1860, to 30th June, 1861, at \$220; and from 1st July to 30th September, at \$260 per annum.....	230 00		
				259,192 61	18,285,188 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1,430 00	220,192 01	13,235,186 88
		<i>London.</i> —(Continued.)			
J. B. Strathy.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, cleaning office, advertising, travelling expenses, office furniture, stove and pipes, repairs, &c., and contingent expenses, at the out port of Ingersoll, for the year 1861.....	273 34		
D. Dumoulin.....		Salary as Surveyor, for the year 1861.....	800 00		
D. Dwyer.....		do do at Ingersoll, do.....	625 00		
W. W. Anstey.....		do do do do.....	750 00		
R. Abbott.....		do do do do.....	600 00		
J. Scullian.....		do do do do.....	500 00		
R. Irvine.....		do do do do.....	500 00		
W. Barker.....		do do do do.....	500 00		
Henry Boyd.....		do do do do.....	174 52		
Wm. Smith.....		do do do do.....	91 07		
		<i>Montreal.</i>		6,244 53	
D. Jones.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
do do.....		Office rent, do.....	60 00		
do do.....		Fuel, stationery, &c., do.....	21 50		
do do.....		To pay board of officers Walls and Haley, while on duty at Prescott in 1861.....	47 00		
L. B. Walls.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	300 00		
T. Haley.....		do do do do.....	200 00		
		<i>Milford.</i>		1,028 50	
E. W. Smith.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	100 00		
J. O'Brien Scully.....		do do do do.....	541 06		
		<i>Paris.</i>			
do do.....		Office rent for the year 1861.....	72 00		
do do.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, do.....	14 14		
do do.....		To pay expenses of removal of self, family and furniture, from the Port of Paris to this Port.....	43 10		
		<i>Morrisburgh.</i>		770 90	
Alex. McDonnell.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	720 00		
do do.....		Office rent, fuel, &c., at Morrisburgh, do.....	70 00		
do do.....		do do do do.....	40 00		
do do.....		To pay Alex. Begg, expenses incurred in seizing Billiard Table at Morrisburgh.....	5 75		
do do.....		To pay John Ormiston for extra services during the leave of absence of the Collector.....	100 00		
J. Ormiston.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
H. McCullough.....		do do do do.....	375 00		
		<i>Napance.</i>		1,770 75	
E. A. Dunham.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$625 per annum.....	104 16		
do do.....		do do do do.....	563 33		
F. W. Smith.....		Office rent, for the year 1861.....	50 00		
do do.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, office furniture, &c., do.....	49 62		
do do.....		To pay expenses of removal of self, family and furniture, from the Port of Milford to this Port.....	40 00		
do do.....		do do do do.....	7 45		
J. D. Roblin.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	33 33		
do do.....		Acreas of salary from 1st January, 1860, to 31st January, 1861, at \$100 do.....	208 33		
C. M. Kelly.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st March to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 do.....	416 67		
		<i>Newcastle.</i>		1,492 80	
F. Furncomb.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do do.....		Office rent, do.....	20 00		
do do.....		Stationery and postages.....	2 53		
		<i>Niagara.</i>		522 53	
J. W. Taylor.....		Salary as Collector for the year 1861.....	1,000 00		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	1,000 00	241,022 71	13,235,186 88

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1,430 00	220,192 01	13,235,186 88
		<i>London.</i> —(Continued.)			
J. B. Strathy.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, cleaning office, advertising, travelling expenses, office furniture, stove and pipes, repairs, &c., and contingent expenses, at the out port of Ingersoll, for the year 1861.....	273 34		
D. Dumoulin.....		Salary as Surveyor, for the year 1861.....	800 00		
D. Dwyer.....		do do at Ingersoll, do.....	625 00		
W. W. Anstey.....		do do do do.....	750 00		
R. Abbott.....		do do do do.....	600 00		
J. Scullian.....		do do do do.....	500 00		
R. Irvine.....		do do do do.....	500 00		
W. Barker.....		do do do do.....	500 00		
Henry Boyd.....		do do do do.....	174 52		
Wm. Smith.....		do do do do.....	91 07		
		<i>Montreal.</i>		6,244 53	
D. Jones.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
do do.....		Office rent, do.....	60 00		
do do.....		Fuel, stationery, &c., do.....	21 50		
do do.....		To pay board of officers Walls and Haley, while on duty at Prescott in 1861.....	47 00		
L. B. Walls.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	300 00		
T. Haley.....		do do do do.....	200 00		
		<i>Milford.</i>		1,028 50	
E. W. Smith.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	100 00		
J. O'Brien Scully.....		do do do do.....	541 06		
		<i>Paris.</i>			
do do.....		Office rent for the year 1861.....	72 00		
do do.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, do.....	14 14		
do do.....		To pay expenses of removal of self, family and furniture, from the Port of Paris to this Port.....	43 10		
		<i>Morrisburgh.</i>		770 90	
Alex. McDonnell.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	720 00		
do do.....		Office rent, fuel, &c., at Morrisburgh, do.....	70 00		
do do.....		do do do do.....	40 00		
do do.....		To pay Alex. Begg, expenses incurred in seizing Billiard Table at Morrisburgh.....	5 75		
do do.....		To pay John Ormiston for extra services during the leave of absence of the Collector.....	100 00		
J. Ormiston.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
H. McCullough.....		do do do do.....	375 00		
		<i>Napance.</i>		1,770 75	
E. A. Dunham.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$625 per annum.....	104 16		
do do.....		do do do do.....	563 33		
F. W. Smith.....		Office rent, for the year 1861.....	50 00		
do do.....		Fuel, stationery, postages, office furniture, &c., do.....	49 62		
do do.....		To pay expenses of removal of self, family and furniture, from the Port of Milford to this Port.....	40 00		
do do.....		do do do do.....	7 45		
J. D. Roblin.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	33 33		
do do.....		Acreas of salary from 1st January, 1860, to 31st January, 1861, at \$100 do.....	208 33		
C. M. Kelly.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st March to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 do.....	416 67		
		<i>Newcastle.</i>		1,492 80	
F. Furncomb.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do do.....		Office rent, do.....	20 00		
do do.....		Stationery and postages.....	2 53		
		<i>Niagara.</i>		522 53	
J. W. Taylor.....		Salary as Collector for the year 1861.....	1,000 00		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	1,000 00	241,022 71	13,235,186 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			13,235,186 88
		<i>Brought forward</i>		241,022 71	
		<i>Niagara.</i> —(Continued.)			
	J. W. Taylor.....	Office rent for the year 1861.....	120 00		
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, telegrams, &c., for do.....	24 83		
	Jno Inall.....	Salary as Surveyor, do.....	700 00		
	R. G. Warren.....	do Landing Waiter, do.....	500 00		
		<i>Onkville.</i>		2,344 83	
	R. K. Chisholm.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	875 00		
	do.....	Office rent do.....	90 00		
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., for do.....	44 60		
	Jos. Milbourne.....	Salary as Landing Waiter and Clerk, for do.....	500 00		
		<i>Ontario.</i>		1,509 60	
	Christopher Walsh.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	625 00		
	do.....	To pay J. D. Askin's expenses from Port Burwell to this Port.....	6 23		
	R. Welch.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st January to 30th September, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	300 00		
	J. D. Askin.....	do do from 1st November to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	83 33		
		<i>Owen Sound.</i>		1,014 56	
	W. A. Stephens.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	600 00		
	do.....	Office rent, fuel, stationery, &c., for do.....	50 00		
	G. Ironsides.....	Salary as Landing Waiter at Manitoulin, from 1st January to 31st August, 1861, at \$200 per annum.....	133 34		
				768 34	

					13,235,186 88
				249,917 10	
		<i>Paris.</i>			
	A. N. Striker.....	Salary as Collector, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$900 per annum.....	75 00		
	Z. H. Haycock.....	do do from 1st March to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	833 33		
	do.....	Stationery, postages, telegrams, &c., for the year 1861.....	32 50		
	do.....	Expenses of removal of self, family and effects from the Port of Burwell to this Port, in 1861.....	66 05		
	J. O'Brien Scully.....	Salary as Surveyor, from 1st January to 28th February, 1861, at \$550 per annum.....	91 67		
	W. H. Van Ingon.....	do Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
	W. D. Wilson.....	do do from 1st March to 31st August, 1861, at \$400 per annum.....	200 00		
		<i>Pencanguahene.</i>		1,708 65	
	W. Simpson.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	300 00		
		<i>Pictou.</i>		300 00	
	J. D. Roblin.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	625 00		
	do.....	Office rent do.....	60 00		
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, &c., for do.....	24 50		
	do.....	Bank Agency on Drafts, for the years 1857 and 1858.....	34 01		
	J. P. Clute.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	400 00		
		<i>Present.</i>		1,143 51	
	A. Jones.....	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	875 00		
	do.....	Office rent from 1st November, 1860, to 31st October, 1861.....	120 00		
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, printing, cleaning office, office furniture, law expenses, stove pipes, &c., for the year 1861.....	267 40		
	do.....	To enable him to pay Geo. Twomey difference of salary while acting as sub-Collector, from October, 1859, to February, 1861.....	116 07		
	do.....	do A. N. Striker, expenses of removal of self, family and effects from the Port of Paris to this Port, in 1861.....	163 95		
	do.....	do J. D. Roblin expenses of removal of self, family and effects from the Port of Napamoo to this Port.....	27 07		
	A. N. Striker.....	Salary as Acting Collector, from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$1,175 per annum.....	1,077 00		
	G. Twomey..	do Clerk, from 1st to 31st January, 1861, at \$800 per annum.....	66 67		
		<i>Carried forward</i>		2,714 75	

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT HORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2,714 74	249,917 10	13,235,186 88
		<i>Prevent.—(Continued.)</i>			
Geo. Twomey.....		Salary as Surveyor, from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$900 per annum.....	\$25 00		
J. D. Roblin.....		do Clerk and Landing Waiter, from 1st February to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	458 34		
W. Armstrong.....		do 1st Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
W. Gerald.....		do 2nd do.....	500 00	4,998 09	
		<i>Queensston.</i>			
P. B. Clement.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	750 00		
do		do Office Rent.....	60 00		
do		do at Suspension Bridge, for do.....	18 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, repairs, &c., for do.....	56 90		
do		To enable him to pay for the services of extra Preventive officers, and their travelling expenses during the do.....	159 50		
A. Shanw.....		Salary as Surveyor, for do.....	500 00		
S. Purdon.....		do Landing Waiter, for do.....	500 00		
D. Wadsworth.....		do Preventive officer, for do.....	400 00	2,444 40	
		<i>Rondeau.</i>			
H. Calder.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....		500 00	
		<i>Roman.</i>			
C. St. George Yarwood.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	\$75 00		
do		do Office rent for the do.....	36 00		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, cleaning office, stove, repairs to custom house boat, &c., for the do.....	100 35	1,011 36	

Dennis C. O'Brien.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 31st October, 1861, at \$1,000 per annum.....	833 33		
do		Office rent from 1st January to 30th September, 1861, at \$150 per annum.....	112 50		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, cleaning office, &c., and contingent expenses at the Out Port of Moore, from do to do.....	92 27		
do		To enable him to pay the services of extra Preventive Officers, and their travelling expenses from do to do.....	105 89		
do		Office rent at the Out Port of Moore, from do to do at \$30 per annum.....	22 50		
Jeremiah Scully.....		Salary as Surveyor and Acting Collector, for the year 1861.....	600 00		
do		do Office rent from 1st October to 31st December, 1861, at \$150 per annum.....	37 50		
do		do at the Out Port of Moore, from do to do at \$30 per annum.....	7 50		
do		Fuel, stationery, postages, cleaning office, &c., and contingent expenses at the Out Port of Moore, from do to do.....	45 15		
George N. Mathieson.....		Salary as Landing Waiter, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
John King.....		do do for the do.....	400 00		
James Cowan.....		do do for the do.....	\$475 00		
		Less short paid by Collector.....	22 80		
		<i>Sauguen.</i>			
William Keith.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do		Office rent, fuel, &c., for the do.....	50 00	3,208 84	
		<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>			
Joseph Wilson.....		Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
do		do Office rent for the do.....	40 00		
do		do at Bruce Mines, for do.....	10 00		
do		&c., at do from 1st May to 30th December, 1860.....	27 41		
do		Repairs to boat, postages, &c., during the year 1861.....	12 74		
do		For travelling expenses visiting the Port of Bruce Mines, during the year 1861.....	48 50		
John Bowker.....		Salary as Landing Waiter at Bruce Mines, for the year 1861.....	500 00		
Henry Pilgrim.....		do do from 1st January to 11th April, 1861, at \$300 per annum.....	83 50		
do		do do from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at do.....	225 00		
Edward Davis.....		do do from 1st September to 31st December, 1861, at \$200 per annum.....	66 67	1,543 82	
George Ironsides.....		<i>Stanley.</i>			
Matthew Child.....		Salary as Collector, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$1,200 per annum.....	10 00		
do		Office rent from 15th December, 1860, to 15th March, 1861, at \$40 do.....		264,173 61	
		<i>Carried forward</i>	4,00 00		13,235,186 88

Deductions from Customs.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS.—(Continued.)			
		<i>Duties Returned.—(Continued.)</i>			
		To pay H. Baldwin, Valin, & Deval, drawback on materials used in Ship Building			
	J. W. Dunscomb	do P. Valin	1,552 98		
	do	do W. Cotman	746 83		
	do	do J. H. Oliver, J. E. Gingsus, and J. & J. Simpson	3,098 68		
	do	do H. Baldwin	937 96		
	do	do J. Gilmore	387 16		
	do	do N. Rosa, J. E. Gingsus, and P. J. Labbé	2,139 11		
	do	do W. G. Russell	2,252 63		
	Thomas Parke	do J. P. Abbey	201 81		
	do	do J. Norris	284 99		
	W. H. Kittson	do D. Knox	72 64		
	do	do Baxter & Galloway	196 70		
	R. K. Chisholm	do D. Chisholm	167 52		
	W. A. McCrae	do J. C. Eston	8 34		
	do	do D. Chalmers	9 70		
	do	do C. M. Johnson	7 20		
	S. S. Walsh	do B. G. Adams and J. Johnson	61 32		
	R. Spence	do V. Every and Rumball	346 20		
	T. Boutillier	do H. Wyatt	153 05		
	J. Fraser	do Hibberd & Co. drawback on materials used in the manufacture of India Rubber Shoes exported to Europe	89 85		
	J. J. Fox	New Carlisle, to refund certain parties duty paid on goods for consumption since 1st January, 1861	406 56		
		Amherst, do	495 35	17,245 59	
		At the Port of Bayfield	00 80		
		do Belleville	23 80		
		do Brantford	3 24		
		do Brockville	54 66		
		do Burwell	6 65		
		do Bytown	48 10		
		do Clifton	272 93		

do	Caticook	1 40			
do	Cobourg	13 21			
do	Colborne	44 46			
do	Collingwood	10 00			
do	Credit	40 00			
do	Dalhousie	87 86			
do	Dundee	2 90			
do	Fort Erie	9 85			
do	Fredericburgh	00 30			
do	Gananoque	4 65			
do	Goderich	12 90			
do	Hamilton	127 32			
do	Hippo	1,757 25			
do	Kingston	11 07			
do	London	59 77			
do	Montreal	352 90			
do	Napanee	12,680 67			
do	Oshawa	23 56			
do	Paris	31 00			
do	Pictou	4 00			
do	Prescott	26 10			
do	Quebec	87 46			
do	Sarnia	1,036 36			
do	Sault Ste. Marie	18 00			
do	Stansfeld	1 16			
do	Stratford	0 75			
do	Toronto	6 42			
do	Woodstock	2,339 83			
		24 89			
		19,226 28			
		363,401 44			
		24,475 13			
		1,466 63			
		600 00			
		53 27			
		2,119 90			
		13,598,688 32			

Total deductions from Customs

EXCISE.

Commission and travelling allowance to the several Revenue Inspectors in the Province of Canada, on account of Excise collected applicable to the Consolidated Fund, for the year 1861

Salary as Examining Inspector of Excise, from 1st January to 30th November, 1861, at \$1,600 per annum

To enable him to meet his travelling expenses in his inspection of the Revenue Divisions of Upper and Lower Canada

For expenses incurred in re S. Hibbert

and to pay expenses of A. Dixon

Carried forward

Deductions from Public Works.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM PUBLIC WORKS.—(Continued.)						
		<i>Brought forward</i>			1,125 00		92,946 08	14,072,889 38
		<i>Williamsburgh Canal</i> —(Continued.)						
	Alex. McMillan.....	To enable him to pay the wages of Lock Tenders, &c., from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....	5,372 52					
	J. Mathewson & Son.....	For oil supplied.....	489 15					
		Total maintenance.....			5,861 07			
	Alex. McMillan.....	To enable him to pay for repairs during the year ended 30th November, 1861.....	5,544 89					
	Mulholland & Baker.....	For repairs during the do.....	173 36					
	Frothingham & Workman.....	For sundries furnished for repairs during do.....	53 46					
		Total repairs.....			5,771 71			
		Total Williamsburgh Canal.....					12,758 38	
		<i>Lachine Canal.</i>						
	Alfred Gough.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year 1861.....	1,840 00					
	do.....	House rent from 1st November, 1860, to 1st November, 1861.....	240 00					
	do.....	Fuel, stationery, postages, keep of horse, repairs, cleaning office, office furniture, printing, &c., for the year 1861.....	1,311 19					
	do.....	To enable him to pay for the services of Extra Clerks, Tide Waiters, Messengers, &c., for the do.....	787 01					
	Bryan Hayes.....	Salary as Clerk, for the do.....	1,000 00					
	S. Z. Bouchette.....	do Assistant Clerk, for the do.....	750 00					
	John O'Neill.....	do do from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	125 00					
	G. W. Ross.....	do do from 1st March to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	375 00					
	P. C. Racine.....	do Superintendent of Tide Waiters, for the year 1861.....	1,000 00					
	John White.....	do Wharfinger, for the do.....	600 00					

J. Debreuil.....	do Sub-Collector at Lachine, for the do.....	1,000 00						
do.....	Office rent at Lachine, for the do.....	80 00						
do.....	Fuel, stationery, repairs, stove pipes, &c., for the do.....	37 50						
W. G. Ross.....	Salary as Clerk at Lachine, from 1st January to 31st March, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	125 00						
do.....	do do from 1st April to 31st December, 1861, at \$500 per annum.....	375 00						
John O'Neill.....	Total expense of collection.....			9,645 70				
Thos. Hewitt.....	To enable him to pay the wages of Lock Tenders on this Canal, from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....	10,416 50						
J. Mathewson & Son.....	For oil supplied.....	581 17						
New City Gas Company.....	For gas do.....	980 89						
	Total maintenance.....			11,978 50				
Thos. Hewitt.....	To enable him to pay for repairs for the year ended 30th November, 1861.....	9,675 00						
do.....	do men employed on repairs.....	1,000 00						
do.....	Salary for January, 1861.....	133 33						
	Total repairs.....			10,808 33				
Martin Battle.....	Miscellaneous.....							
T. Trudeau.....	For travelling expenses collecting hydraulic rents.....	165 57						
	To pay sundry advertising accounts.....	69 09						
	Total Lachine Canal.....			235 26				
	Total St. Lawrence Canals.....						32,667 85	
	<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>							
J. L. Smith.....	Salary as Clerk, for the year 1861.....	100 00						
George Thompson.....	do Ferryman, for the do.....	300 00						
	Total Burlington Bay Canal.....			400 00				
Il. D'Eschambault.....	<i>Stamby Canal.</i>							
do.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year 1861.....	840 00						
	Fuel, stationery, cleaning office, expenses of making deposits, &c., during do.....	41 80						
	<i>Carried forward</i>						189,772 31	14,072,889 38

Deductions from Public Works.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM PUBLIC WORKS.—(Continued.)						
		<i>Brought forward</i>	881	81	138,772	31	14,072,889	38
		<i>Chambly Canal</i> —(Continued.)						
	John Brennan	Salary as Sub-Collector at St. John's, for the year 1861	720	00				
	do	Fuel, Stationery, expenses of making deposits, &c., for the do.	32	47				
	Thos. Hewitt	Total expenses of Collection.....			1,634	28		
	J. Matthewson & Son	To enable him to pay the wages of Lock Tenders, &c., from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.	5,792	18				
		For oil supplied.....	332	64				
	Thos. Hewitt	Total maintenance.....			6,124	82		
		To enable him to pay for repairs to this Canal, for the year ended 30th November, 1861.....	6,351	42				
		Total repairs.....			6,351	42		
		Total Chambly Canal.....					14,110	52
		<i>Rideau and Ottawa Canal.</i>						
	Thos. Hewitt	To enable him to pay the wages of Lock Tenders, &c., from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....	10,414	45				
	J. Matthewson & Son	For Oil supplied.....	88	75				
	Thos. Hewitt	Total maintenance.....			16,503	20		
	do	To enable him to pay for repairs to Ordnance Canal, during the year ended 30th November, 1861.....	2,781	34				
	do	For salary and travelling expenses for March and August, 1861.....	345	81				
	do	For travelling expenses in February and November, 1861.....	141	45				

M. Gingan & Carroll	For work done at White Horse Shoal Dam.....	392	05
M. Kelly	For repairs to embankment at Burnett's Rapids.....	500	25
	Total repairs.....	4,160	90
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Grand Trunk Company	For freight of engine and pumps from Port Hope and Kingston.....	78	80
J. Bealy	For advertising sundry notices in the "Toronto Leader".....	23	81
R. S. Cassels	To pay C. Guild for advertising in "Commercial Bulletin," leases of hydraulic lots.....	34	84
Parsons & Finney	For advertising sundry notices connected with leases of hydraulic lots.....	86	27
H. Lemmon	do do do.....	81	52
Duverney Frères	do do do.....	90	14
T. Trudeau	To pay for advertising.....	359	08
	Total Rideau and Ottawa Canal.....	654	06
	<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.</i>		
Thos. Hewitt	To enable him to pay the wages of Lock Tender, sfrom 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....	3,933	92
J. Matthewson & Son	For oil supplied.....	21	88
	Total maintenance.....	3,955	80
Thos. Hewitt	To enable him to pay for repairs from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....	3,191	48
do	Salary and travelling expenses for February, 1861.....	148	40
	Total repairs.....	3,339	88
	Total Carillon and Grenville Canal.....	7,295	68
	<i>St. Ann's Lock.</i>		
John Barrett	Salary as Collector, for the year 1861.....	625	00
	<i>Carried forward</i>	625	00
		181,496	67
		14,072,889	38

Deductions from Public Works.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.	\$	cts.
		Deductions from Public Works.—(Continued.)	671 37	12,821 10		188,033 23	14,072,889 38	
		<i>Brought forward</i>						
		<i>Ottawa Slides.—(Continued.)</i>						
	N. S. Biasdell.....	For repairs during the year 1861.....	761 84					
	W. G. LeRoy.....	do.....	316 19					
	M. Holt.....	do.....	151 80					
	N. Burwash.....	do.....	152 26					
	D. MacFarlane.....	do.....	149 55					
	M. Connel and Jollicœur.....	do.....	169 57					
	W. Mason & Sons.....	do.....	95 95					
	Workman & Griffin.....	do.....	725 89					
	Levi Young & Co.....	do.....	307 60					
	W. Thompson.....	do.....	115 62					
	M. Holt, senr.....	For repairs to Joachim Slide, during the year 1861.....	83 05					
	W. G. LeRoy.....	do Mountain do.....	155 45					
	G. Rochester.....	do Gatineau do.....	156 71					
	do.....	do Burnstown Bridge, do.....	151 91					
	Moses Aubrey.....	For constructing piers at Burnstown and Madawaska River.....	2,358 14					
	J. Harvey.....	For repairs to High Falls and Ragged Shute Stations, Madawaska River.....	1,042 80					
	R. White.....	do done at Arnprior and Chats Lake Pier.....	350 83					
	J. P. Postwick.....	do of breach in Petewawa Works.....	157 80					
	do.....	For timber furnished for Boom No. 2, Petewawa River.....	407 35					
	do.....	For repairs to Slide and Dam at.....						
	D. Graham.....	Total repairs.....	8,481 48					
		To pay for advertising sale of Portage du Fort Road.....		50 09				
		Total Ottawa Slides.....				21,358 67		
		<i>St. Maurice Slides.</i>						
	H. R. Symmes.....	To enable him to pay the wages of Deputy Slide Masters, from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....						

E. Normand.....	For difference of salary between \$300 and \$110 per annum in the years of 1857 and 1858.....	238 33						
J. F. Gaudot.....	Balance due him for services in surveying Grains Slides, &c., in July, August, October, and November, 1858.....	50 00						
C. H. Godby.....	For services as collector from the year 1856 to 31st December, 1860.....	300 00						
	Total maintenance.....			7,037 98				
H. R. Symmes.....	To pay for repairs during 1861.....	91 42						
E. Normand.....	For repairs.....	407 94						
Mullholland & Baker.....	For chains furnished.....	351 08						
	Total repairs.....					850 44		
D. Boulanger.....	Total St. Maurice Slides.....						7,887 82	
	<i>Saguenny Slides.</i>							
	To enable him to pay the salaries of Superintendent and Assistant, from 1st December, 1860, to 30th November, 1861.....	664 04						
	Total maintenance.....							
	To pay for repairs in March and April, 1861.....			664 04				
	Total Saguenny Slides.....						953 93	
	<i>Union Suspension Bridge.</i>							
J. Mossup.....	Salary as Gate Keeper, from 1st January to 15th September, 1861, at \$300 per annum.....	212 50						
J. Quin.....	do do from 16th September to 31st December, 1861, at.....	87 50						
	Contingent expenses for 1861.....	11 25						
	Total expenses of collection.....							311 25
D. Graham.....	To pay for repairs during 1861.....	955 10						
N. S. Biasdell.....	For repairs.....	568 79						
J. Skead.....	do.....	90 65						
	Total repairs.....							1,614 54
	Total Union Suspension Bridge.....							1,925 79
	<i>Carried forward</i>							220,159 44
								14,072,889 38

Deductions from Public Works.—(Continued.)—Territorial.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		DEDUCTIONS FROM PUBLIC WORKS.—(Continued.)				
		<i>Brought forward</i>				14,072,889 33
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	W. Quick.....	Salary as Harbor Master at Presqu' Isle, for the year 1861.....	300 00			
	J. S. McCuaig.....	do Inspector of Canal Tolls, from 24th April to 31st December, 1861, at \$2,000 per annum.....	1,372 17			
	do.....	For travelling expenses from do to do.....	629 18			
	Thos. Parks.....	Travelling expenses incurred, and allowance to himself and Clerk while investigating the differences existing at Port Colborne.....	71 50			
		<i>Duties Returned.</i>				
	T. Macklem, Treasurer.....	Amount of Tolls due to the Municipality of Chippawa, for the year 1860.....	1,062 08			
	W. Fring.....	To meet outstanding claims for remission of 90 per cent. on Tolls on Welland Canal, in 1860.....	2,000 00	3,062		
		At Port Colborne, Welland Canal.....	51,694 11			
		do Dunnville.....	13 58			
		do Maitland.....	1,169 20			
		do St. Catharines, do.....	403 61			
		At Lachine Canal.....	132 05			
		Total Duties refunded.....	53,412 55			
		Total Deductions from Public Works.....		56,474 63		
						379,006 02

RECAPITULATION.	\$ cts.
Maintenance.....	122,670 43
Repairs.....	71,522 84
Expense of Collection.....	21,806 84
Tolls refunded.....	56,474 63
Miscellaneous.....	6,532 18
	\$279,006 92
DEDUCTIONS FROM TERRITORIAL REVENUE.	
<i>Surveys—East.</i>	
For Survey of Township of Aberford.....	1,744 26
do Armand.....	1,487 58
do Poletto and Turcoite.....	2,885 37
do Matane.....	1,439 41
do Tourville.....	2,928 44
do Christie and Duchesnay.....	320 00
do Onslow and Bristol.....	512 64
do Pentelack.....	1,050 78
do Shenley and Tring.....	459 72
do Baskatongue.....	4,091 42
do Nouvelle.....	349 80
do Pakapetic.....	400 00
do Domerville and Annapmouchougan.....	300 00
do Garneau and Casgrain.....	1,473 59
do Kournoir.....	1,100 00
do Panet and Roletto.....	1,822 54
do Lafontaine.....	1,196 05
do Delisle.....	300 00
do Morin.....	1,149 77
do Allyn.....	1,300 00
do Spaulding.....	2,502 50
do Bonester.....	487 90
do Home and Litchfield.....	496 73
do Lytton.....	240 00
do Daugan.....	2,470 26
do Langverin.....	250 00
do Paton.....	250 00
do Bowman.....	80 00
	32,081 77
<i>Carried forward</i>	14,351,896 30

Deductions from Territorial Revenue.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Surveyors—West—(Continued.)</i>				14,351,800 20
		<i>Brought forward.</i>	50,295 68	41,969 66		
J. S. Dennis	For Survey of lots in Oso	71 60				
do	do Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Roads	3,250 29				
J. W. Burke	do Road to Opeongo Road	820 00				
A. P. Salter	do Goulair River, &c.	974 71				
do	do District of Algoma	819 64				
J. W. Herrick	do Great Northern Road	1,076 24				
C. Unwin	do North Shore, Lake Superior	4,800 00				
E. Miles	do North Shore, Lake Huron	4,377 30				
R. Gilmour	do do	400 00				
S. R. Pinco	do do	990 89				
W. Hawkins	do do	925 37				
C. Brady	do do	200 00				
H. Creswick	do Bobcaygeon & Nipissing Road	497 43				
J. McNaughton	do Lots in Oso	49 50				
W. R. Thistle	do Lot 24, 1st Con. Finch	50 00				
Wm. Lough	do Plans of the Severn River	64 63				
W. Campbell	do Plan of Timber Limits	30 50				
E. Miles	do Lot 18 in B. Montagu	31 00				
R. J. Burns	do Town Plot No. 1, South Range, Algoma	238 89				
do	do do of Iroquois	400 00				
do	do do of Minden	66 47				
J. W. Fitzgerald	do Burleigh Road Line	4,295 11				
A. G. Forrest	do Timber Limits, River Severn	628 85				
H. Creswick	do Sunnidale & Durham Road	29 00				
J. Emerson	do Gore Lots in Belleville	40 00				
C. J. Wheelock	do Gore Lot 20 in 13th Con. Grafton	26 00				
			75,444 00	41,969 66		
E. T. Fletcher	Boundary Survey—Upper and Lower Canada.					
	For balance of expenses of this Survey			1,586 40		

Sundry persons	For inspection of Lands in Canada East	307 00				
do	do Canada West	2,517 37		2,824 37		
A. Wallace	Boards of Examiners for Surveyors	550 00				
F. F. Pasmore	For disbursements of Lower Canada Board for 1861	395 00		945 00		
	Upper Canada do					
	Settlement of Roads					
Thomas P. French	For salary as Agent for the Settlement of the Ottawa & Opeongo Road	1,460 00				
M. P. Hayes	do Hastings Road	1,460 00				
E. Perry	do Addington Road	1,460 00				
Richard Hughes	do Bobcaygeon Road	1,460 00				
S. Drapau	do Elgin & Taeh6 Road	1,460 00				
R. J. O'ivet	do Muskoka Road	1,460 00				
Jamea Spike	do Frontenac Road	1,460 00				
J. B. Lepago	do Matapedia Road, from 1st June to 31st December, 1861	856 00				
Joseph Grahnan	do do Burleigh Road, from 14th October to 31st December, 1861	316 00		11,892 00		
	Inspection of Agents—East					
T. Boutillier	On account of his salary, travelling expenses and contingencies of office as Inspector of Agents in Canada East, including the salary of a Clerk			3,514 80		
	Inspection of Agents—West					
David Gibson	On account of his salary, travelling expenses and contingencies of office as Inspector of Agents in Canada West, including the salary of a Clerk			2,976 90		
	Huron Land Claims					
Charles Widder	For amount of his account examining disputed claims			656 00		
	Druce Land Claims					
A. McNabb	For amount of his account examining disputed claims			792 00		
	Carried forward			142,191 73		14,351,800 20

Deductions from Territorial Revenue.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			142,171 73	14,351,806 30
	Sundry Persons	<i>Bolton and Megey Scrip.</i> For this amount redeemed during the year 1861.....			88,612 00	
	Sundry Persons	<i>Land and Compensation Scrip.</i> For this amount redeemed during the year 1861.....			28,226 20	
	Sundry Agents do	<i>Agents' Commissions.</i> For this amount paid Agents in Canada East..... For do in Canada West.....	3,958 19 16,344 60		20,802 79	
	Allan McLean do	<i>Collection of Clergy Rents.</i> For Salary as Agent	1,200 00			
		For Disbursements.....	380 43		1,580 43	
	Sundry Persons do	<i>Postages of Agencies.</i> For this amount of Postages, Canada East..... For do Canada West.....	93 10 1,776 29			
	Sundry Persons do	<i>Crown Advertisements.</i> For this amount for Advertising, Canada East..... For do do Canada West.....	5,571 88 5,248 59		1,869 39	
	John Bradshaw Sundry persons..... Telegraph Company..... William Spragg.....	<i>General Disbursements.</i> For sundry disbursements of office..... do subscriptions to newspapers..... do telegraphs during the year 1861..... do pay and expenses on special service.....	1,806 63 368 08 1,285 37 947 50		10,820 47	

P. M. Partridge.....	do	do	440 00			
W. F. Whiteher.....	do	do	720 08			
E. A. Genereux.....	do	do	346 00			
E. T. Judah.....	do	do	159 00			
J. C. Tarbutt	do	do	255 00			
J. V. Gale.....	do	do	62 25			
T. Hector.....	do	do	40 00			
G. G. Dunlevie.....	do	do	36 55			
W. F. Collins.....	do	do	266 19			
E. T. Fletcher.....	do	do	186 83			
J. W. Bridgland.....	do	do	697 25			
A. Russell.....	do	do	57 10			
J. Morkill.....	do	do	147 00			
A. J. Taylor.....	do	do	60 00			
J. W. Bridgland.....	do	do	60 00			
A. Kirkwood.....	do	do	60 00			
E. Norton.....	do	do	70 00			
J. Toime.....	do	do	50 50			
W. F. Collins.....	do	do	40 60			
W. E. Collins.....	do	do	41 00			
J. D. Dugal.....	do	do	54 00			
De Verd Fisher.....	do	do	124 50			
E. A. Genereux.....	do	do	77 00			
L. D. Lemoine.....	do	do	49 00			
D. C. Mackenzie.....	do	do	495 50			
Jeremiah Alley, junr.....	do	do	108 00			
J. Davine.....	do	do	31 00			
D. A. Grant.....	do	do	60 00			
G. G. Dunlevie.....	do	do	14 30			
L. A. Robitaille.....	do	do	60 00			
E. Fox.....	do	do	52 50			
W. F. Whiteher.....	do	do	132 50			
E. Gayley.....	do	do	59 25			
Jeremiah Alley, senr.....	do	do	126 00			
G. B. Cowper.....	do	do	135 00			
William Ford.....	do	do	173 50			
J. V. Gale.....	do	do	229 50			
Rae Smith.....	do	do	3,875 09			
do	do	do	404 40			
S. R. Miller.....	do	do	13 50			
W. C. Scott.....	do	do	22 13			
S. P. Bausset.....	do	do	20 00			
H. Rowsell.....	do	do	20 00			
do	do	do	12 50			
		<i>Carried forward</i>	14,681 94		294,043 01	14,351,806 30

Deductions from Territorial Revenue.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>General Disbursements.—(Continued.)</i>	14,681 94	294,043 01		14,351,896 30
		<i>Drought forward.....</i>				
II. Rowell.....		For subscription to Queen's Bench Reports.....	10 00			
do		do Robinson's Digest.....	23 00			
do		do Queen's Bench and Chancery Reports.....	31 00			
do		do printing bank receipts.....	183 25			
J. G. Joseph.....		do repairs to chronometer.....	10 00			
C. Barnard.....		do selling lands at auction.....	5 00			
George Fisher.....		do allowance in lieu of rent.....	168 00			
D. S. Ballantyne.....		do plan for Government map.....	78 00			
William Quinn.....		do balance of account for specimens of Wood.....	163 48			
William Gibbard.....		do inspecting Mines in C. W. in 1860 and 1861.....	683 42			
L. A. Dubord.....		do expenses to Shawenigan.....	5 00			
J. O. Chabot.....		do registering Laporte's Bond.....	1 20			
E. Fox.....		do do D. McWilliam's Bond.....	1 60			
William Drum.....		do expenses delivering maps of Canada in Ireland.....	46 84			
J. N. Vorge.....		do carved Cabinet for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	145 00			
William Gibbard.....		do expenses in re Emigrants.....	10 00			
Charles Widdler.....		do expenses to Quebec Inspection of Mines.....	139 10			
Wakefield & Coy.....		do advertising Agency.....	7 10			
J. C. Reeves.....		do commission selling lands.....	66 80			
J. Laurin.....		do photographic views.....	15 10			
F. C. Barron.....		do copies of Seigniorial Titles.....	5 00			
T. F. Gibbs.....		do selling lands at auction.....	15 00			
G. Matthews & Co.....		do map of Kingston.....	23 00			
G. Matthews.....		do sundries furnished office.....	167 00			
T. J. Walsh.....		do lithographic map.....	96 00			
C. Duherget.....		do services as extra clerk in Woods and Forests Branch.....	1 25			
A. F. Potter.....		do registering Agents Bonds.....	75 00			
L. O. Armand.....		do surveyors' instruments.....	11 30			
C. Widdler.....		do R. Pinkerton's services in Huron Agency.....	443 00			
C. E. Holwell.....		do stationery for Fisheries Branch.....	63 00			
G. H. Charrier.....		do copies of Quebec Directory.....	12 00			
E. P. Watson.....		do selling lands at auction.....	5 00			

Charles Gamon.....	do freight to Fort William.....	3 00
E. T. Fletcher.....	do expenses of inspection of Surveys.....	200 00
A. J. Russell.....	do examining Colonization Roads East.....	50 00
F. Chasse.....	do copying Holland's Surveys.....	90 00
J. McDonell.....	do serving Notices.....	30 00
Gillespie & Co.....	do account of printing.....	800 00
Secker Brought.....	do Law Costs; Steers vs. Cayley.....	536 96
A. Russell.....	do copying plan of C. Brady.....	20 00
S. T. Evans.....	do map of Prescott and Russell.....	13 50
J. Moylan.....	do account of printing.....	200 00
Joseph Bouchette.....	do map of his map.....	400 00
L. A. Robitaille.....	do registering Verger's Bond.....	2 00
S. T. A. Evans.....	do travelling expenses.....	8 00
F. Jones.....	do compensation for loss of time by suspension of survey.....	600 00
A. H. Gausin.....	do registering Bond of A. Daly.....	1 50
J. Lessard.....	do Ringbolt's Crown Domain.....	67 75
O. B. Kenn.....	do expenses at land sale.....	18 00
James Bird.....	do making pins.....	67 30
Henry Rose.....	do stationery, &c.....	60 00
Wakefield & Co.....	do selling lands.....	8 00
R. Farley.....	do travelling expenses.....	10 50
Walker Crawford.....	do expenses attending land sales.....	12 15
Joseph Wilson.....	do stationery, &c.....	21 77
J. Alexander.....	do expenses attending land sales.....	10 50
G. M. Roche.....	do do.....	344 00
J. F. Gaudet.....	do pay and expenses to Labrador.....	
		20,612 06
		314,655 07
		91,696 87
		222,958 20
		906 36
		14,351,896 30

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
George Harrison.....	For refund on Lot in Minto.....	22 20	
J. Davidson.....	For do Westmeath.....	68 00	
C. Folte.....	For do Tecumseth.....	399 50	
J. Moore.....	For do Culross.....	15 60	
J. Montgomery.....	For do Alnwick.....	177 71	
Isabella Clark.....	For do Howick.....	60 60	
J. T. Elliott.....	For do Warwick.....	16 00	
J. B. Mignon.....	For do Clarence.....	7 00	
A. Donough.....	For do Plantagenet.....	1 60	
J. Armstrong.....	For do Fenelon.....	58 17	
Jano Clapp.....	For do Clarendon.....	80 00	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		906 36

Deductions from Territorial Revenue.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>		222,958 20	14,851,896 80
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	906 38		
		For refund on Lot in Carriek	31 25		
		do Thorne	12 00		
		do Shenley	8 00		
		do Howick	30 37		
		do Bristol	12 00		
		do Allumeta	7 88		
		do Adamston	65 97		
		do Elkevir	87 20		
		do on certain lot	40 00		
		do of Timber Dues	18 95		
		do do	17 79		
		do do	34 50		
		do do	20 10		
		do do	375 75		
		do do	410 70		
		do do	183 23		
		do do	125 00		
		do do	44 80		
		do do	90 24		
		do do	34 79		
		do do	88 58		
		do do	52 36		
		do do	69 05		
		do do	3,193 04		
		do do	4 00		
		do do	956 81		
		do do	280 00		
		do do	2,243 60		
		do do	1 76		
		do do	40 93		
		do do	10 00		
		do do	10 00		
		do do	40 00		
		do do	129 59		
		For salary as Agent	500 00	9,894 68	
		do do	208 24		
		do do	279 98		
		do do	700 00		
		do do	75 00		
		do do	28 58		
		do do	120 00		
		do do	16 00		
		do do	17 53		
		do do	67 08		
		For refund of interest	9 91		
		do do	0 02		
		do do	100 05		
		do do	2 08		
		do do	64 00		
		do do	45 00		
		do do	8 00		
		do do	40 00		
		do do	129 59		
		For salary as Agent	500 00		
		do do	208 24		
		do do	279 98		
		do do	700 00		
		do do	75 00		
		do do	28 58		
		do do	120 00		
		do do	16 00		
		do do	17 53		
		do do	67 08		
		For proportion of his salary chargeable to this service	700 00	2,012 31	
		do do	75 00		
		do do	286 60		
		do do	00 42		
		For error in account	6,772 73	1,072 02	
		Carried forward.....	6,772 73	235,867 21	14,851,896 80

J. T. Le Bel	For refund of interest	9 91		
Louis Panet	For error of deposit	0 02		
J. F. Way	For Wood Hanging in 1859 and 1860	100 05		
John Eden	For refund on lot in Perce	2 08		
Thomas Brant	do Metcalfe	64 00		
F. C. Armstrong	do Mono	45 00		
E. Terrier	do Buckland	8 00		
J. Meagher	do Matapedia	40 00		
William Farwell	For salary as Crown Lands Agent	129 59		
	<i>Crown Domain.</i>			
Joseph Lanrin	For salary as Agent	500 00		
do do	For disbursements	208 24		
do do	For commission on collections	279 98		
F. Fortier	For proportion of his salary chargeable to this service	700 00		
do do	do office rent	75 00		
do do	For disbursements	28 58		
William Verner	For refund Leads et Ventes	120 00		
G. G. Dunlevie	For survey of Beach lot, Point Lewis	16 00		
F. C. Vanouvous	For costs re Charbonneau vs. Begin	17 53		
James Sealy	For refund paid him	67 08		
	<i>Seigniority of Lauzon.</i>			
F. Fortier	For proportion of his salary chargeable to this service	700 00		
do do	do Office rent	75 00		
do do	For disbursements	286 60		
do do	For error in account	00 42		
	<i>WOODS AND FORESTS.</i>			
	<i>Upper Ottawa Territory.</i>			
A. J. Russell	For salary as Agent	1,840 00		
Edward Smith	do Assistant	400 00		
C. S. McNutt	do Clerk	1,100 00		
Baron Von Kerker	do Draughtsman	700 00		
James Ritchie	do Clerk	547 50		
A. J. Russell	For disbursements of Office, travelling expenses, &c	2,185 23		
	Carried forward.....	6,772 73		

Deductions from Territorial Revenue.—(Continued.)—Seizures.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)				14,351,896 30
		<i>Brought forward</i>	4,033 24		36,417 17	
	J. Myers.....	For Wood Ranging in 1855.....	60 96			
	Upper Canada College.....	do timber dues collected.....	145 45			
	A. J. Russell.....	do extra services and travelling expenses.....	221 66			
	Robitaille & Vasefelson.....	do translating Mr. Quinn's Report on the Lumber Trade.....	100 00			
	A. Patinchaud.....	do tracing timber limits.....	15 00			
		Ordnance Lands.		4,576 31		30,993 48
	W. F. Coffin.....	For disbursements for the quarter ended 31st December, 1860.....		3,092 45		
	do.....	do for nine months, ended 30th September, 1861.....		6,586 12		
	Powell & Duck.....	do account of Law costs.....		677 01		
	J. S. Dennis.....	do adjusting survey.....		40 00		
	do.....	do account of Ordnance Lands, Ottawa.....		136 47		
	W. F. Coffin.....	do taxes on Ordnance Lands, Toronto.....		39 56		
	do.....	do error in disbursements in June, 1859.....		71 63		
		Total.....				10,643 24
		RECAPITULATION.				
		Collections, &c.....	\$147,864 03			
		Surveys.....	119,006 66			
		Ordnance Lands.....	10,643 24			
			\$277,503 93			277,503 93

DEDUCTIONS FROM SEIZURES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Port of Amherst.</i>			
J. J. Fox.....		8 47	
Edmund Anderson.....			
John Hamilton and others....			
For his per centage as Collector, and proportion as Seizing Officer.....			
For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	43 54		
For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	471 51		
<i>Port of Belleville.</i>			
W. F. Mouldell.....		5 18	
H. Van Alton.....		57 58	
For his expenses attending the seizures.....			
do proportion as Seizing Officer.....			
<i>Port of Brantford.</i>			
David Curtis, Jr.....		5 43	
do.....		22 83	
For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....			
do proportion as Seizing Officer.....			
<i>Port of Brockville.</i>			
E. Webster.....		50 76	
A. Stewart and others.....		193 51	
For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....			
For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....			
<i>Port Burwell.</i>			
E. A. Durham.....		0 28	
J. D. Ashin.....		3 56	
For his expenses attending the seizures.....			
do proportion as Seizing Officer.....			
<i>Port of Bytown.</i>			
Duncan Graham.....		4 60	
Alex. Henoy.....		37 76	
For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....			
do proportion as Seizing Officer.....			
<i>Carried forward</i>			905 01
			14,629,400 23

Deductions from Seizures.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		3,409 97	14,029,400 23
		<i>Port of London</i>			
	J. B. Strathy	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	43 48		
	D. Cameron and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	192 79	236 27	
		<i>Port of Matiland.</i>			
	D. Jones.....	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	2 23	30 73	
	do and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	28 50		
		<i>Port of Montreal.</i>			
	T. Bouthillier.....	For his expenses attending the seizures.....	76 42	259 59	
	John Lewis and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	183 17		
		<i>Port of Morrtteburgh.</i>			
	Alex. McDonell.....	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	40 01	197 19	
	John Ormiston and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	187 18		
		<i>Port of Napance.</i>			
	F. W. Smith.....	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	1 90	12 66	
	E. A. Dunham and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	10 76		
		<i>Port of New Carlisle.</i>			
	John Fraser.....	For his percentage as Collector.....	390 00	5,329 98	
	do	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....	4,939 98		

		<i>Port of Newcastle.</i>		97 88	
	F. Farncomb	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	16 61		
	do	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....	81 27		
		<i>Port of Paris.</i>			
	A. N. Striker	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	2 63	22 62	
	do	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....	19 99		
		<i>Port of Phillipburgh.</i>			
	J. Henderson	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	7 16	64 67	
	G. W. Wells and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	57 41		
		<i>Port of Pottou.</i>			
	F. T. Parker.....	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	75 00	358 27	
	J. C. Tuck and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	283 27		
		<i>Port of Prescott.</i>			
	A. N. Striker	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	205 29	1,466 95	
	G. Twomey and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	1,251 66		
		<i>Port of Quebec.</i>			
	J. W. Dunscomb.....	For his expenses attending the seizures.....	11 97	69 71	
	T. Lambert and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	57 74		
		<i>Port of Queenston.</i>			
	P. C. Clomont.....	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	4 29	33 97	
	D. Wadsworth and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	29 68		
		<i>Carried forward</i>		11,680 36	14,029,500 23

Deductions from Seizures.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		11,580 36	14,629,400 23
		<i>Part of Russellton.</i>			
	Robert Rodgers	For his percentage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	27 16		
	D. McMillan and others.	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	242 90		
		<i>Part of Sarnia.</i>			
	D. C. O'Brien and J. Scully.....	For their percentage, and expenses attending the seizures.....	35 21		
	J. Scully and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	224 40		
		<i>Part of Stunstead.</i>			
	C. Bullock.....	For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	137 04		
	J. Mullins and others.....	For their proportions as seizing officers.....	322 42		
		<i>Part of Sutton.</i>			
	B. Seaton.....	For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	3 80		
	Ass Fray.....	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....	24 90		
		<i>Part of Toronto.</i>			
	Robert Spence.....	For his expenses attending the seizures.....	113 64		
	T. C. Scott and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	1,326 78		
		<i>Part of Whitby.</i>			
	Wm. Warren	For his expenses attending the seizures.....	\$ 00		
	do	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....	32 00		
				28 79	
					1,440 42
					40 00

				301 80	14,380 89
		<i>Part of Windear.</i>			
	J. F. Elliot.....	For his per centage as Collector, and expenses attending the seizures.....	29 67		
	W. Morton and others.....	For their proportions as Seizing Officers.....	272 22		
		Total deductions from Seizures.....			
		EXPENSES COLLECTING SPECIAL FUNDS.			
		<i>Passenger Duty.</i>			
	J. W. Duncomb.....	For Allowance as Collector of Customs, for boat hire and other services.....		1,000 00	
	County Attorneys.....	<i>Law Fees, 12 Vic. Chps. 63 and 64.</i>			
		For Allowance for Collection.....		92 00	
	L. F. Dufresne.....	<i>Municipal Loan Fund—Upper and Lower Canada.</i>			
		For Twelve months salary, keeping Municipal Loan Fund Books.....		1,300 00	
		<i>Law Society.</i>			
	County Attorneys.....	For Allowance for Collection.....	92 00		
	Patterson and Harrison.....	To pay expenses of collecting debt from Clerk of Assize.....	67 62		
		<i>Municipalities Fund—Canada West.</i>			
	Crown Lands.....	For Commission on Collection.....	60,609 84		
	Various Persons.....	For Refunds on lands.....	282 61		
	do	For fees issuing licenses.....	16 00		
	Township of Ranch.....	For Rent applied.....	110 75		
		<i>Municipalities Fund—Canada East.</i>			
	Crown Lands.....	For Commission on Collection.....		5,395 19	
		<i>Carried forward</i>			67,966 01
					14,643,780 82

Expenses of Collecting Special Funds.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		67,966 01	14,643,750 82
		<i>U. C. Grammar School Fund.</i>			
	Crown Lands.....	For Commission on Collection.....	4,302 13		
	John Richardson.....	For Refund on lot in Bedford.....	70 00		
		<i>L. C. Superior Education Fund.</i>		4,372 13	
	J. B. Varin.....	For Twelve months Salary as General Agent.....	1,800 00		
	do.....	For Commission on Collections.....	148 16		
	do.....	For Allowance for office.....	40 00		
	Louis Panet.....	For Commission on Collections.....	897 54		
	do.....	For Disbursements.....	111 75		
	L. Guillet, Junr.....	For Commission on Collections.....	9 04		
	do.....	For Disbursements.....	48 68		
	Guillet and Lettinville.....	For Commission on Collections.....	69 03		
	do.....	For Disbursements.....	40 90		
	Sheriff of Quebec.....	For Costs re' Stewart vs. Lec.....	160 84		
	do.....	For Costs re' Queen vs. Lec.....	275 17		
		<i>Common School Fund.</i>		\$,001 11	
	Crown Lands.....	For Commission on Collections.....	22,318 87		
	A. W. Powell.....	For Fees on licenses issued.....	011 00		
	W. Piper.....	For Refund on lot in Turnbury.....	35 60		
	O. McClary.....	For do do.....	42 00		
		<i>Marriage License Fund.</i>		22,407 47	
	Desbarats and Derbishire.....	For Printing, &c.....	421 40		

J. Starke & Co.....	For Printing, &c.....	5 00			
J. M. Creighton.....	For do.....	3 50			
J. and S. Blackburn.....	For do.....	10 00			
Rowell and Ellis.....	For do.....	6 00			
	<i>Indian Lands—Timber Dues.</i>			445 90	
Crown Lands.....	For Commission on Collections.....	70 84			
Indian Licenses.....	For Fees on Licenses issued.....	1 00			
A. W. Powell.....	For do do.....	5 00			
	Total expenses collecting Special Funds.....			76 84	
	RECAPITULATION.				
	Charged on Consolidated Fund.....	1,092 00			
	Charged on Advance Accounts.....	1,459 62			
	Charged on Trust Funds.....	96,317 84			
		\$98,869 46			
	ADD—This amount short charged to Administration of Justice, C. W., at page 86, the sum paid by County Attornies out of Fees collected, being.....			40,826 77	
	Instead of.....			40,842 77	
	Total Expenditure in 1861.....				\$14,742,650 28
					184 00
					\$14,742,834 28

NOTE.—Statement No. 12 having been in type before the Statement of unprovided Items was finally completed, the distribution of the Expenditure in the several Services as chargeable on Consolidated Fund and unprovided, is not in all cases accurate. Where there is any difference, the distribution in Statement No. 3, is the correct one.

No. 13.

STATEMENT of the Law Fees collected by the several COUNTY ATTORNEYS in UPPER CANADA, under Consolidated Statutes, U. C., Cap. 20 (Acts 8 Vict., Cap. 13, and 13 and 14 Vict., Cap. 53), for the year ended 31st December, 1861, together with the Salaries paid therefrom for the year 1861, and the Surplus Fees deposited during the same period.

	C O U N T I E S.		R E C E I P T S.				E X P E N D I T U R E.			
	Total		Total		Total		Paid Salaries.		Surplus Fees Deposited.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brant.....	1,111	03	938	60	1,881	40	2,800	00		
Carleton.....	2,046	91	1,808	64	1,591	36	3,400	00		
Essex.....	708	55	589	82	2,210	18	2,800	00		
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	456	94	274	18	1,725	82	2,000	00		
Grey.....	2,868	47	2,536	36	1,263	64	3,800	00		
Haldimand.....	736	03	570	86	2,229	14	2,800	00		
Hastings.....	617	48	460	28	1,539	72	2,000	00		
Huron and Bruce.....	635	81	469	25	1,530	75	2,000	00		
Kent.....	1,618	79	1,356	35	1,443	65	2,800	00		
Lambton.....	1,522	80	1,235	02	1,364	98	2,600	00		
Leamark and Renfrew.....	706	87	568	60	1,831	40	2,400	00		
Leeds and Grenville.....	689	97	507	98	1,492	02	2,000	00		
Lincoln.....	1,610	75	1,402	76	1,997	24	2,400	00		
Middlesex.....	2,065	45	1,758	84	1,041	10	2,800	00		
Norfolk.....	1,142	62	803	61	1,436	39	2,400	00		
Northumberland and Durham.....	1,745	28	1,507	82	2,282	18	3,800	00		
Ontario.....	956	74	761	31	1,238	69	2,000	00		
Oxford.....	3,074	50	2,732	85	2,067	15	4,800	00		
Peterborough.....	1,746	75	1,538	37	1,261	63	2,800	00		
Peter.....	1,002	60	827	98	1,972	02	2,800	00		
	959	90	797	64	1,402	36	2,200	00		
	27,993	24	23,007	12	33,792	88	57,400	00		

Carried over

No. 13.—(Continued.)

C O U N T I E S.	R E C E I P T S.				E X P E N D I T U R E.					
	Total Gross Fees.		Total Net Fees		Total Warrants.		Paid Salaries.		Surplus Fees Deposited.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>										
Peterboro' and Victoria.....	27,993	24	23,607	12	33,792	88	57,400	00		
Prescott and Russell.....	1,740	76	1,527	90	872	10	2,400	00		
Prince Edward.....	438	98	253	33	1,746	67	2,000	00		
Simcoe.....	632	52	450	32	1,519	68	2,000	00		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1,315	03	1,092	03	1,707	97	2,800	00		
Waterloo.....	2,585	57	2,273	20	594	71	2,800	00		
Welland.....	897	58	715	67	2,084	33	2,800	00		
Wellingtton.....	633	96	500	46	1,499	54	2,000	00		
Wentworth.....	2,039	79	1,765	21	1,031	79	2,800	00		
York and Peel.....	2,234	41	1,992	42	1,807	58	3,800	00		
	7,110	14	6,646	02	953	98	7,800	00		
Total	47,022	28	40,826	77	47,573	23	88,400	00		
R E C A P I T U L A T I O N.										
Total amount of Net Fees.....	\$	cts.								
do Warrants.....	40,826	77	Total amount of Salaries.....							
	47,573	23								
	\$88,400	00								

AUDIT OFFICE,

Quebec, February, 1862.

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees received by certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada, and of the Payments made to the same during the year 1861, under Acts 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, 16 Vic., Cap. 19 and 20 Vic., Cap. 44.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Fees received during the year ended 31st Dec., 1861.		Payments for Salaries &c., for year ended 31st Dec., 1861.		Deficit of Fees over Payments.		Excess of Fees over Payments.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	SHERIFFS.								
W. S. Sewell.....	District of Quebec.....	5,564	96	4,400	00	1,168	68	1,164	96
John Boston.....	do Montreal.....	4,350	92	5,919	50	1,486	13		
J. Q. Ogden.....	do Three Rivers.....	1,013	87	2,500	00	785	88		
G. F. Bowen.....	do St. Francis.....	314	12	1,000	00	1,000	00		
L. M. Coutils.....	do Ottawa.....	403	56	1,000	00	825	84		
L. M. Sheppard.....	do Bonaventure.....	69	16	500	00	469	51		
P. Yibert.....	do Gaspé.....	30	49	500	00	501	64		
O. Martineau.....	do Kamouraska.....	498	36	1,000	00				
	<i>Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Courts.</i>								
	District of Quebec.....	21,330	91	25,077	20	4,337	38		
Barbours & Biset.....	do Montreal.....	28,710	65	29,166	45	455	80		
Monk, Coffin & Papiacau.....	do Three Rivers.....	4098	27	5172	37	1,074	10		
	<i>Clerks of the Crown.</i>								
	District of Quebec.....	88	47	989	57	901	10		
P. A. Doncet.....	do Montreal.....	64	96	1,892	70	1,827	74		
A. M. Delisle.....	do Three Rivers.....	10	70	220	00	209	80		
Ed. Barnard.....									
	<i>Clerks of the Peace.</i>								
	District of Quebec.....	1,387	25	4,014	38	2,627	13		
P. A. Doncet.....	do Montreal.....	2,217	40	5,522	34	3,304	94		
Delisle & Brohault.....	do Three Rivers.....	367	46	1,943	64	1,576	18		
L. U. A. Genest.....									
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	71,120	51	92,143	24	22,187	69	1,164	96

No. 14—STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received by certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada, and of the payments made to the same, during the year 1861.—Continued.

N A M E.	OFFICE.	Fees received during the year ended 31st Dec., 1861.		Payments for Salaries, &c., for year ended 31st Dec., 1861.		Deficit of Fees over Payments.		Excess of Fees over Payments.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>									
<i>Prothonotaries, Clerks of Circuit Courts and of the Crown and Peace.</i>									
Short & Morris.....	District of St. Francis.....								
Henry Driscoll.....	do Ottawa.....	2,164	61	4,080	00	1,015	38		
Chateau & Dory.....	do Kamouraska.....	1,244	75	2,096	21	851	46		
J. G. Harper.....	do Gaspé at Percé.....	1,760	27	2,306	00	545	73		
John Wilkie.....	do do at Carleton Place.....	272	07	700	00	424	23		
L. W. Marchand.....	Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	181	62	1,022	85	841	23		
S. LeBel.....	Townships compiling and publishing the decisions of the Tribunals in Lower Canada.....	4,906	56	4,449	21			457	35
John Honey.....	On account of expenses connected with the New Tariff of Fees.....			2,151	53	2,151	53		
Monk, Coffin & Papineau.....	To pay John Boyd for repairs to Court House, for half year ended 31st December, 1860.....			480	00	480	00		
	Total.....	81,950	39	109,501	83	29,260	75	1,022	31
<i>Fees received by the Prothonotaries, &c., of the New Districts, during the year 1861.</i>									
F. W. Marchand.....	Prothonotary District of Iberville.....	45	76					45	75
A. Bender.....	do Montmagny.....	24	31					24	31
J. R. Hertliot.....	do Terrebonne.....	25	13					25	13
F. T. Hall.....	do Bedford.....	32	98					32	98
L. Benudry.....	do Beauharnois.....	43	82					43	82
L. G. Delorimier.....	do St. Hyacinthe.....	61	21					61	21
L. S. Groulx.....	do Joliette.....	54	25					54	25
Z. Veinna.....	do Beauce.....	35	00					35	00
A. N. Gouin.....	do Richelieu.....	176	14					176	14
F. W. Darono.....	do Chicoutimi.....	24	62					24	62
O. Bossé.....	do do.....	6	50					6	50
	Total.....	529	27					529	27

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 15.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of Navigation of the year 1861, at Quebec and Montreal, under Act 6 William IV., Cap. 35, continued by Act 22 Vic., Cap. 28, to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

QUEBEC.

	\$	cts.
By amount of Tonnage Duties collected at Quebec, during the season of 1861	12,558	22
By balance to debit of Consolidated Fund	4,310	34
Total	16,877	56
To amount paid for expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, for 1861. (<i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12.)	16,877	56

MONTREAL.

By amount of Tonnage Duties collected at Montreal, during the season of 1861..... \$1,696 96

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of Monies received from the Rate of Duty imposed by Act 16 Vic., Cap. 86, amended and continued by Act 22 Vic., Cap. 3, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Port of Quebec and Montreal, during the season of Navigation of 1861, applicable to the relief of Emigrants.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To amount paid for Emigration and Quarantine expenses during 1861. (Vide statement No. 12).....	49,135 57	By amount of Tax received by the Collector of Quebec during the season of 1861	19,006 00
Expenses of Collection	1,000 00	do do at Montreal	46 00
Total	50,135 57	Balance charged to Consolidated Fund.....	31,023 57
		Total	50,135 57

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1861.

No. 17.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duty Collected at the Port of Quebec, during the year 1861, under Act 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 25, amended and continued by Act 20 Vic., Cap. 124, and appropriated towards the Expenses of the Quebec River Police.

	\$	cts.
By amount of Tonnage Duties collected at Quebec during the season of 1861.....	12,890	25
To pay Contingencies of the Force for the year 1861. (<i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12).....	11,640	38
Balance to credit of Consolidated Fund	1,249	87

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 18.

STATEMENT of Fees, &c., Collected through the Supervisor of Cullers' Office at Quebec, in the year 1861.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount received for Measuring, Culling and Counting Off, the undermentioned Lumber, viz:—					
<i>Measured Off.</i>					
White Pine, Basswood and Butternut.....	393,174 Tons.....	18,020	52		
Red Pine, Oak, Elm, Ash, Tamarac, Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce, Walnut, Cherry, Hickory and White Wood...	148,023 "	9,251	46		
Red Pine at Sorel.....	2,129 Tons.....	133	08		
Wany White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Tamarac, Walnut, Cherry, White Wood and Butternut	164,700 Tons.....	11,529	02	38,934	08
<i>Culled.</i>					
Oak, Elm, Birch and Maple.....	8,902 Tons.....	1,057	19		
White Pine, Red Pine, White Pine-Wany	6,904 "	618	50		
White Pine Masts, and Red Pine Spars.....	310 pieces.....	161	99		
Oars	2,175 do	19	58		
Staves—Standard	1,010.2.3.4 M.....	2,920	81		
do West India	2,138.2.1.2 "	2,708	43		
do Barrel	11.8.2.22 "	10	69		
Oak Boards.....	8,104 pieces.....	32	42		
Pine and Spruce Deals.....	3,174,087 Std	17,986	50		
do Plank.....	217,371 pieces.....	869	49		
Lathwood	3,254½ cords.....	1,084	84	27,470	44
<i>Counted Off.</i>					
Oars	590 pieces.....	1	38		
Boards—Whitewood and Walnut.....	8,604 "	28	69		
Plank—Pine and Spruce.....	104,603 "	348	67		
Deals—Pine and Spruce.....	878,444 Std.....	1,024	85	1,403	59
Add for fractions.....				12	00
Total accrued during the year.....				67,829	11
Deduct—Balance outstanding, 31st Decr., 1861.....		6,039	99		
Less—do on account of previous years.....		1,987	61	4,052	38
Collected on account of the year 1861.....				63,776	73
do do previous years.....		1,963	93		
Received from Deputy Supervisor, Montreal.....		1,428	09		
do for Calèche hire.....		17	65		
do for Specimens of Canadian Woods.....		107	85		
do for Cullers' Licenses.....		10	00	3,527	52
Total receipts during the year 1861.....				67,304	25

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 19.

STATEMENT of the Duties and Fees collected during the year 1861, forming the
 "Steamboat Inspection Fund," Established by Act 20 Vict., cap. 34.

			\$	cts.
Amount of Duties, &c., received at the Port of Montreal.....			1,612	40
do do Quebec			865	40
do do Three Rivers			32	80
do do Belleville			37	50
do do Bytown			164	60
do do Chatham			43	00
do do Cornwall			9	90
do do Chippewa			13	10
do do Cobourg			24	90
do do Colburne			39	50
do do Collingwood			100	30
do do Dalhousie			12	30
do do Ducnvile			36	90
do do Hamilton			108	30
do do Kingston			1,141	70
do do Owen Sound			52	30
do do Port Hope			124	10
do do Prescott			15	10
do do Picton			64	00
do do Sarnia			100	60
do do Toronto			330	50
do do Windsor			286	60
do do Wallaceburg			13	20
Total.....			5,229	00

STATEMENT of Fees collected during the year 1861, forming the "Railroad
 Inspection Fund", Established by Act 20 Vict., cap. 12.

			\$	cts.
Amount of Fees received from the Grand Trunk Railway Company			15,133	33
do do Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Company			475	00
do do Great Western Railway Company.....			1,730	00
do do Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company.....			805	00
Total.....			18,143	33

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
 Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 19½.

STATEMENT of Revenue derived from Fisheries, under Act 20 Vic., Cap. 21.

		CANADA EAST			
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Richard Nettle.....	Amount received during 1861.....	2,980	45		
P. Fortin.....	do do	790	75		
				3,771	20
		CANADA WEST.			
John McCuaig.....	Amount received during 1861.....	1,349	34		
Wm. Gibbard.....	do do	2,251	31		
				3,600	65
Total Receipts.....				7,371	85
Balance charged to Consolidated Fund.....				19,970	15
Amount of expenditure. Vide Statement 12....				27,342	00

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 20.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND—UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrears of Interest at 8 per cent., including the last 6 months, ended 31st December, 1861. Also, the Interest accrued on said Arrears, and Contingent Expenses to same date, due by the undermentioned Municipalities on their various Loans.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loans.		Arrears of Interest, at 8 per cent., to 31st December, 1861.		Interest accrued on Arrears and Contingent Expenses, to 31st December, 1861.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Port Hope.....	860,000	.....	295,402	26	68,026	49	363,487	63
Hope.....	60,000	.....	20,890	57	4,972	11	25,863	56
Niagara.....	280,000	.....	127,959	82	31,014	20	148,974	02
do.....	500,000	.....	259,318	27	63,608	34	318,926	61
Cobourg.....	26,000	.....	8,037	22	1,206	41	9,242	63
Chippawa.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County.....	40,000	.....	7,646	87	1,226	49	8,873	36
do.....	50,000	.....	2,359	11	69	11	2,428	11
Brantford.....	500,000	.....	160,440	03	26,314	84	186,754	87
do.....	20,000	.....	1,359	39	86	98	1,446	37
Walkeet.....	8,000	.....	320	.....	10	330	330	80
do.....	308,000	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	.....
Huron and Bruce.....	288,000	.....	86,346	90	21,633	62	107,980	52
County.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	172	23
Meillon and Sherbrooke.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	70
Town.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	18,155	86	113,411	27
County.....	200,000	.....	95,255	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	100,000	.....	51,871	62	10,753	91	62,625	53
City.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	149	10	3,989	10
Ottawa.....	48,000	.....	3,840	.....	23	39	23	39
Town.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	64	37	64	37
County.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	78,935	47	90,721	72
Lambton.....	190,000	.....	41,199	19	11,786	25	53,985	44
do.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	6,625	10	47,324	29
Middleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catherine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,695,000	00	1,241,806	39	245,884	60	1,487,691	08

Carried forward.....

No. 20.—(Continued.)

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loan.	Arrears of Interest, at 8 per cent., to 31st December, 1861.		Interest accrued on Arrears and Contingent Expenses, to 31st December, 1861.		Total.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
<i>Brought forward.</i>						
Stanley.....	3,695,000	1,241,866	39	245,884	08	1,487,691
Woodhouse.....	10,000			31	04	31
Norwich.....	80,000	34,075	10	5,577	31	39,652
Cornwall.....	200,000	87,698		14,470	96	101,508
Belleville.....	12,000					
Northumberland and Durham.....	20,000	14,431	46	9,029	42	33,460
Ops.....	460,000	34,005	06	6,892	30	39,897
Hugh.....	80,000			35	95	35
London.....	375,400	137,173	28	18,239	28	155,412
Windsor.....	100,000	43,108	10	7,143	56	60,251
Sumco.....	100,000	44,737	50	7,689	49	52,426
Lanark and Kenfrew.....	800,000	265,910	27	40,278	16	306,189
Brockville.....	400,000	161,709	24	26,633	77	187,432
Elizabethtown.....	154,000	46,000	83	5,733	17	51,704
Straford.....	100,000	47,200	70	9,671	09	56,871
Goderich.....	100,000	29,548	79	5,626	13	35,174
Hastings.....	157,600			212	88	312
Essex.....	32,000			19	15	19
Barrie.....	12,000	2,322	23	242	46	2,564
Chatham.....	100,000	36,134	06	4,463	09	40,597
Dundas.....	52,000	19,228	30	2,567	21	21,795
Guelph.....	80,000	12,800		600	12	13,400
Peterboro'.....	100,000	24,002	52	3,181	60	27,274
Deduct amounts redeemed by Townships Moulton and Sherbrooke.....	7,300,000	2,276,471	83	412,071	56	2,687,513
do do Middleton.....	5,200					
Total Debentures outstanding, on 31st December, 1861.....	7,294,800					

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 21.

A STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Payments, on account of Interest, on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, Upper Canada, issued under authority of Act 16 Vic., cap. 22, as amended by Act 22 Vic., cap. 15, up to the 31st December, 1861.

PAYMENTS.	Amount.	Total Amount.	RECEIPTS.		Total Amount.	Total Amount.
			\$	cts.		
To balance as per Public Accounts, No. 21, up to 31st December, 1860.....	.....	1,428,258 14				
To amount paid to the holders of the outstanding Municipal Loan Debentures, on account of Interest thereon, up to 31st December, 1861, viz:						
To Interest at 6 per cent remaining unpaid on 31st December, 1860, on \$2,145,296, Debentures issued under the above act.....	62,295 78		By amount received from the Treasurer of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of Interest accrued on Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, deducting 2 per cent, as stipulated by the above Acts, to form a Surplus Fund, viz:			
To interest due on \$689,033 33, assumed on 31st December, 1860, instead of at broken periods.....	20,057 11		Town of Belleville, Interest in full to 31st Dec., 1861, on \$ 20,000	1,200 00		
Less amount unpaid 31st December, 1861.	82,352 89		do Brantford, on account of Interest due do 500,000	6,922 28		
Amount paid during the year.....	313 00		do Barrie, do do 12,000	660 19		
To 1 year's interest to 31st December, 1861, on £985,640 6s 8d, Currency Debentures, redeemed say \$3,942,561 33, at 6 per cent per annum.....	256,563 68	82,039 89	do Chatham, do do 100,000	3,180 98		
Carried over.....	286,553 68	1,510,298 03	do Cornwall, Interest in full to do 12,000	1,440 00		
			do Cobourg, on account of Interest due do 500,000	2,070 98		
			do Goderich, do do 100,000	3,239 25		
			do Peterborough, do do 100,000	2,763 00		
			do Paris, Interest in full to do 40,000	6,149 39		
			County of Elgin, do do 32,000	4,800 00		
			do Essex, do do 1,920 00	1,920 00		
			do Grey, on account of Interest due do 16,000	960 00		
			do Hastings, Interest in full to do 137,600	9,456 00		
			do Huron & Bruce, do do 308,000	18,491 51		
			do Lambton, do do 16,000	960 00		
			do Lanark & Renfrew, on ac't of Interest due do 800,000	9,303 84		
			do Northumberland & Durham, do do 400,000	37,487 36		
			do Oxford, Interest in full to do 20,000	1,200 00		
			do Perth, on account of Interest due do 288,000	10,082 21		
			Carried over.....	131,340 99		

No. 21.—Continued.

PAYMENTS.	Amount.		Total Amount.		RECEIPTS.	Amount.		Total Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>	236,553	08	1,510,298	03		131,346	99		
To 1 Year's Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £607,499 9s 0d, Sterling Debentures redeemed, say \$2,956,497 35, at 6 per cent. per annum.....	177,389	84	413,943	52	Township of Botic, on account of Interest due on \$40,000 do Branford, do do 50,000 do Canborough, do do 8,000 do Moulton and Sherbrooke, Interest in full to 31st December, 1861, on..... 16,800 do Ops, on account of Interest due do 80,000 do Stanley, Interest in full to do 10,000 do Wainfleet, on account of In. due do 48,000	984	01	138,262	98
To amount overcredited Town of Cornwall in account of 1860.....			291	90	By balance carried down	667	96	1,786,270	47
Total			\$ 1,924,533	45	Total			\$ 1,924,533	45

To Balance brought down..... \$1,786,270 47

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 22.

A STATEMENT of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Upper Canada, constituted under the authority of Act 16 Vic., cap. 22, as amended by Act 22 Vic., cap. 15, showing the amount received from the several Municipalities, as also the expenses payable thereon, up to the 31st December, 1861.

P A Y M E N T S.	Amount.	R E C E I P T S.	Amount.	Total Amount.
<p>To part salary of L. E. Dufresno, for one year, ended 31st December, 1861, for keeping the Books connected with the Municipal Loan Account.....</p> <p>To amount over-credited Town of Cornwall, in account of 1860.....</p>	<p>\$ cts.</p> <p>1,100 00</p> <p>97 30</p>	<p>By Balance as per Public Accounts No. 22, up to 31st December, 1860.....</p> <p>By amount received from the Treasurers of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of Interest at 2 per cent., on Municipal Loan Debentures, applicable to the purposes stated in the Acts above referred to, viz:—</p> <p>Town of Belleville, Interest in full to 31st December, 1861, on \$ 20,000 do Brantford, on account of Interest due do 500,000 do Barrio do do 12,000 do Chatham, do do 100,000 do Cornwall, Interest in full do 12,000 do Cobourg, on account of Interest due do 500,000 do Goderich, do do 100,000 do Peterborough, do do 100,000 do Paris, Interest in full to do 40,000 County of Elgin, do do 80,000 do Essex, do do 32,000 do Grey, on account of Interest due do 16,000 do Hastings, Interest in full to do 157,000 do Huron and Bruce, do do 308,000 do Lambton, do do 16,000 do Lanark and Renfrew, on account of Interest due to do, 800,000</p>	<p>\$ cts.</p> <p>400 00</p> <p>2,307 42</p> <p>230 06</p> <p>1,060 32</p> <p>480 00</p> <p>690 32</p> <p>1,079 75</p> <p>921 00</p> <p>2,049 79</p> <p>1,600 00</p> <p>640 00</p> <p>320 00</p> <p>3,152 00</p> <p>6,163 82</p> <p>320 00</p> <p>3,131 28</p>	<p>\$ cts.</p> <p>404,418 50</p>
<p>Carried over.....</p>	<p>1,197 30</p>	<p>Carried over.....</p>	<p>24,555 76</p> <p>24,418 50</p>	

No. 22—(Continued.)

P A Y M E N T S .	Amount.	R E C E I P T S .	Amount.	Total Amount.
To Balance.....	1,197 30	<i>Brought over</i>	24,555 76	404,418 50
.....	451,267 22	County of Northumberland and Durham, on account of Interest due to 31st December, 1861, on \$460,000	12,529 12	
.....		do Oxford, interest in full to do do	400 00	
.....		Township of Bertie, do do	6,330 73	
.....		do Brantford, do do	500 00	
.....		do Cauborough, do do	410 25	
.....		do Moulton & Sherbrooke, Interest in full do	168 00	
.....		do Ops, on account of Interest due, do	328 00	
.....		do Stanley, Interest in full to do	250 00	
.....		do Wainfleet, on account of Interest due, do	444 41	
.....		For amount of Interest, at 6 per cent., on account of arrears at 8 per cent., and for contingencies reimbursed by Towns of Bellefleur, Cornwall and Paris.....	222 65	46,120 92
.....		For and Bruce.....	1,300 19	
.....		do do Counties of Hastings, Huron	482 93	
.....		For brooke and Stanley.....	141 98	1,925 10
Total.....	452,464 52	Total.....		452,464 52

By Balance brought down.....\$451,267 22

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 23.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND, L. C.

STATEMENT of Arrears of Interest at 8 per cent., including the last six months ended 31st December, 1861; Also, the Interest accrued on said Arrears and Contingent Expenses to same date, due by the undermentioned Municipalities on their various Loans.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loan.		Arrears of Interest at 8 per cent., to 31st December, 1861.		Interest accrued on Arrears and Contingent Expenses to 31st December, 1861.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Stanstead.....	71,000	00	10,200	18	1,380	84	17,581	02
Shefford.....	215,000	00	57,107	95	6,232	58	63,340	53
Terrebonne.....	94,000	00	50,760	00	9,738	17	60,498	17
Ottawa (Division No. 2).....	131,000	00	71,094	82	13,645	37	81,740	19
Megantic (do No. 1).....	5,840	00	3,027	20	553	37	3,580	57
Montreal.....	800,000	00	12,000	00	14,196	10	26,196	10
Acton.....	24,000	00	10,483	70	1,628	20	12,111	90
St. Hyacinthe.....	16,000	00	5,297	09	1,103	41	6,310	47
Sherbrooke.....	80,000	00	9,588	41	1,975	53	11,573	94
Verannes.....	2,000	00	200	81	46	10	246	91
Huntingdon.....	7,000	00	3,080	00	504	04	3,584	01
Roxton.....	30,000	00	12,795	58	1,942	57	14,738	15
Langvik.....	10,000	00	4,245	48	641	70	4,887	18
St. John.....	20,000	00	6,819	00	1,070	83	7,889	83
Leprario.....	4,000	00	600	40	63	67	724	07
Tring.....	20,000	00	6,934	80	850	30	7,791	19
St. Marie de Manoir.....	4,000	00	1,386	97	171	48	1,553	45
St. Romuald de Farnham.....	30,000	00	10,204	93	1,218	75	11,423	68
Shefford.....	57,500	00	19,559	45	2,336	14	21,895	59
Three Rivers.....	20,000	00	19,917	84	3,937	77	53,855	01
St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	20,000	00	6,414	88	765	87	7,178	75
Granby.....	30,000	00	9,803	83	1,134	54	10,938	37
William-Henry.....	20,000	00	5,603	01	644	42	6,247	43
Ascott and Wentbury.....	8,000	00	2,614	35	302	01	2,916	36
St. Jean Isle d'Orleans.....	8,000	00	2,503	02	260	07	2,763	09
Somershet (North).....	10,000	00	4,799	10	467	82	5,266	92
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	1,913,940	00	583,023	77	60,816	34	319,839	11

No. 23.—Continued.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loans.		Arrears of Interest at 8 per cent. to 31st December, 1860.		Interest Accrued on Arrears and Contingent Expenses, to 31st December, 1861.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward.</i>								
St. Germain de Rimouski.....	1,933,940	00	353,022	77	66,816	34	419,839	11
St. Michel de Bellechasse.....	50,000	00	14,526	00	1,875	27	15,901	37
Longueuil.....	24,000	00	6,013	70	600	92	7,244	02
Chambly Basin.....	12,000	00	3,177	20	274	44	3,451	04
Quebec.....	10,500	00	2,780	04	240	14	3,020	18
do.....	50,000	00	.....	.....	4	37	4	37
St. Eusèbe de Stanfold.....	2,000	00	440	11	20	07	460	18
Bolton.....	13,000	00	2,664	17	170	22	2,834	39
Steakley (North).....	16,000	00	3,519	12	244	17	3,763	29
Steakley (South).....	10,000	00	2,199	43	164	57	2,364	00
Vermont.....	32,000	00	6,024	12	369	36	6,393	48
Terrebonne.....	10,000	00	937	85	25	53	963	38
Magog.....	12,000	00	2,240	57	128	12	2,368	09
Princeville.....	12,000	00	2,161	97	119	03	2,281	00
Ste. Hélène de Kamouraska.....	1,200	00	202	77	9	82	212	59
Ste. Cécile de Beauharnois.....	10,000	00	1,733	69	84	92	1,818	01
Grantham, Wendover and Simpson.....	9,000	00	1,440	00	65	58	1,505	58
Inverness.....	18,000	00	2,880	00	131	17	3,011	17
Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.....	20,000	00	3,061	89	133	31	3,195	20
Grande Baie.....	4,000	00	533	47	17	92	551	39
Bagotville.....	4,200	90	470	84	13	02	490	76
Arthabaskaville.....	3,000	00	340	60	10	02	350	62
Lacarrière.....	3,300	00	330	53	12	32	342	35
Chicoutimi.....	5,000	00	244	92	.....	44	345	36
Tremblay.....	2,400	00	117	54	.....	31	117	85
Grande Rivière.....	1,575	00	73	00	.....	19	73	19
Total Debentures outstanding on 31st December, 1861.....	2,279,115	00	441,772	60	71,041	47	512,814	07

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 24.

STATEMENT of Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, Canada East, issued under the authority of Acts 16 Vic., cap. 22 and 18 Vic., cap. 13, prior to the 31st December, 1861; the same bearing Interest at 6 per cent per annum, on account of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated :

MUNICIPALITY.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount per Public Accounts, 1860, No. 24, to 31st December, 1860.....		2,262,540 00
Town of Terrebonne.....	7,600 00	
Township of Chicoutimi.....	5,000 00	
do Tremblay.....	2,400 00	
Municipality of Grand Rivière.....	1,575 00	16,575 00
Total.....		2, 79,115 00

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF FINANCE.
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 25.

A STATEMENT, shewing the Receipts and Payments, on account of Interest, on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures Lower Canada, issued under the authority of Acts 16 Vic., Cap. 22 and 18 Vic., Cap. 13, as amended by Act 22 Vic., Cap. 15, up to 31st December, 1861.

PAYMENTS.	Amount.		Total Amount.		RECEIPTS.	Amount.		Total Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance, as per Public Accounts, No. 25, up to the 31st December, 1860...			244,198	96					
To amount paid to the holders of the outstanding Municipal Loan Debentures, on account of Interest thereon, up to the 31st December, 1861, viz:					By amount received from the Treasurers of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of Interest on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, deducting 2 per cent., as stipulated by the above Acts, to form a surplus Fund, viz:				
For Interest at 6 per cent. remaining unpaid on 31st December, 1860, on \$791,240, Debentures issued under the above Acts.....	25,052	65			City of Montreal, on account of Interest to 31st Dec., 1861, on \$800,000	3,000	00		
For Interest on \$21,200, assumed on 31st December, 1860, instead of at broken periods	288	02			do Quebec, Interest in full to do on 50,000	885	75		
	25,340	67			do Town of St. Johns, on account of interest to do on 20,000	828	11		
					do do St. Hyacinthe do on 16,000	4,800	00		
					do do Sherbrooke do on 80,000	150	00		
					Village of Varrennes do on 2,000				
					By balance carried down.....			00,763	86
								350,018	07

Less amount unpaid on 31st December, 1861.....	306	00							
Amount paid during the year.....			25,034	67					
To 1 year's Interest, to 31st December, 1861, on £568,953, currency Debentures redeemed, say \$2,275,815, at 6 per cent. per annum.....			130,548	00					
Total.....			405,732	53	Total.....			405,732	53

To balance brought down.....\$336,018 67

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Lower Canada, constituted under the authority of Acts 16 Vic., cap. 22 and 18 Vic., cap. 13, as amended by Act 22 Vic., cap. 15; shewing the amount received from the several Municipalities, as also the expenses thereon, up to the 31st December, 1861.

P A Y M E N T S.	Amount.	R E C E I P T S.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To part Salary of L. F. Dufresne for one year, ended 31st December, 1861, for keeping the Books connected with the Municipal Loan Account	200 00	By balance as per Public Accounts, No. 25, up to the 31st December, 1860	72,710 04	72,710 04
To balance carried down	95,825 25	By the following sums received from the Treasurers of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of Interest at 2 per cent. on Municipal Loan Debentures, applicable to the purposes stated in the Acts above referred to, viz.:		
		City of Montreal, on account of Interest to 31st Dec., 1861, on \$800,000 do Quebec, Interest in full to do 50,000 do Town of St. Johns, on account of Interest to do 20,000 do St. Hyacinthe, do do 16,000 do Sherbrooke, do do 80,000 Village of Varrennes, do do 2,000	20,000 00 1,000 00 295 25 300 36 1,000 00 50 00	
		By amount of contingencies reimbursed by the City of Quebec.....		23,254 61
		Total.....	96,025 25	96,025 25
		By Balance brought down.....	96,025 25	96,025 25

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Revenue derived from Law Fees, received in Canada West, in virtue of the Acts of Canada, 9 Vic., cap. 33, 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 118, and 20 Vic., Cap. 64, by various Officers of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and Court of Chancery, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1861, being applicable to the Interest and Redemption of Debentures, issued for the Law Society of Upper Canada, under the authority of the said Acts.

NAME.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Receiver General.....	To Balance, as per Public Accounts No. 27, up to 31st Decr., 1860.....	159,547 87	<i>Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.</i>	1,801 00	
	To Interest, (<i>vide</i> Statement, No. 12)	2,891 62	Amount received from the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the County of York.....	1,470 45	
J. H. Cameron.....	To cover the cost of the additions of the Superior Courts, Upper Canada, and fitting up the Court of Chancery.....	3,000 00	Amount received from the Clerk of the Common Pleas of the County of York.....	682 50	
	To amount of Debentures issued under Act 9 Vic., cap. 33—redeemed 20th June, 1861.....	11,000 00	Amount received from the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, for the County of Brant.....	270 74	
	To Interest on \$11,000; Debentures, from 20th June to 31st December, 1861.....	352 40	do do Carleton.....	425 63	
	To Interest on Balance at Debit.....		do do Essex.....	45 00	
	1st January, 1861, \$1,992.39		do do Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.....	548 80	
	1st April, do 1,868.24		do do Grey.....	31 08	
	1st July, do 1,825.87		do do Hastings.....	697 65	
	1st October, do 1,884.23		do do Haldimand.....	60 00	
	To one half of the amount paid to County Crown Attorneys for examining Quarterly Accounts of Deputy Clerks of the Crown for 1861.....	7,170 73	do do Halton.....	19 77	
			do do Huron and Bruce.....	196 35	
			do do Kent.....	389 96	
			do do Lambton.....	85 25	
			do do Leeds and Grenville.....	687 56	
			do do Lanark and Renfrew.....	47 16	
			do do Lincoln.....	423 25	
			do do Middlesex.....	878 15	
			do do Northumberland and Durham.....	1,095 00	
			do do Norfolk.....	178 70	
		92 00	do do Ontario.....	293 40	
	<i>Carried over</i>	184,654 62	<i>Carried over</i>	10,255 89	

NAME.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Amount.
	<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts. 184,654 62	<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts. 10,265 89	\$ cts.
Messrs. Patterson & Harrison.	To this amount carried to this Fund in 1860, now transferred to Law Fees, 12 Vic., cap. 63.....	00 70	Amount received from the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for the County of Oxford.....	221 20	
	To this amount of premium paid by them to continue the Policy of Assurance on the life of the late W. A. Campbell.....	67 62	do do Prince Edward.....	156 10	
			do do Peterboro' and Victoria.....	311 85	
			do do Prescott & Russell.....	30 40	
			do do Perth.....	182 90	
			do do Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	548 10	
			do do Simcoe.....	157 95	
			do do Waterloo.....	223 90	
			do do Welland.....	72 20	
			do do Wellington.....	141 05	
			do do Wentworth.....	291 05	12,491 09
			<i>Court of Chancery.</i>		
			Amount received from the Registrar of the County of York, do do Master and Deputy Registrar, for the County of Hastings.....	3,258 10	
			do do Northumberland.....	108 40	
			do do Huron and Bruce.....	242 20	
			do do Frontenac, Lennox & Aidington	80 10	
			do do Middlesex.....	187 20	
			do do Lambton.....	260 50	
			do do Perth.....	55 50	
			do do Simcoe.....	63 80	
			do do Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	57 48	
			Amount received from the Clerk of Assize, for the Counties of York and Peel, on account of Arrears of 1860, do do Clerk of the Heir & Divison Commissioners, &c.....	2,851 15	
				180 40	7,941 78

Amount received from the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, in 1860, and carried in error to credit of the Municipal Loan of Upper Canada, now transferred to this Fund.....	156 45	
Amount carried to Law Fees, under 12 Vic., Cap. 63, in 1860—now transferred to this Fund.....	65 00	221 45
By Balance carried down .....	.....	164,505 02
Total	184,722 94	184,722 94

31st December, 1861.	To Balance brought down.....	164,505 02
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DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 28.

STATEMENT of Monies collected at Montreal under Act 12 Vic., cap. 112, and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 94, on account of Law and other Fees, and for Duties on Tavern Licenses issued for the City and County of Montreal, during the year 1861; the same being applicable towards the erection of the Court House, Montreal, and also the payments made on account thereof during the year 1861.

CASH ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	Interest Account.	Total Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance from Statement No. 28 of last year, Income Account.....	49,802 80		12 Vic., cap. 112.	1,886 02	
To Balance from Statement No. 28 of last year, Debiture Account.....	60,682 03	110,484 83	By amount received from John Boston, Sheriff of Montreal during 1861.....	9,721 36	
To Interest paid on Debitures during the year 1861, Vide Statement No. 12.....		5,927 01	By amount received from Messrs. Monk, Coffin & Papineau, Prothonotaries at Montreal.....	975 80	
To Amount of Expenditure, Vide do		7,469 33	By amount received from G. H. Ryland, Registrar, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 94.....	8,452 80	21,030 08
To amount of Debitures redeemed during the year 1861.....		2,000 00	By amount received from Revenue Inspector, Montreal, for duty on Tavern Licenses, in the City and County of Montreal, during 1861.....		

To Interest on Balance at Debit, 1st Jan., 1861.....	1,381 06	By amount of Interest overcharged in account for 1860.....	4,400 07
do do 1st April, do ...	1,399 44	By Balance carried down.....	105,765 71
do do 1st July, do ...	1,327 17		
do do 1st Oct., do ...	1,304 52		
		Total.....	131,203 36
	5,412 19		
	131,203 36		
To Balance brought down.....	105,765 71		

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1861.

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Monies arising from Law and other Fees, collected in the County of Kamouraska, under Act 12 Vic., cap. 112, during the year 1861, and applicable towards the erection of a Gaol and Court House at that place.

EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To amount of interest paid during 1861. <i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12, of this year.....	903	68	By Balance from Statement No. 29 from last year.....	662	67
To Balance.....	546	82	By Amount of Fees received from Messrs. Chalou & Déry, Joint Prothonotaries.....	659	83
			By do from H. Garon, Registrar.....	218	00
Total.....	1,540	50	Total.....	1,540	50

W.M. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 30.

STATEMENT of the Monies arising from Law and other Fees collected in the District of Ottawa, and the payments made therefrom towards the erection of a Court House and Gaol at Aylmer, during the year 1861, under Acts 12 Vic., cap. 112, and 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68.

CASH ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To amount of Interest paid during 1861. (Vide Statement No. 12 of this year).....	1,616 52	By Balance from Statement No. 30, of last year.....	667 97
To Balance	898 59	12 Vic., Cap. 112.	
		By amount received from Henry Driscoll, Prothonotary, Ottawa, during 1861	478 98
		By amount received from J. F. Taylor, Registrar, do	258 90
		do L. M. Coutlée, Sheriff, do	119 26
		14 & 15 Vic., Cap. 68.	
		By amount received from C. Symmes, Revenue Inspector, Ottawa, for Duties on Tavern Licenses, during 1860.....	990 00
Total.....	2,515 11	Total.....	1,847 14
			2,515 11

No. 30.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of the Monies arising from Law and other Fees collected in the District of Ottawa, and the payments made thereon towards the erection of a Court House and Gaol at Aylmer, &c.—(Continued.)

DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. \$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	Amount. \$ cts.
To Amount of Expenditure brought from Statement No. 30, of last year	22,101 18	By Amount of Debentures negotiated and brought from Statement No. 30, of last year	21,074 97
Total	22,101 18	By Balance	430 21
Total	22,101 18	Total	22,101 18

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 31.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Upper Canada Building Fund, established by Act 20 Vic., cap. 8.

P A Y M E N T S .		R E C E I P T S .		Total.
Amount.		Amount.		Amount.
\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Interest paid on Debentures issued on the credit of the Lunatic Asylum Tax. <i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12.	6,093 75	By Balance per Statement No. 31, Public Accounts, 1860.	342,871 80	
To amount of Expenditure on account of Gaols. Do.	37,425 15	By Gross amount received on account of Marriage Licenses.	27,837 80	
To Expenses of Printing on account of the Marriage Licenses Fund. Do.	445 00	By Interest on Investments.	932 00	
To amount of Debentures issued under Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2 and 68, redeemed.	6,000 00	By Interest on Debentures invested—received in 1860, and credited, "Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund," in error.	900 00	
To Balance carried down.	337,065 24	By Interest on Balances due 1st January, 1861.	3,012 14	
Total	387,030 04	do 1st April, 1861.	3,948 48	
		do 1st July, 1861.	3,942 01	
		do 1st October, 1861.	3,796 22	
		Totals	15,588 65	387,030 04
		By Balance brought down.	337,065 24	

N. B.—There is an Investment on account of this Fund of \$30,000, and Debentures are outstanding, issued on the credit of the Lunatic Asylum Tax, now abolished, and amalgamated with this Fund, to the amount of \$91,200. Provincial Debentures in aid of this Fund are authorised to be issued to the extent of £600,000, as equivalent to such a sum, up to that amount, as may be required for the redemption of Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada.

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 32.

SEIGNIORIAL FUND in account with the PROVINCE OF CANADA—Interest to 31st December, 1861.

1861.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1861.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
March 30	To paid S. Lelièvre for expenses of Commissioners	8,000 00	276	By balance, being the net amount applicable to this service on the 31st Decr., 1860	797,013 03	47,820 78
April 4	To do F. P. Pominville, advocate, for professional services	1,600 00	271	By interest	42,101 84	365
Do 6	To do F. G. Johnson, Q. C., for do	1,600 00	269			
May 7	To do Receiver General, to pay Seigniors	88,595 91	238			
Do 23	To do do do	22,482 53	222			
June 22	To do S. Lelièvre for expenses of Com-missioners	16,000 00	192			
Do 26	To do F. G. Johnson, balance due for professional services	492 00	188			
Do 26	To do Receiver General, to pay Seigniors	762 04	188			
August 9	To do F. P. Pominville, balance due for professional services	492 00	144			
Do 22	To do Receiver General, to pay Seigniors	92,626 16	131			
Sept. 28	To do do do	2,541 10	94			
Do 30	To do S. Lelièvre, for expenses of Commissioners	8,000 00	92			
October 9	To do Receiver General, to pay Seigniors	95 25	88			
Nov. 26	To do do do	28,809 36	35			
Dec. 12	To do do do	2,037 31	19			
Do 31	To balance of interest					
Do 31	To balance carried down	614,981 41		Totals	839,114 87	47,820 78
	Totals	839,114 87				

31st December, 1861.—By balance brought down, being the net amount applicable to this service, on this date.....\$614,981 41.

No. 52.—SEIGNIORIAL TENURE COMMISSION, in Account with the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

Dn.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To Balance on hand, 1st January, 1861.....	7,300 00		
To Warrant.....\$ 8,000 00	2,088 75		
To do.....16,000 00	2,022 75		
To do.....8,000 00	100 00		
	575 82		
	200 00		
	133 00		
	124 30		
	6,031 05		
	35 94		
	408 50		
	76 70		
	14,720 00		
	117 27		
	1,089 40		
Total	35,643 57	Total	35,643 57

57

No. 32.—MONTREAL BRANCH.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To balance on hand, 1st January, 1861.....	2,694 05		
Receipts from Quebec.....	14,720 00		
		By Salaries of Commissioners.....	9,125 00
		“ “ Clerk, &c.....	3,083 75
		“ Travelling Expenses.....	384 00
		“ Rent and Taxes.....	746 00
		“ Office Contingencies.....	625 30
		“ Fuel.....	133 00
		“ Stationery and Printing.....	221 51
		“ Postages and Telegraphs.....	43 20
		“ Publishing Notices.....	131 75
		“ Preparing Schedules.....	1,554 20
		“ Professional Services.....	60 00
		“ Preparing Plan and Survey of Laprairie.....	500 00
		“ Balance on hand, 31st December, 1861.....	800 28
Total.....	17,414 05	Total.....	17,414 05

AUDIT OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, February, 1862.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 33.

STATEMENT of the Municipalities Fund, Canada West, 18 Vic. cap. 2, and 19 Vic. cap. 16, for the year 1861.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To Expenses of Collection. <i>Vide</i> Statement No. 12.....	\$ cts. 60,019 20	By Balance from 1860.....	\$ cts. 310,000 33
To amount paid sundry Municipalities, on account of distribution of the Fund, for 1860, as per Statement, below.....	303,151 38	By gross receipts by the Crown Lands Department, 1860.....	298,040 24
To do do for 1859, do	1,069 10		
To Balance available for distribution in 1862.....	243,830 89		
Total	608,109 57	Total	608,109 57

MUNICIPALITY.		COUNTY.		No. of Rate-payers, and Rates.	Amount of Distribution.
				\$ cts. at 1/4	\$ cts.
Township of	Amurathio.....	Wellington	273	303 12	
do	Adanston.....	Renfrew	323	465 12	
do	Anderson.....	Essex	308	443 52	
do	Alton.....	Prince Edward	302	434 88	
do	Ancaster.....	Wentworth	683	983 52	
do	Alfred.....	Prescott	271	390 21	
do	Adelaide.....	Middlesex	444	639 36	
do	Aldboro'.....	Elgin	438	630 72	
do	Asphodel.....	Peterboro'	520	748 80	
do	Adolphustown.....	Grey	580	763 20	
do	Ashfield.....	Lennox	165	237 60	
do	Arion, Amabel & Alburnarle.....	Huron	500	720 00	
do	Albion.....	Bruce	543	781 02	
do	Ameliasburg.....	Peel	316	1,175 04	
do	Almwick.....	Prince Edward	381	536 64	
do	Augusta.....	Northumberland	151	217 44	
do	Adair.....	Greenville	880	1,267 20	
do	Amherst Island.....	Simcoe	419	603 36	
Town of	Amherstburg.....	Addington	233	335 52	
Village of	Ashburnham.....	Essex	512	737 28	
Township of	Bagot, Blithfield & Brougham.....	Peterboro'	134	192 00	
do	Barrie and Clarendon.....	Renfrew	251	361 44	
do	Barton.....	Frontenac	105	151 20	
do	Bastard & Burgess, (South).....	Wentworth	418	601 92	
do	Bayham.....	Leeds	675	972 00	
do	Beckwith.....	Lanark	563	810 72	
do	Bedford, Old-ny, Oso & Palmerslon.....	Elgin	1,337 93	1,337 93	
do	Belmont & Methuen.....	Lanark	943	600 48	
do	Boutinck.....	Frontenac	420	604 80	
do	Burgess (North).....	Peterboro'	113	162 72	
do	Beverly.....	Grey	687	989 28	
do	Biddulph.....	Lanark	206	200 64	
do	Birnbrooke.....	Wentworth	827	1,100 88	
do		Huron	611	735 84	
do		Wentworth	294	423 30	

do	Blandford.....	Oxford	252	302 88
do	Blanchard.....	Perth	581	836 64
do	Boinham.....	Oxford	880	1,267 20
do	Brant.....	Bruce	597	859 08
do	Brighton.....	Northumberland	614	884 16
do	Brock.....	Ontario	274	394 56
do	Bromley.....	Renfrew	235	328 40
do	Brooko.....	Jambton	524	764 56
do	Bruce.....	Bruce	771	1,247 12
do	Burford.....	Brant	171	240 24
do	Bath.....	Addington	381	548 64
do	Berlin.....	Waterloo	138	184 32
do	Bradford.....	Simcoe	369	531 36
do	Brampton.....	Peel	195	285 12
do	Brighton.....	Northumberland	1,235	1,778 40
do	Bellville.....	Hastings	572	823 08
Town of	Downmanville.....	Durham	322	463 08
Township of	Caistor.....	Lancon	778	1,120 32
do	Caledon.....	Peel	165	237 00
do	Caledonia.....	Prescott	97	130 08
do	Cambridge.....	Russel	486	682 24
do	Camden.....	Kent	1,192	1,719 48
do	Camden, East.....	Addington	204	293 76
do	Camboro'.....	Haldimand	609	870 96
do	Carradoc.....	Middlesex	550	794 96
do	Carrick.....	Bruce	434	624 96
do	Cartwright.....	Durham	685	986 40
do	Cavan.....	do	398	573 12
do	Cayuga, North.....	do	142	204 48
do	Cayuga, South.....	do	1,030	1,483 20
do	Charltonburg.....	Glenary	671	966 24
do	Charlottetille.....	Norfolk	612	881 28
do	Chatham.....	Ke.L.	1,072	1,543 68
do	Chingtaoosy.....	Peel	201	375 84
do	Clarence.....	Russel	1,100	1,592 64
do	Clinton.....	Durham	373	537 12
do	Clinton	Lancon	316	459 04
do	Colborne.....	Huron	411	594 84
do	Colchester.....	Essex	200	374 40
do	Collingwood.....	Grey	666	969 04
do	Cornwall.....	Stormont	557	802 08
do	Cramall.....	Northumberland	339	488 16
do	Crosby, North.....	Leeds		

Carried forward.....

54,237 52

MUNICIPALITY.

COUNTY.

Brought forward.....

		No. of Rate-payers and Rate.	Amount of Distribution.
		£ cts.	£ cts.
Township of Crosby, South	Leeds	316 at 1 44	54,227 53
do do Crowland	Welland	295	408 24
do do Calross	Bruce	378	421 80
do do Cumberland	Russell	333	514 32
do do Collingwood	Simcoe	281	479 52
do do Clifton	Welland	230	408 06
Village of Cayuga	Haldimand	204	341 16
do do Galdonit	do	285	293 70
do do Colborne	Northumberland	133	419 40
do do Clinton	Huron	212	191 52
Township of Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Javant	Lanark	351	305 23
do do Daving	do	126	505 41
do do Darlington	Purhan	1,014	1,460 16
do do Dawn	Lambton	128	181 32
do do Delaware	Middlesex	290	417 60
do do Derby	Grey	234	336 96
do do Dereham	do	816	1,175 01
do do Dorchester, North	Oxford	505	556 80
do do Dorchester, South	Middlesex	316	498 24
do do Douro	Elgin	398	573 12
do do Dover, East and West	Peterboro'	409	588 90
do do Downie	Kent	558	503 52
do do Drummond	Perth	547	787 68
do do Dumfries, N. ch	Lanark	671	906 24
do do Dumfries, South	Waterloo	563	790 32
do do Dunbar and Burleigh	Brant	328	472 32
do do Dunn	Peterboro'	183	263 52
Village of Dunnville	Haldimand	289	372 96
Township of East Hope, North	do	520	748 80
do do East Hope, South	Perth	317	456 48
do do Edwardsburg	Grenville	780	1,123 20
do do Egymont	Grey	559	804 96
do do Ekfrid	Middlesex	484	690 96
do do Elderslie	Bruce	444	639 36
do do Eldon and Garden	Victoria	500	728 64

do do Ellice	Perth	388	568 72
do do Elma	do	472	670 68
do do Elmsley	Leeds	220	320 76
do do Elmsley, North	Lanark	256	368 64
do do Elzevir	Hastings	214	308 16
do do Emily	Victoria	574	826 50
do do Emiskillen	Lambton	163	218 88
do do Ennisnore	Peterboro'	148	213 12
do do Erin	Wellington	547	787 68
do do Erin	do	731	1,092 04
do do Ernosdown	Aldington	1,073	1,545 12
do do Escott Front	Leeds	226	325 44
do do Esquaging	do	1,193	1,717 92
do do Essa	Hutton	580	763 20
do do Etobicoke	Simcoe	572	823 68
do do Euphemia	York	391	563 04
Village of Elera	Lambton	203	292 32
do do Embro	Wellington	122	175 68
Township of Fencote, Bexley and Laxton	Victoria	402	578 88
do do Finch	Stormont	428	616 32
do do Fitzroy	Carleton	419	603 36
do do Fiamboro', East	Westworth	567	816 48
do do Fiamboro', West	do	877	1,262 88
do do Fios	Simcoe	168	270 72
do do Fredericksburg, North	Lennox	324	460 44
do do Fredericksburg, South	Lennox	426	613 44
do do Fullarton	Perth	189	266 40
Village of Ferguson	Wellington	137	197 28
do do Fort Erie	Welland	503	724 32
Township of Gainsborough	Lincoln	707	1,104 48
do do Gantraxa	Wellington	206	323 04
do do Galway, Snowden, Minden, Lakerworth and Anson	Peterboro'	229	380 70
do do Georgian	York	365	525 00
do do Grandford	Westworth	628	904 82
do do Glenelg	Grey	600	864 00
do do Gloucester	Carleton	541	770 04
do do Goderich	Huron	365	525 60
do do Gosfield	Essex	486	699 84
do do Gouffourne	Carleton	300	518 40
do do Gower, North	do	159	228 06
do do Gower, South	Grenville	694	927 36
do do Grantham	Lincoln	299	417 60
do do Grattan and Algona	Renfrew	441	635 04
do do Greenock	Bruce	461	663 84
do do Grey	Huron		
			102,510 72

Carried forward.....

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	No. of Rate-payers, and Rates.	Amount of Distribution.
			\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			
Township of Grimsby	Lincoln	575 at \$1 44	828 00
do do Guolph	Wellington	432	766 08
do do Gwillimbury, East	York	653	940 32
do do Gwillimbury, North	York	292	420 48
do do Gwillimbury, West	Simcoe	820	748 80
Town of Galt	Waterloo	743	1,068 48
Township of Haldimand	Northumberland	937	1,378 08
do do Hollowell	Prince Edward	606	1,002 24
do do Hamilton	Northumberland	1,158	1,667 52
do do Harwich	Kent	714	1,028 16
do do Hawkesbury, East	Prescott	643	924 48
do do Hawkesbury, West	Prescott	262	377 28
do do Hay	Huron	421	606 24
do do Hibbert	Huron	459	660 96
do do Hillier	Prince Edward	570	820 80
do do Hitchinbrooke and Kennebec	Frontenac	183	263 52
do do Holland	Grey	485	698 40
do do Horton	Kent	185	266 40
do do Howard	Huron	320	460 80
do do Howick	Huron	693	997 92
do do Huftlett	Huron	577	830 88
do do Humberstone	Huron	423	609 12
do do Hungerford	Welland	430	633 60
do do Huntington	Hastings	728	1,048 32
do do Huntley	Hastings	405	589 60
do do Huron	Carleton	409	588 96
do do Huron	Huron	526	757 44
City of Hamilton	Huron	3,999	5,758 56
Village of Hespeler	Waterloo	107	154 08
do do Hawkesbury	Prescott	185	266 40
Township of Innisfil	Simcoe	640	921 00
Village of Ingersoll	Oxford	450	648 00
do do Iroquois	Dundas	75	108 00
Township of Kaladar and Anglous	Addington	217	312 48
do do Kenyon	Glengary	663	940 32

do do Kappel and Surarak	Grey	110	158 40
do do Kincardine	Bruce	354	764 56
do do King	York	1,220	1,750 80
do do Kingston	Frontenac	1,800	2,581 00
do do Kinloss	Brno	372	535 68
do do Kitley	Leeds	545	784 80
City of Kingston	Frontenac	3,249	4,678 56
Village of Kempsville	Greyville	157	226 08
do do Kincardine	Bruce	190	280 56
Township of Lanark	Lanark	442	636 48
do do Lancaster	Glengary	704	1,018 76
do do Leeds—Front and Lansdown	Leeds	667	960 48
do do Leeds—Rear and Lansdown	Leeds	362	521 28
do do Lobo	Middlesex	645	928 80
do do Lochiel	Glengary	685	986 40
do do Logan	Perth	396	570 24
do do London	Middlesex	1,939	2,792 16
do do Longueuil	Prescott	251	361 44
do do Loughborough	Frontenac	473	681 12
do do Louth	Lincoln	380	555 84
do do Louth	Wellington	144	207 88
Town of Lindsay	Victoria	262	377 28
Township of Madoc	Hastings	617	888 48
do do Madistone	Essex	311	447 84
do do Malbado	Elgin	842	1,212 48
do do Malden	Essex	306	440 64
do do Manvers	Durham	616	898 24
do do Mars and Rama	Ontario	425	612 00
do do March	Carleton	184	264 96
do do Mariposa	Victoria	784	1,128 06
do do Markham	York	1,322	1,903 08
do do Marlborough	Carleton	300	438 40
do do Marymorn and Lake	Hastings	278	400 32
do do Maryborough	Wellington	546	786 24
do do Marysburg	Prince Edward	680	979 20
do do Matilda	Dundas	730	1,051 20
do do Medonte	Dundas	283	407 52
do do Melancthon	Grey	297	427 68
do do Mersa	Essex	354	509 76
do do Mercere	Middlesex	333	479 52
do do Midleton	Norfolk	452	650 88
do do Ainto	Wellington	503	724 32
do do Monaghan, North	Peterboro'	229	329 76
do do Monaghan, South	Northumberland	221	318 24
do do Mono	Simcoe	581	820 64
<i>Carried forward.</i>			
			109,987 98

MUNICIPALITY.

COUNTY.

Municipality	County	No. of Rate-payers, and Rate.	Amount of Distribution.
<i>Brought forward</i>			
Township of Montagu	Lanark	525 at 1.44	\$ 756 00
do Moore	Lambton	534	708 96
do Mornington	Perth	560	806 40
do Morris	Huron	404	668 16
do Moss	Middlesex	579	833 76
do Moulton and Sherbrooke	Haldimand	349	502 56
do Mountain	Dundas	550	792 00
do Mulmur	Simcoe	272	391 68
do Murray	Northumberland	618	880 92
Town of Milton	Haltou	205	295 20
Village of Mitchell	Perth	163	224 72
Township of McKillop	Huron	316	455 04
do McNab	Renfrew	425	612 00
do Nasagawaya	Haltou	410	590 40
do Nelson	Haltou	653	938 88
do Nepan	Carleton	628	904 32
do Niagara	Lincoln	358	515 52
do Nichol	Wellington	428	616 32
do Nissouri, East	Oxford	575	828 00
do Normanby	Grey	841	1,211 04
do Nottawasaga	Simcoe	593	853 92
Village of Napauco	Lennox	329	473 76
do Newburgh	Addington	130	187 20
do Nowenslo	Durham	224	322 56
do New Hamburg	Waterloo	134	178 56
do Newmarket	York	258	371 52
Township of Oakland	Brant	170	244 80
do Oneida	Haldimand	517	744 48
do Ononitags	Front	330	475 20
do Orfil	Front	384	552 00
do Orillia et Matchedash	Kent	254	365 76
do Oro	Simcoe	500	728 61
do Osgoode	Carleton	695	1,000 80
do Oscharuck	Stormont	823	1,185 12
do Ospey	Grey	505	727 20

Municipality	County	No. of Rate-payers, and Rate.	Amount of Distribution.
do Otonabee	Peterboro	711	1,023 61
do Oxford	Greenville	618	903 12
do Oxford East	Oxford	409	588 96
do Oxford West	Oxford	404	668 16
do Oxford North	Oxford	277	398 88
Town of Oakville	Haltou	398	573 12
do Owen Sound	Grey	535	770 40
Village of Oshawa	Ontario	357	557 28
Township of Pakenham	Zanark	332	478 08
do Peel	Wellington	787	1,133 28
do Pelham	Welland	525	756 00
do Pombroko	Renfrew	95	130 80
do Percy	Northumb. Id.	570	820 80
do Pickering	Ontario	1,077	1,560 88
do Pilkington	Wellington	405	583 20
do Pittsburg and Howe Island	Wellington	704	1,013 76
do Plantagenet, North	Frontenac	364	524 16
do Plantagenet, South	Prescott	188	270 72
do Plympton	Iambton	517	882 72
do Portland	Frontenac	517	744 48
do Proton	Grey	279	401 76
do Puslinch	Wellington	704	1,013 76
Town of Paris	Brant	601	951 84
do Perth	Lanark	822	1,183 68
do Picton	Prince Edward	350	555 84
Village of Pembroke	Renfrew	90	129 00
do Portamouth	Frontenac	172	247 68
do Preston	Waterloo	363	522 72
Township of Rainham	Haldimand	318	457 93
do Raleigh	Kent	648	933 12
do Ramsay	Lanark	593	853 92
do Rawdon	Hastings	600	864 00
do Reoch	Ontario	982	1,414 08
do Richmond	Lennox	707	1,018 08
do Rochester	Essex	233	335 62
do Romney	Kent	81	116 04
do Ross	Renfrew	51	116 01
do Rolph, Buchanan, Pettawawa, Wylie and McKay	Renfrew	248	357 12
do Rosborough	Stormont	506	728 64
do Russell	Russell	253	364 32
do Rossall	Renfrew	110	158 40
Village of Renfrew	Carleton	100	144 00
do Richmond	Westworth	556	800 64
Township of Saltfleet	Essex	825	1,188 00
do Sandwich	Lambton	250	331 20
do Sarnia			
<i>Carried forward</i>			221,609 30

MUNICIPALITIES.	COUNTY.	No. of Rate-payers, and Rate.	Amount of Distribution.
		\$ etc.	\$ etc.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>			
Township of Saugoon.....	Bruce.....	370 at 1 44	532 80
do do Scarborough.....	York.....	606 "	950 04
do do Scott.....	Ontario.....	289 "	410 16
do do Saugoy.....	Ontario.....	103 "	145 32
do do Sebastopol and Griffith.....	Kenfrew.....	101 "	145 44
do do Saucedo.....	Haldimand.....	504 "	812 16
do do Seymour.....	Northumberland.....	709 "	1,020 06
do do Sheffield.....	Addington.....	502 "	722 88
do do Sherbrooke South.....	Lanark.....	143 "	205 92
do do Sidney.....	Hastings.....	702 "	1,140 48
do do Smith & Hurvey.....	Peterboro.....	665 "	913 00
do do Sombrn.....	Lambton.....	378 "	514 32
do do Sophiasburg.....	Prince Edward.....	555 "	790 20
do do Southwold.....	Elgin.....	914 "	1,316 16
do do Stamford.....	Welland.....	99 "	142 56
do do Stanley.....	Kenfrew.....	532 "	768 08
do do Stephen.....	Huron.....	616 "	887 04
do do Storrington.....	Huron.....	439 "	632 16
do do St. Vincent.....	Frontenas.....	514 "	744 48
do do Sunnidale.....	Grey.....	120 "	172 80
do do Sydenham.....	Grey.....	544 "	783 36
Town of Sandwich.....	Essex.....	191 "	275 04
do do Sarina.....	Lambton.....	458 "	650 52
Village of Stirling.....	Hastings.....	108 "	155 52
do do Streetsville.....	Peel.....	153 "	220 32
do do Smith's Falls.....	Lanark.....	223 "	320 76
do do St. Marys.....	Perth.....	388 "	565 84
do do Southampton.....	Bruce.....	121 "	174 24
do do Strathroy.....	Middlesex.....	120 "	172 80
do do St. Thomas.....	Elgin.....	317 "	456 48
Township of Tecumseth.....	Simcoe.....	600 "	728 64
do do Thorah.....	Ontario.....	287 "	413 36

do do Thorold.....	Welland.....	512 "	737 36
do do Thurlow.....	Hastings.....	771 "	1,110 24
do do Tilbury East.....	Kent.....	258 "	371 68
do do Tilbury West.....	Essex.....	331 "	392 64
do do Tiny and Tay.....	Simcoe.....	293 "	335 64
do do Toronto.....	Carleton.....	103 "	148 92
do do Toronto (cont.).....	Peel.....	1,324 "	1,906 66
do do Trossaronto.....	Peel.....	310 "	446 40
do do Townsend.....	Simcoe.....	126 "	181 44
do do Trafalgar.....	Norfolk.....	837 "	1,205 28
do do Truckersmith.....	Huron.....	918 "	1,321 02
do do Tudor.....	Huron.....	497 "	715 08
do do Turnberry.....	Hastings.....	208 "	299 68
do do Tyendenna.....	Hastings.....	203 "	378 72
City of Toronto.....	York.....	11,062 "	1,821 00
Village of Thorold.....	York.....	1,265 "	16,929 28
do do Trenton.....	Welland.....	250 "	300 00
Township of Usborne.....	Hastings.....	247 "	355 08
do do Usbridge.....	Huron.....	502 "	722 88
do do Vaughan.....	Ontario.....	570 "	833 76
do do Verulam and Somerville.....	Ontario.....	1,021 "	1,470 24
do do Vespra.....	York.....	293 "	421 92
Village of Vienna.....	Victoria.....	219 "	315 80
Township of Washtec.....	Simcoe.....	263 "	378 72
do do Wallace.....	Elgin.....	330 "	475 20
do do Walpole.....	Welland.....	459 "	660 06
do do Walsingham.....	Haldimand.....	811 "	1,107 84
do do Warwick.....	Norfolk.....	608 "	875 32
do do Waterloo.....	Lambton.....	573 "	825 42
do do Wawanesa.....	Waterloo.....	1,200 "	1,823 04
do do Wellesley.....	Huron.....	540 "	777 00
do do Westmeath.....	Waterloo.....	862 "	1,226 88
do do Westminster.....	Renfrew.....	362 "	521 28
do do Whitby East.....	Middlesex.....	1,008 "	1,561 32
do do Whitby West.....	Ontario.....	570 "	820 80
do do Whiteburch.....	Ontario.....	639 "	920 16
do do Wilberforce.....	York.....	825 "	1,188 00
do do Williams East.....	Renfrew.....	212 "	305 28
do do Williams West.....	Middlesex.....	410 "	603 96
do do Williamsburg.....	Middlesex.....	320 "	473 76
do do Willoughby.....	Dundas.....	783 "	1,127 62
do do Wilnot.....	Welland.....	220 "	316 80
do do Wilnot.....	Waterloo.....	557 "	1,205 28
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			
			289,192 32

MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITIES.	COUNTY.	No. of Rate-payers, and Rate.	Amount of Distribution.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$ cts. 289,102 23
Township of Winchester	Dundas	649 at 1.44	934 56
do Wolfe Island	Frontenac	589 "	848 16
do Woford	Greenville	530 "	703 20
do Woolwich	Waterloo	703 "	1,012 32
Town of Windsor	Essex	510 "	734 40
do Whitley	Ontario	489 "	691 20
Village of Waterloo	Waterloo	205 "	177 12
do Welland	Welland	123 "	1,550 88
Township of Yarmouth	Elgin	1,077 "	304 56
do do	Leeds	377 "	542 88
do do	York	1,390 "	2,001 60
Village of Yorkville	York	194 "	483 44
Township of Zone	Kent	301 "	264 06
do do	Zorra East	194 "	944 04
do do	Zorra West	603 "	809 32
The following Municipality short paid, the Return not having been sent in until after the appointment was declared:			
Township of Arthur, County of Wellington—659 rate payers at \$1.44cts. Loss amount short paid			\$948 06
The following Municipality excluded in error from participating in the apportionment of 1860, but paid by order in Council, 5th June, 1861:			28 50
Township of Stanley	Huron	682 \$0 90c 75	920 16
The following Municipalities have been excluded under Act 22 Vie: Cap. 48 Section 20.			611 46
Township of Bertie		100	
Town of Bradford			
do Brockville			

do Barrie			
do Cobourg			
do Cornwall			
do Chatham			
Village of Chippawa			
Town of Dundas			
Township of Elizabethtown			
Town of Godolphin			
do Guelph			
Township of Hope			
City of London			
Town of Niagara			
City of Ottawa			
Township of Ops			
Town of Port Hope			
do Prescott			
do Peterboro'			
Township of Norwich			
Town of St. Catharines			
do Simons			
do Stratford			
do Woodstock			
Township of Woodhouse			
do Windham			
Total Amount paid ex Distribution for 1860			303,131 88
Payments made in 1861, on Account of Distribution for 1859.			
To Township of Wainfleet		\$ cts. 315 41	
do Fenelon & Bexley		326 0 96 75	
do Bossanquet		314 " 100	
Total Payments made in 1861 for 1859		405	440 80
			1,060 10

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 34.

STATEMENT of Amounts received on account of the Municipalities Fund, Canada East, under Act 18 Vic., cap. 2, and 19 Vic., cap. 18, and of the Payments made on account thereof.

P A Y M E N T S .	A M O U N T .	R E C E I P T S .	A M O U N T .
To Balance as per Public Accounts No. 34, 1860.....			
To Expenses of Collection. Vide Statement No. 12.....			
To Expenditure on Account of the Fund. Vide do.....			
To Amount of Interest overcredited in account for 1860.....			
To Balance of Interest on amount at Debit 1st January, 1861.....\$	432 63		
do do 1st April, 1861.....	651 50		
do do 1st July, 1861.....	1,146 57		
do do 1st October, 1861.....	1,687 82		
Total	3,318 52		
	194,005 72		
		By Gross Receipts of Crown Lands Department.....	28,976 07
		By Balance carried down.....	167,029 05
		Total.....	194,005 72
To Balance brought down.....\$	167,029 05		

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 35.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments from the Reservation of the Clergy Reserve Fund, Upper Canada, to meet the Uncommuted Stipend and Widows' Pensions, as authorized under Act 18 Vic., cap. 2, from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

To Whom Paid	PAYMENTS.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Receiver General	To enable him to pay the following amounts to a Clergyman and the Widows and Clergymen of Upper Canada, entitled to draw Stipend and Pensions, for the year ended 30th June, 1861, viz.: Mrs. Archbold, Cornwall	\$ cts. 243 34	By balance, per Public Accounts, 1860, No. 35, on 31st December, 1860.....	\$ cts. 797 50	\$ cts. 63,800 08
	" " Armour, Cayvan.....	243 34	By balance of Interest on amount at credit, 1st Jan. 1861	772 56	
	" " Blake, Thornhill.....	243 33	do do 1st April "	742 56	
	" " Blakey, Prescott	243 33	do do 1st July "	749 13	
	" " Evans, Simcoe	243 34	do do 1st Oct. "		
	" " Groat, Grimsby	243 33			
	" " Harris, Perth.....	243 33			
	" " Johnson, Sandwich	243 33			
	" " Mountain, Cornwall.....	243 33			
	" " Sampson, Grimsby	243 33			
	" " Stoughton, Bath	243 33			
	Rev. W. Macnuley, Picton	\$27 33			
	Carried over.....	3,503 99	Carried over.....		60,801 33

No. 35.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Receiver General.....	<i>Brought over</i>	3,503 99	<i>Brought over</i> .....	.....	66,891 83
	Mrs. Anderson, Fort Erie, being her Pension from 1st January, 1860, to 30th June, 1861	365 01			
	To amount of Interest overcredited in account for 1860	5,213 88			
	To balance carried down.....	57,808 95			
	Total.....	66,891 83	Total.....	.....	66,891 83

To Balance brought down..... \$57,808 95

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 36.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments from the Reservation of the Clergy Reserve Fund, Lower Canada, to meet the Uncommuted Stipends, Widows' Pensions, and other claims against the Fund, as authorized under Act 18 Vic., Cap-2, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

P A Y M E N T S .	Amount.	R E C E I P T S .	Amount.
To Balance carried down.....	\$ cts. 3,154 24	By Balance as per Public Accounts No. 36, 1860.....	\$ cts. 3,004 04
.....		By 1 years' Interest on do to 31st December, 1861	150 20
Total.....	3,154 24	Total.....	3,154 24

By Balance brought down.....\$3,154 24

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 37.

STATEMENT of the UPPER CANADA IMPROVEMENT FUND.

1861.	Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1861.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 31	To payments in 1861 as per detailed Statement.		17,398 71	Jan. 1	By Balance, viz:		
do	To Balance carried down, viz:				1855, unpaid.....	132 32	
	1855, unpaid	132 32			1856, do	4,445 01	
	1856, do	4,029 34			1857, do	4,017 12	
	1857, do	4,017 12			1858, balance undistributed	25,071 59	
	1858, do	8,089 15			1859, undistributed.....	39,058 21	
	1859, undistributed	39,058 21					72,724 85
			55,326 14				
					Total	\$	72,724 85
			\$ 72,724 85				

No. 37.—Statement of payments during the year; and balances due to the several Municipalities in Upper Canada, on the 31st December, 1861, on account of the Improvement Funds of 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858.

Fund.	County.	Municipality.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Payments.</i>				
1856.	Victoria	Fenelon	217 13	
	do	Bexley	199 14	
				416 27
1858.	Addington.....	Sheffield.....	51 20	
	do	Kaladar	92 96	
	Carleton	Fitzroy	3 94	
	do	Goulbourne	119 11	
	do	Gloucester	122 06	
	do	Huntley	98 62	
	do	March	26 38	
	do	Torbolton	102 87	
	do	Marlborough	49 49	
	do	Osgoode	191 40	
	Elgin	Dorchester, South.....	42 60	
	do	Dunwich.....	37 20	
	Essex.....	Colchester	11 25	
	do	Maidstone	16 00	
	do	Merson	27 28	
	do	Rochester	10 25	
	do	Sandwich	49 92	
	do	Tilbury, West	88 66	
	Frontenac.....	Bedford.....	62 05	
	do	Olden.....	375 68	
	do	Oso	304 96	
	do	Loughborough.....	232 48	
	do	Home Island	10 11	
	do	Hinchinbrooke.....	334 21	
	do	Storrington	96 48	
	do	Wolfe Island	25 05	
	do	Barrie	128 62	
	do	Palmerston.....	6 40	
	do	Kennebec	23 34	
	Grey.....	Bentinck	281 27	
	do	Euphrasia.....	78 20	
	do	Collingwood.....	124 90	
	do	Derby	154 92	
	do	Egremont	359 20	
	do	Gleneig.....	307 26	
	do	Holland	79 04	
	do	Melancthon	142 09	
	do	Normanby	149 66	
	do	Osprey	291 29	
	do	Sullivan	198 13	
	do	Sydenham	237 22	
	do	Thornbury	64 60	
	Grey.....	Mount Forest	15 63	
	Grenville	Augusta	8 40	
	do	Prescott, Town	8 68	
	do	Wolford	7 92	
	do	Johnstown, Town.....	23 56	
	Glengary	Lochiel	40 00	
	Hastings.....	Elsivir	44 00	
	do	Tudor	183 65	
	do	Marmora	12 48	
<i>Carried over</i>			5,553 57	416 27

No. 37.—Continued.

Fund.	County.	Municipality.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought over</i>	5,553 57	416 27.
		<i>Payments.—Continued.</i>		
1858.	Hastings.....	Lake	8 06	
	Kent.....	Camden	46 80	
	do	Zone	38 82	
	do	Chatham	10 00	
	do	Harwich	66 92	
	do	Romney	16 85	
	do	Tilbury, East	47 15	
	Leeds	Burgess, South	19 84	
	do	Escott	1 89	
	Lanark	Drummond	22 87	
	do	Bathurst.....	20 80	
	do	Sherbrooke, South.....	71 67	
	do	Lanark	74 00	
	do	Darling.....	16 00	
	do	Burgess, North.....	15 22	
	do	Montague.....	19 20	
	do	Ramsay.....	47 95	
	do	Perth.....	6 00	
	do	Dalhousie	16 00	
	do	Sherbrooke, North.....	15 49	
	Lennox.....	Richmond	32 64	
	Lambton.....	Brooke	155 93	
	do	Enniskillen	209 69	
	do	Euphemie.....	37 66	
	do	Moore.....	104 56	
	do	Plympton	144 89	
	do	Warwick.....	146 29	
	do	Corunna.....	32 00	
	do	Errol, Town.....	63 00	
	Middlesex.....	Adelaide	128 49	
	do	London, Town.....	16 05	
	do	Metcalfe	14 00	
	do	Mosa	74 53	
	do	Westminster	26 91	
	Northumberland	Aluwick	34 36	
	do	Seymour.....	12 27	
	Ontario	Mara	280 93	
	do	Thorah	79 37	
	Peterborough.....	Belmont.....	3 97	
	do	Douro	23 94	
	do	Dummer.....	183 38	
	do	Monaghan, North.....	10 00	
	do	Otonabee.....	80 00	
	do	Peterborough, Town.....	21 98	
	do	Smith.....	8 00	
	do	Harvey	24 98	
	Perth.....	Elma.....	894 87	
	do	Wallace.....	223 62	
	do	Towbridge	22 56	
	Prince Edward.....	Hallowell	50 40	
	Prescott	Caledonia.....	101 88	
	do	Alfred	149 20	
	do	Plantagenet, North	203 68	
	do	do South	85 59	
	Russell	Cumberland	475 43	
	do	Clarence.....	246 19	
	do	Russell.....	190 55	
	Renfrew	Ross.....	409 18	
	do	Horton.....	90 07	
		<i>Carried over</i>	11,237 93	416 27.

No. 37.—Continued.

Fund.	County.	Municipality.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought over</i>	11,237 93	2,416 27
		<i>Payments.—Continued.</i>		
1855.	Renfrew	Admaston.....	612 12	
	do	Bromley.....	288 73	
	do	Westmeath.....	193 55	
	do	Pembroke.....	43 35	
	do	Stafford.....	112 94	
	do	Wilberforce.....	254 38	
	do	Alice.....	350 92	
	do	Brudenell.....	258 90	
	do	Sebastopol.....	08 67	
	Simcoe	Adjala.....	24 00	
	do	Innisfil.....	27 47	
	do	Medonte.....	15 90	
	do	Mono.....	56 59	
	do	Mulmer.....	117 77	
	do	Wottawasaga.....	132 88	
	do	Matchedash.....	78 72	
	do	Sunnidale.....	551 72	
	do	Tecumseth.....	31 30	
	do	Orillia, South.....	16 00	
	do	Oro.....	74 75	
	do	Tiny.....	3 73	
	do	Penetanguishene.....	14 48	
	do	Vespra.....	76 06	
	do	Orillia, North.....	255 84	
	do	Kempenfeldt.....	05 20	
	Victoria	Eldon.....	329 71	
	do	Emily.....	104 00	
	do	Ops.....	282 37	
	do	Verulam.....	58 97	
	Welland	Bertie.....	50 00	
	do	Humberstone.....	229 15	
	Wentworth	Barton.....	371 40	
	do	Flamboro', East.....	37 38	
	York	Gwillimbury, East.....	61 48	
	do	do North.....	132 33	
	do	York.....	184 00	
	do	Georgina.....	177 75	
		Total paid on account of 1858.....		16,982 44
		Total payments in 1861.....		17,398 71
		UNPAID—31st December, 1861.		
			\$ cts.	
1855.	Elgin	Bayham.....	91 72	
	Glenarry	Lochiel.....	16 00	
	Grenville	South Gower.....	1 60	
	Halton	Esquesing.....	3 00	
	Northumberland	Tick Island.....	4 80	
	do	Trent Port.....	11 67	
	Peel	Toronto.....	3 53	
		Total 1858, unpaid.....		132 32
1856.	Durham		14 42	
	Grey		37 60	
	Hastings		23 08	
	do		22 28	
		<i>Carried over</i>	97 38	132 32
				17,398 71

No. 37.—Continued.

Fund.	County.	Municipality.	\$	cts.	cts.	\$	cts.
		<i>Brought over</i>	97	38	132	32	17,398 71
		<i>Unpaid.—Continued.</i>					
1856.	Kent	.....	3	43			
	do	.....	1	60			
	Lambton	.....	3	07			
	Leeds	.....	1	68			
	Ontario	.....	1	05			
	Oxford	.....	4	63			
	Peterboro'	.....	29	55			
	do	.....	399	15			
	do	.....	436	05			
	Renfrew	.....	114	32			
	do	.....	179	57			
	Victoria	.....	416	78			
	do	.....	329	90			
	Island of St. Joseph	.....	1,836	18			
	Sault Ste. Marie	.....	175	00			
		Total, 1856, unpaid.....			4,029	34	
1857.	Huron	.....(balance).....	1,808	04			
	Durham	Cavan	8	00			
	do	Hope	15	10			
	Frontenac	Barrie	47	32			
	Grenville	Johnston, Town	37	63			
	Lanark	Beckwith	39	48			
	do	Perth	12	00			
	Lambton	Euphemia	1	33			
	Middlesex	London	20	00			
	Northumberland	Gosport	24	00			
	Peterboro'	Peterboro', Town	18	23			
	Peel	Caledon	33	52			
	Prescott	Hawkesbury, East (balance)	34	00			
	Russell	Cambridge	32	78			
	do	Isle Fox	41	00			
	do	Brudenell	228	98			
	do	Rolph	51	52			
	Victoria	Ops.	41	80			
	do	Verulam	175	72			
	do	Somerville	305	08			
	do	Fenelon	185	25			
	do	Bexley	72	30			
	Wentworth	Flamboro', East	3	35			
	York	Gwillimbury, East	150	12			
	St. Joseph Island	.....	363	85			
	Sault Ste. Marie	.....	268	67			
		Total, 1857, unpaid.....			4,017	12	
1858.	Bruce	.....(whole).....	2,501	47			
	Carleton	Bytown, Town	12	00			
	Essex	Gosfield	8	00			
	Grey	Owen Sound	87	48			
	do	Artemesia	132	73			
	Glengarry	Kenyon	16	00			
	Hastings	Madoc	4	08			
	Huron	.....(whole).....	1,947	37			
	Leeds	Leeds	47	15			
	do	Landsdown	12	50			
	Lanark	Pakenham	158	20			
	do	Perth, Town	26	00			
		<i>Carried over</i>	4,952	98	8,178	78	17,398 71

No. 4.—Continued.

Fund.	County.	Municipality.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		<i>Brought over</i>	4,952	98	8,178	78	17,398	71
		<i>Unpaid.—Continued.</i>						
1858.	Middlesex.....	Carradoc.....	18	00				
	do.....	Ekfrid.....	8	08				
	Norfolk.....	Charlotteville.....	4	00				
	Peterboro'.....	Burleigh.....	224	30				
	Russell.....	Cambridge.....	3	83				
	Renfrew.....	Macnab.....	483	70				
	do.....	Bagot.....	156	69				
	do.....	Brougham.....	32	53				
	do.....	Grattan.....	193	07				
	do.....	Algona.....	59	95				
	do.....	Rolph.....	59	71				
	Simcou.....	Gwillimbury, West.....	7	49				
	do.....	Flos.....	23	81				
	Victoria.....	Somerville.....	8	04				
	do.....	Fenelon.....	83	78				
	do.....	Bexley.....	10	99				
	Wellington.....	(balance).....	537	23				
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	(whole).....	36	72				
	St. Joseph's Island.....	(whole).....	1,184	25				
		Total, 1858, unpaid.....			8,089	15		
		Total balance of Funds, of 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858, unpaid, 31st De- cember, 1861.....					16,267	93
		<i>Undistributed.</i>						
		Fund of 1859.....					39,058	21
		Total.....					72,724	83

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUNDS, CANADA WEST, in Account with the PROVINCE of CANADA, for the year 1861.

LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Warrants to Chief Superintendent	207,523	11	By Balance from last year.....	55,350	45
To Balance	20,715	83	By Warrant for Grammar Schools in 1859, erroneously included in Warrants for Legislative Grant.....	15,056	21
Total.....	234,438	91	By Grant for 1861	48,406	50
			Total.....	180,032	28
				234,438	91

GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Expenses of Collection.....	3,637	91	By Balance from last year.....	294,589	84
To Balance	306,401	53	By Gross Collections of Crown Lands Department	14,839	00
Total.....	309,439	44	Total.....	309,439	44

GRAMMAR SCHOOL INCOME FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Expenses of Collection	1,334	22	By Balance from last year.....	20,669	72
To Warrants to Chief Superintendent.....	12,509	00	By gross collections of Crown Lands Department	6,871	14
To Interest received on Investments January 1860, and credited this Fund instead of Upper Canada Building Fund.....	900	00	By Annual Grant, 47 Geo. III, ch. 46.....	10,000	00
To Balance	47,685	14	By Grant, per Estimates, 1861	3,200	00
			By Interest on Investments	1,500	00
			By Interest on balances of Grammar School Fund : 1st January.....\$3057 49 1st April..... 3130 31 1st July..... 3166 76 1st October..... 3176 56	12,531	12
			By Interest on balances of Grammar School Income Fund : 1st January.....\$447 12 1st April..... 500 20 1st July..... 561 32 1st October..... 407 74	1,910	38
Total.....	62,438	36	Total.....	62,438	36

No. 38.—(Continued.)

The CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, in Account with the EDUCATIONAL FUNDS, Canada West, for the year 1861.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.							
Balance 1st January.	Warrants.	Other Receipts.	Over expended 31st December.	Total.	SERVICE.	Over expended 1st Jan.	Expenditure.	Balance 31st Decem.	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
19,765 58	132,225 00			151,988 58	Common Schools.....		148,893 49	3,095 00	151,988 58
1,067 93	2,000 00			3,067 93	Schools in poor Townships.....		689 00	2,478 93	3,067 93
	22,065 35	3,446 91	757 91	26,270 17	Normal School.....	9,595 35	16,404 82		26,270 17
6,536 67	5,000 00	15,067 20	9,036 46	36,240 33	School Libraries.....		36,240 33		36,240 33
	4,000 00	612 00		4,612 00	Superannuated Teachers.....	247 42	4,228 66	145 02	4,612 00
	16,092 00	8 56		16,100 56	Museum.....	10,533 60	1,676 16	3,890 89	16,100 56
1,462 79	1,500 00	78 15		3,340 94	Journal of Education.....		2,195 66	1,145 28	3,340 94
27,003 34	12,569 00		812 66	40,385 00	Grammar Schools.....		40,385 00		40,385 00
	18,139 67	2,985 50	1,106 01	22,231 81	Model Grammar School.....	14,139 67	8,092 14		22,231 81
2,994 47	5,401 00			8,395 47	Separate Schools.....		7,549 54	845 93	8,395 47
	1,000 00	125 00	90 00	1,215 00	Inspection of Grammar Schools.....	340 00	875 00		1,215 00
		1,392 77		1,392 77	Trust Funds.....		1,300 00	92 77	1,392 77
55,826 78	220,292 11	23,740 00	12,403 67	315,270 65	Totals.....	35,146 04	268,429 80	11,094 81	315,270 65

RECAPITULATION.

Balances on January 1st, 1861.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Less—over-expended do	558,828 78	268,429 80
Warrants.....	35,146 04	
Other Receipts.....		
Over-expended, Dec., 31.....	23,682 74	
Less—Balances in hand	220,292 11	
	23,746 09	
	708 80	
Total.....	268,429 80	268,429 80

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUNDS, Canada East, in account with the Province of Canada, for the year 1861.

LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Warrants to Chief Superintendent, viz:			By proportion of Grant for 1861.....	173,067	72
For Common Schools.....	\$116,000	00			
Normal Schools.....	10,000	00			
Poor Municipalities.....	4,120	00			
Journals of Education.....	1,800	00			
To annual appropriation for Superannuated Teachers' Fund.....					
To unappropriated balance transferred to Superior Education Income Fund.....					
Total.....	137,920	00		173,067	72
	2,000	00			
	34,047	72			
	173,967	72			

SUPERIOR EDUCATION INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To proportion of Expenses of Collections.....	1,202	11	By Balance from last year.....	228,548	63
To balance.....	233,948	47	By Gross Collections of Crown Lands Department.....	0,601	98
Total.....	235,150	61	Total.....	235,150	61

SUPERIOR EDUCATION INCOME FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Balance from last year.....	86,111	38	By Annual Grant per Estimates.....	20,000	00
To Annual Transfer to Normal School Building Fund.....	8,000	00	By Gross Collections of Crown Lands Department.....	12,017	52
To proportion of Expenses of Collections.....	2,368	97	By unappropriated balance of Legislative School Grant.....	34,017	72
Total.....	97,791	71	Total.....	201,035	57

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Warrants to Chief Superintendent, viz:			By Interest on Investments.....		
For Superior Schools.....	\$69,389	48	By Three months' Interest on unsecured balance at credit of Superior Education Investment Fund, on		
School Inspectors.....	18,365	26	1st January.....	\$1,411	85
Normal Schools.....	10,000	00	1st April.....	1,612	25
To Three months' Interest on balance at debit of Income Fund, on 1st January.....	\$1,079	76	1st July.....	1,373	20
1st April.....	1,860	55	1st October.....	1,641	74
1st July.....	1,871	10	By Balance.....	6,129	04
1st October.....	1,805	07	Total.....	120,305	66
Total.....	201,035	57			

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Warrants to Chief Superintendent.....	2,240	00	By Balance from last year.....	4,082	56
To balance.....	4,000	68	By Legislative Grant for 1861.....	2,000	00
Total.....	6,330	68	By Three months' Interest on balance at credit of Fund, on		
			1st January.....	\$76	03
			1st April.....	76	03
			1st July.....	48	03
			1st October.....	48	03
			Total.....	6,330	68

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$	cts.
To Warrant to pay final Instalment on Mack's Hotel property, Montreal.....	2,459	20	By Balance from last year.....	\$316	87
To do Expenditure by Department of Public Works.....	881	53	By Annual Grant.....	8,000	00
To balance.....	14,368	50	By Rent of Mack's Hotel property.....	600	00
Total.....	17,742	23	By Three months' Interest on balance at credit of Fund, on		
			1st January.....	\$203	96
			1st April.....	205	26
			1st July.....	207	13
			1st October.....	209	01
			Total.....	\$255	30
			Total.....	17,742	23

No. 32.—(Continued.)

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, Canada East, in account with EDUCATIONAL FUNDS, for the year 1861

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.				
Balance 1st January.	Warrants.	Other Receipts.	Over expended 31st Dec.	Total.	Over expended 1st January.	Expenditure.	Balance 31st Dec.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
69,341 73	116,000 00	.....	.....	185,341 73	.....	114,064 96	71,276 77	185,341 73
3,836 29	69,399 48	.....	1,462 09	70,861 57	895 23	69,966 34	.....	70,861 57
24 00	1,800 00	5,165 72	1,918 98	35,002 01	574 20	33,505 33	1,406 68	35,002 01
.....	2,240 00	990 70	324 88	4,213 58	.....	3,239 38	.....	4,213 58
.....	1,000 00	.....	628 63	3,579 58	406 63	3,579 58	.....	3,579 58
4,706 25	1,600 00	.....	1,174 46	1,628 63	*182 27	2,592 19	.....	1,628 63
200 00	4,120 00	.....	70 00	23,101 51	.....	18,392 34	4,709 17	23,101 51
78,108 27	240,554 74	6,651 02	5,579 04	330,893 07	2,548 33	250,682 12	77,682 62	330,893 07

* This balance has been reduced from \$1,782 27, as shown in the Printed Public Accounts of last year, to \$182 27, in consequence of a warrant for \$1,600 issued in 1859, being erroneously included in accounts of 1860.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in hand, 1st January, 1861.....	\$ cts.	78,108 27
Less—over expended do	\$ cts.	2,548 33
Warrants.....	\$ cts.	75,559 94
Receipts from other sources.....	\$ cts.	240,554 74
Total.....	\$ cts.	322,765 70
Expenditure	\$ cts.	250,682 62
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1861.....	\$ cts.	77,682 62
Less—over expended, do	\$ cts.	5,579 04
Total.....	\$ cts.	72,103 68
Total.....	\$ cts.	322,765 70

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 40.

STATEMENT of Monies, arising from the Sale of Common School Lands, including Rent, Interest, &c., during the year 1861, pursuant to the Act 12 Vic., Cap. 200.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.		Total Amount.	
	Amount.		Amount.		Total Amount.
To expenses of Collection, (Vide No. 15).....	\$ cts.	By Balance from last year. (Vide statement No. 40).....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance carried down,	803,085 87	By amount of Receipts from Sales.....	78,974 80	680,989 35	
		do Interest on do	32,486 45		
		do Rent	53 00		
		do Licenses—Settlers' Land.....	80 00		111,594 25
		By Interest on Balances due 1st January, 1861.....	7,786 74		
		do do 1st April, do	8,081 31		
		do do 1st July, do	8,422 80		
		do do 1st October, do	8,668 89		
		Total.....		32,059 74	
				825,493 34	
		By Balance brought down.....			803,085 87

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 42.

STATEMENT of Debentures outstanding, on behalf of various Special Accounts, for which the Government is partially liable, up to 31st December, 1861.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AUTHORITY.	Amount.	REMARKS.
Quebec Fire Loan.....	9 and 10 Vic., caps. 62 and 35.....	\$ 400 00	The Government is liable for Interest at 6 per cent., towards which 4 per cent. is to be collected from the parties to whom the Loan is made.
Law Society, Upper Canada.....	9 Vic., cap. 33, and 18 and 20 Vic., caps. 122 and 64.....	25,410 00	Principal and Interest payable out of Law Fees, Upper Canada.
Upper Canada Build- ing Fund. {	9 Vic., cap. 61, and 12 Vic., cap. 34.....	68,000 00	do do Upper Canada Building Fund.
Lunatic Asylum. }	13 and 14 Vic., caps. 2 and 68.....	23,200 00	do do do
Court Houses, Lower Canada.....	12 Vic., cap. 112, and 18 Vic., cap. 164.....	126,229 97	do do Law Fees, Lower Canada.
Grand Trunk Railway.....	Various Acts.....	9,232,066 67	Until the amount is expended as authorized, the Interest is payable out of monies derived from investment in 3 per cent. Consols, and by the Company.
Great Western Railway.....	14 and 15 Vic., cap. 73.....	2,810,500 00	Principal and Interest payable in England on £577,500 Slg.
Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway.....	do do.....	2,311,866 67	do do on £475,000 do
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.....	16 Vic., cap. 22.....	395,733 34	The Interest payable by the several Municipalities, and the redemption of the same, is provided for by the Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Upper Canada.
do do Lower Canada.....	16 Vic., cap. 22, and 18 Vic., cap. 13.....	3,300 00	do do Lower Canada.
	Total.....	14,996,506 65	

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

AMOUNTS AT VARIOUS RATES OF INTEREST.

DESCRIPTION.	Bearing 4½ per cent Interest.			Bearing 5 per cent Interest.			Bearing 6 per cent Interest.			Bearing 8 per cent Interest.			Years of Maturity.	TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>																
Welland Canal.....			120	0	0		119,817	4	7							479,748 12
Lunatic Asylum.....						2,000	62,541	0	0							
Public Works.....						87,642	17	6								
Public Debt.....						653	0	0								
Lunatic Asylum.....						3,000	0	0								610,948 43
Public Debt.....						6,180	10	0								
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.						400	0	0								
Consecutive numbers.....																
Public Debt.....						20,000	0	0								39,322 00
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.						11,650	0	0								
Public Debt.....						7,908	6	8								157,833 33
Law Society.....						4,000	0	0								
Montreal Court House.....						4,200	0	0								
Public Debt.....						7,567	10	0								
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.						9,325	0	0								
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, I.C.						200	0	0								
do						600	0	0								101,170 00
Montreal Court House.....						19,700	0	0								
Aylmer Court House.....						500	0	0								
Public Debt.....			1,250	0	0	712	10	0								
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.						69,566	0	0								
Public Debt.....						2,345	0	0								
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.						11,958	6	8								
Public Debt.....						2,630	0	0								55,613 33
Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.						175	0	0								
do						25	0	0								
Kanouraska and other Court Houses, 8 per cent, L. C. Debentures payable through Commissioners.....	3,650	0	0	113,006	13	4	59,700	0	0	7,167	9	10	7,167	9	10	28,629 97
Total in Circulation.....	3,650	0	0	114,376	13	4	505,297	6	1	7,167	9	10	630,481	9	3	2,621,925 85

RECAPITULATION OF THE ABOVE TOTALS, shewing PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, payable at Receiver General's Office only, and to what Fund chargeable.

FUND.	Total Currency Debentures.						INTEREST.					Total Interest.
	£	s.	d.	\$ cts.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	\$ cts.			
Consolidated Fund.....5 per cent.	1,370	0	0	5,480 00	\$ cts.	274 00	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	274 00		
Consolidated Fund.....6 per cent.	325,187	2	9	1,300,748 54						78,044 92		78,044 92
Total Consolidated Fund.....	326,557	2	9	1,306,228 54		274 00				78,044 92		78,318 92
Law Society.....	6,352	10	0	25,410 00						1,524 60		1,524 60
Lunatic Asylum.....	22,800	0	0	91,200 00						5,472 00		5,472 00
Gen Mun. Loan Fund U. C.....	98,932	13	4	395,730 07						23,743 83		23,743 83
Gen. Mun. Loan Fund, L. C.....	825	0	0	3,300 00						198 00		198 00
Court Houses, Lower Canada.....	500	0	0	2,000 00						120 00		120 00
Court Houses, Lower Canada.....8 per cent.	7,157	9	10	28,629 97						2,290 40		2,290 40
L. C. Debentures payable through Commis rs.	167,356	13	4	669,426 67		657 00				12,168 00		12,168 00
Totals.....	630,481	9	3	2,521,925 85		657 00				22,875 33		22,875 33
Totals.....						657 00				121,270 75		121,270 75
Totals.....										2,290 40		2,290 40
Totals.....												147,094 08

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 Quebec, February, 1862. }
 T. D. HARRINGTON,
 Dep. Rec. Gen.

No. 44.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION of the foregoing Sterling Debentures, &c., showing amount of Principal, Interest and Commission payable in England, 31st December, 1861.

	PRINCIPAL.		4 per cent. Interest.	5 per cent. Interest.	6 per cent. Interest.	TOTALS.
	Sterling.	\$ cts.				
Amount bearing 4 per cent. Interest.....	£1,500,000	0	202,000 00	.....	.....	\$ cts. 202,000 00
do do 4 do	167,530	10	.....	40,765 72	.....	1,541,781 60
do do (New Loan) 5 per cent. Interest	6,168,558	8	.....	1,501,015 87	.....	1,498,135 20
do do do	5,130,600	0	.....	.....	1,498,135 20	.....
Totals—Principal and Interest.....	12,966,688	18	202,000 00	1,541,781 60	1,498,135 20	3,331,916 80
Commission payable to Agents .....	.....	.....	1,460 00	15,417 51	14,981 35	31,859 16
Total Interest and Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,363,776 96

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

Recapitulation of Interest on the whole Outstanding Debentures forming the Debt of the Province, 31st December, 1861, shewing the principal and the various rates of Interest it bears.

Rates.	Amounts of Currency Debentures.			Sterling Debentures in England.		Totals of all Currency Debentures.	Totals of all Sterling Debentures.		Grand Totals.
	Chargeable on Consolidated Fund.	Issued on account of L.C. Interest Guaranteed.	Chargeable on Special Funds.	Issued on Account of the Province.	Issued on Account of Guarantees.		Issued on Account of the Province.	Issued on Account of Guarantees.	
Principal at									
4 per cent.				7,300,000 00		14,600 00	7,300,000 00		7,300,000 00
5 do	5,480 00	452,026 66		30,835,632 45	457,506 66	457,506 66	30,835,632 45	45	31,293,139 11
6 do	1,802,748 55	202,800 00	515,640 66	14,057,853 30	2,021,180 21	2,021,180 21	14,057,853 30	70	20,090,100 21
8 do			28,620 07		28,620 97	28,620 97			28,620 07
Total	1,808,228 55	619,426 66	544,270 63	52,193,485 75	2,521,925 84	2,521,925 84	10,911,066 70	45	65,020,478 29

INTEREST ON ABOVE.

Interest	Chargeable on Consolidated Fund.	Issued on account of L.C. Interest Guaranteed.	Chargeable on Special Funds.	Issued on Account of the Province.	Issued on Account of Guarantees.	Totals of all Currency Debentures.	Issued on Account of the Province.	Issued on Account of Guarantees.	Totals of all Sterling Debentures.	Grand Totals.
4 per cent.				292,000 00		687 00	292,000 00		292,000 00	292,000 00
5 do	274 00	22,601 34		1,541,791 60	34	22,875 34	1,541,791 60	60	1,541,791 60	1,541,791 60
6 do	78,164 92	12,168 00	30,938 43	840,471 20	35	121,271 35	840,471 20	20	1,498,135 20	1,619,406 55
8 do			2,290 39		39	2,290 39				2,290 39
Total	78,438 92	35,426 34	33,228 82	2,677,252 80	68	147,094 08	3,331,916 80	80	3,331,916 80	3,479,010 88

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

No.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Amount.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	59,000 00	24,950 00	3,974 18	900 00	6,000 00	14,614 68	7,800 00	5,920 00	80,000 00	3,546,345 11
2	1,500 00								159,944 18	
3	57,224 50								68,000 00	
4	31,800 00		15,000 00						76,000 00	
5									206,120 00	
6									135,528 00	
7									12,000 00	
8									12,000 00	
9									8,000 00	
10									8,000 00	
11									4,640 00	
12									2,000 00	
13									16,000 00	
14									10,000 00	
15									8,000 00	
16	4,480 00	800 00					23,720 00	5,920 00	218,640 00	
17									40,284 68	
18									4,000 00	
19									8,000 00	
20									19,955 55	
21									9,080 00	
22	3,200 00								22,800 00	
23									4,400 00	
24									76,000 00	
25									1,436 00	
26									26,000 00	
27									4,000 00	
28									24,000 00	
29	1,043,900 00	2,245,493 33	216,796 67	576,690 00	192,233 34		2,433 86		4,277,546 70	

30	28,000 00	12,353 00	12,000 00	191,200 00	1,600 00	203,866 67	48,000 00	953,463 72		
31	1,500 00							69,500 00		
32	57,224 50	439,190 10	219,911 62		479,169 33	2,188,711 18	101,236 67	3,912,811 50		
33	31,800 00	1,660 00						50,538 98		
34								73,745 20		
35								252,468 69		
36		200 00						200 00		
37								60,460 00		
38								5,910,568 67		
39								143,506 67		
40								200,020 00		
41								348,999 97		
42								401,206 66		
43								553,876 67		
44								523,166 67		
45								156,220 00		
46	14,700 00	1,360 00	2,980 00	10,000 00	131,000 00	190,050 00	6,600 00	399,580 00		
47				32,100 00	60,000 00	90,200 00	2,000 00	125,800 00		
48					146,690 00	29,000 00	11,000 00	164,400 00		
49					1,865,266 68	3,281,229 31	1,749,565 34	6,904,261 83		
50					180,000 00	1,291,300 00	804,515 00	2,275,815 00		
51										23,697,157 63
Totals	1,244,404 50	2,706,006 43	498,203 47	816,380 00	204,753 34	15,885,086 42	2,738,872 21	29,243,502 74		

Note.—The Redeemed Debentures, on account of Special Funds, were not included in this Statement before 1859.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 47.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Debentures (the Interest of which is payable in Canada,) outstanding on 31st December, 1861; also the Interest thereupon remaining unpaid at the same date.

	DEBENTURES.		INTEREST.				Interest paid during the year.	Interest remaining unpaid 31st December, 1861.
	Amount outstanding on 31st December, 1860.	Amount outstanding on 31st December, 1861.	Remaining unpaid 31st December, 1860.	For the year, including broken periods.	Total.			
	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Lôgaa for Public Works, various Acts, at 5 per cent.	1,280 00	480 00	34,723 23	75,068 92	98,794 15	80,134 98	18,659 17	
do do at 6 per cent.	1,213,352 37	1,175,487 17	2,411 76	2,089 96	4,504 72	2,286 94	2,217 78	
Rebellion Loan, Lower Canada, 12 Vic, cap. 58, at 6 per cent.	31,561 25	34,261 25	43 20	.....	43 20	18 00	25 20
Quebec Fire Loan, 9 Vic, cap. 62, and 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 35, at 6 per cent.	1,000 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Canada Building Fund, 9 Vic, cap. 61, 12 Vic, cap. 32, 13 and 14 Vic, caps. 2 & 68, at 6 per cent.	97,800 00	91,200 00	2,862 00	5,727 75	8,589 75	6,693 75	2,490 00	
Montreal Court House, 18 Vic, cap. 104, at 6 per cent.	97,000 00	95,000 00	2,952 00	5,813 01	8,795 01	5,927 01	2,868 00	
Kamouraska do 12 Vic, cap. 112, at 8 per cent.	8,955 00	8,955 00	331 14	837 76	1,268 90	993 68	275 22	
Aylmer do 12 Vic, cap. 112, at 7 1/2 per cent.	19,674 97	19,674 97	716 50	*1,513 42	2,229 92	1,406 52	733 40	
do do 18 Vic, cap. 164, at 6 per cent.	2,000 00	2,000 00	69 00	120 00	189 00	120 00	69 00	
Law Society, 9 Vic, cap. 33, 18 Vic, cap. 129, 20 Vic, cap. 64, and 22 Vic, cap. 31, at 6 per cent.	36,410 00	25,410 00	612 30	2,531 62	3,173 92	2,891 62	282 30	
Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada, 16 Vic, cap. 22, at 6 per cent.	2,145,295 95	.....	62,205 78	.....	.....	.....	313 00
Add Broken Interest on \$689,033 33 Debentures redeemed 31st December, 1860, instead of at various dates during the year.	.....	.....	20,057 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada, 16 Vic, cap. 22 and 18 Vic, cap. 13, at 6 per cent.	791,240 00	.....	25,062 65	.....	.....	.....	306 00
Add Broken Interest on \$21,200, Debentures redeemed 31st December, 1860, instead of at various periods during the year	.....	.....	288 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,451,669 58	4,453,168 39	141,440 69	93,852 44	235,273 13	207,037 06	28,256 07	

* Including the amount due to make up the Interest of former Years to 6 per cent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

No. 48.

STATEMENT of Payments to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on account of the purchase of the several under-mentioned Public Works, in virtue of Acts 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 57; and 19 Vic., Cap. 5, between 1st January and 31st December, 1861.

BY WHOM PAID.	PARTICULARS OF PAYMENT.	NAME OF WORK.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
S. & C. Peters	First instalment of \$1,400—amount realized by sale of old steamer "Admiral."	Miscellaneous	466	67	1,066	67
T. Trudeau, Secretary, Department of Public Works.....	Sale of part of the "Bonner" property, Quebec, to the "Ladies' Protestant Home."	do	600	00	1,513	63
Thomas Adams.....	Land Sales	Welland Canal.....				
James D. Slater.....	First instalment on sales of Hydraulic Lots, Rideau Canal	Ottawa Works	509	00		
Thompson & Perkins.....	Sale of a triangular piece of land, Chaudiere Island	do	120	00		
G. W. Osborne	Sale of Surveying Equipage	do	40	68		
William Thomson	Sale of Building Lot	do	78	00		
J. A. Waggoner.....	do	do	22	50		
N. S. Masdel	do	do	22	00		
do	Sale of Hydraulic Lots	do	350	00		
J. M. Curvin.....	do	do	330	00		
Lyman Perkins.....	do	do	900	00		
do	Sale of Building Lots.....	do	1,167	50		
Levi Young.....	Sale of Lot No. 4, Victoria Island.....	do	38	50		
do	Sale of Lots, do	do	314	50		
Wm. Mason.....	Sale of Building Lots, Chaudiere Island.....	do	270	00		
Patty, Pery & Brown.....	do	do	564	00	5,110	69
		Total			\$7,696	99

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

TRINITY HOUSE QUEBEC, in account with the PROVINCE OF CANADA, for the year 1861.

1861.		1861.	
Dr.	\$	Cr.	\$
To Balance	8,761 21	By Salaries of Trinity House Officers.....	9,651 71
To Received from Light House Keepers, for Provisions used by them out of Depots in their charge.....	165 93	H. LeMesurier, as Master, to 25th May.....	9,784 84
To Received for refuse oil.....	11 83	R. J. Alley, as do, from 25th May to 23rd Nov.....	639 94
To E. B. Lindsay, for fines, &c.....	59 50	J. Gillespie, as do, from 23rd Nov. to 1st Decr.....	5,351 34
To Received from Sales of Anchors, &c.....	36 80	A. D. Armstrong, as Harbour Master.....	4,100 00
To Warrants.....		J. Lemoine, Treasurer.....	3,684 20
\$37,985 48		E. B. Lindsay, Clerk.....	2,007 21
To Unpaid Warrant.....	45,085 48	P. Gourdeau, Superintendent of Pilots.....	1,705 37
		J. Smith, do.....	1,610 30
		A. Lindsay, two months' as extra clerk.....	5,036 45
		B. S. Lafleur, Water Bailiff.....	1,903 69
			1,720 00
			908 00
			636 21
			106 66
			100 00
		Balance.....	8,181 32
		Total.....	55,020 81

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 52.

THE MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM, in account with the PROVINCE OF CANADA, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

DR.	\$ etc.	CR.	\$ etc.
To Warrants.....	19,565 30	By Provisions.....	7,794 30
“ Geo. Mahoney's Pension.....	44 25	“ Beer, Wine and Spirits.....	831 75
“ Articles sold.....	51 85	“ Medicines.....	109 70
		“ Washing and cleaning.....	392 94
		“ Fuel and light.....	607 68
		“ Books and stationery.....	39 18
		“ Hardware.....	254 22
		“ Crockery and glassware.....	75 30
		“ Furniture.....	303 08
		“ Boiling and clothing.....	2,686 94
		“ Farm stock.....	320 64
		“ Feeding stock.....	212 16
		“ Freight.....	51 96
		“ Instruction and amusement.....	43 70
		“ Removal of Patients.....	296 24
		“ Incidentals.....	293 22
		“ Salaries and wages.....	4,745 02
		“ Balance.....	690 01
Total.....	19,664 13	Total.....	19,664 13

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 53.

ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM, in account with the PROVINCE OF CANADA, for part of the year 1861.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Or.	\$ cts.
To Warrants	10,000 00		
" Provincial Lunatic Asylum	200 00		
" George Badger	40 00		
" Balance	26 26		
	10,266 26		
By Repairs and Alterations			350 24
" Preparing Grounds			107 56
" Bedding and Clothing			1,246 87
" Freight			208 80
" Furniture			1,092 23
" Pump House			400 36
" Plumbers Work			2,314 04
" Provisions			596 05
" Removal of Patients			149 55
" Outfit for do			365 00
" Architect's Commission			130 00
" Washing and Cleaning			47 02
" Crockery and Glassware			115 48
" Hardware			240 42
" Stationery, &c.			88 39
" Fuel and Light			107 07
" Farm Stock			123 00
" Tools and Implements			22 20
" Tagger			107 40
" Wine and Beer			50 58
" Contingencies			238 16
" Provincial Lunatic Asylum			200 00
" Salaries and Wages			1,206 70
		Total	10,266 26

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 54.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT ST. JOHN'S, C. E., in account with the PROVINCE OF CANADA, for part of the year 1861.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Warrants.....	11,000	00	By Salaries and wages.....	1,059	25
To Horse and Goods sold.....	96	69	By Farming and farm stock.....	423	10
			By Bedding, clothing, &c.....	1,351	17
			By Furniture, &c.....	288	55
			By Wood and light.....	297	61
			By Provisions.....	1,709	86
			By Printing and stationery.....	135	88
			By Repairs, alterations, &c., to Buildings.....	3,824	01
			By Contingencies.....	777	76
			By Balance on hand.....	400	88
Total.....	11,096	69	Total.....	11,096	60

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 55.

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, in account with the PROVINCE of CANADA, for the year 1861.

1861.										
Jan. 1.	Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Ch.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance			1,514	00	By Clothing and Bedding			11,598	99
To Warrants			89,669	09	By Asylum			4,191	07
To the following receipts, viz:					By Prison Buildings at Rockwood			25,010	32
Contract Convict Labor					By do amount of general outlay			10,715	18
Rent account	42,147	18			By Fuel			3,920	59
Stone account	50	00			By Contingencies			2,511	85
Oakum account	2,529	96			By Printing and Advertising			166	36
Carpenters' Shop	108	00			By Hospital			1,159	96
Tailors' Shop	34	02			By Furniture			341	88
Matron's Shop	98	50			By Provisions			28,632	33
Sundry Petty Sales	13	07			By Stable account			1,393	47
Clothing furnished Jails	37	08			By Soap, Candles and Oil			1,349	08
	369	88	45,387	09	By Library			199	35
					By Stationery and Postages			383	00
					By Junk purchased			176	75
					By Convict labor, amount returned Contractors			669	53
					By Salaries, viz:				
					Warden	2,240	00		
					Deputy Warden	1,000	00		
					Surgeon	1,200	00		
					Two Chaplains	2,400	00		
					Architect	1,000	00		
					Clerk and Assistant	1,375	00		
					School Master	750	00		
					Storekeeper	625	00		
					Matron and Assistant Matron	625	00		
					Overseers, Guards, &c	28,436	30		
					By Balance in hand, Dec. 31, 1861			39,651	30
Total			138,461	38	Total			3,846	86
								136,461	38

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 57.

THE REFORMATORY PRISON, Canada East, in account with the PROVINCE OF CANADA, for the year 1861.

1861. January 1.....	Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance		15,000 00	620 77	By Provision account.....		1,776 89
To Warrants		1,505 74		By Prison Buildings.....		1,244 58
To Petty Sales			16,505 74	By Farm.....		763 20
				By Fuel.....		789 30
				By Salaries, viz :		
				Warden.....	1,000 00	
				Deputy Warden and Clerk.....	720 00	
				Two Chaplains	1,377 64	
				Physician	400 00	
				Keepers, Guards, &c	2,605 37	
						6,763 01
				By Clothing and Bedding		920 65
				By Freight.....		261 20
				By Contingencies		681 60
				By Tools and Furniture.....		931 83
				By Prisoners' Travelling Allowance.....		85 00
				By Soap, Oil and Candles.....		374 05
				By Hospital.....		75 83
				By Library		67 74
				By Stationery and Postages.....		78 62
				By R. C. Chapel		110 11
				By Expenses of Warden's Removal.....		170 00
				By Balance.....		2,025 74
			17,135 51	Total.....		17,135 51

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 58.

STATEMENT of Banks in operation under the Act 22 Vic., cap. 55, Con. Stat., from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital, being Provincial Securities issued under Act 22 Vic., cap. 55, Con. Stat., and deposited with Receiver General.		Amount of Notes outstanding, counter-signed and delivered to Banks by Minister of Finance.		Circulation.		Liabilities, including Circulation.		Assets.		Registration expenses charged to Banks, and forming part of "Casual Revenue."	
	December 31, 1860.	December 31, 1861.	December 31, 1860.	December 31, 1861.	December 31, 1860.	December 31, 1861.	December 31, 1860.	December 31, 1861.	December 31, 1860.	December 31, 1861.	December 31, 1861.	Dr. 1861. Cr. 1861
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Bank of British North America	440,933 33	440,933 33	373,964 00	403,964 00	183,564 00	163,611 00	183,564 00	163,611 00	440,933 33	440,933 33	181 60	92 00
(b) Niagara District Bank	11,070 00	3,003 00	11,667 00	3,000 00	11,667 00	3,000 00	11,667 00	3,000 00	11,070 00	2,003 00	100 00	50 00
(c) Provincial Bank	100,000 00	20,440 00	100,000 00	20,440 00	100,000 00	20,440 00	100,000 00	20,440 00	200,000 00	20,440 00	103 16	53 16
(d) Bank of County of Elgin	10,000 00	2,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	2,737 00	2,000 00	16,748 80	2,000 00	100,250 15	2,000 00	100 00	50 00
Total	562,003 33	466,376 33	495,631 00	429,404 00	297,908 00	189,051 00	311,979 80	189,051 00	750,853 48	466,376 33	487 16	487 16

(a) Bank of British North America is incorporated by Royal Charter, and issues \$1 and \$2 notes only, under this Act.

(b) Niagara District Bank has withdrawn its Provincial Securities, under this Act.

(c) Provincial Bank is withdrawing its securities under this Act.

(d) Bank of County of Elgin has withdrawn its Provincial Securities, under this Act.

N. B.—The three last Banks having ceased to make returns, the Liabilities and Assets are merely the Registered Notes outstanding, and the Debentures held by the Receiver General.

* This Balance has been paid in part since January 1st, and will appear under the head of Casual Revenue for 1862.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1861.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor

No. 59.

ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS made in the year ending 31st December, 1861, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, on account of the several services constituting the Civil List, according to the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 10, (Provincial Acts 9 Vic., Cap. 114, 14 and 15 Vic., Caps. 173 et 174, and 18 Vic., Cap. 89), and the Schedules thereunto annexed, the amounts being stated in sterling money.

SCHEDULE A.	Amounts provided by Act 9 Vic., Cap. 114.			Amounts paid in the year 1861.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Governor General	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Upper Canada.....	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
The Chief Justice of Common Pleas do				1,125	0	0
The four Puisné Judges do	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
The Chancellor do	1,125	0	0	1,125	0	0
The two Vice Chancellors do				1,800	0	0
The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada* ..	1,500	0	0	1,125	0	0
The three Puisné Judges of the do do	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
The additional Puisné Judge of the do do				900	0	0
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court do	1,125	0	0	1,125	0	0
The three Puisné Judges do do	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
The additional Judges do do				10,710	0	0
The resident Judge, T. Rivers, (duties otherwise performed) L. C.	900	0	0			
The two Circuit Judges, Gaspé do do	950	0	0			
The Circuit Judge of St. Francis do do	500	0	0			
The Pensions to Judges	1,990	18	1	1,276	13	0
The Attorneys and Solicitors General and their Offices	3,510	0	0	5,321	5	0
The Court of Vice Admiralty	425	0	0	675	0	0
The Circuit Allowances to Judges	1,395	0	0	4,029	5	0
The permanent Clerk of the Crown Law Department	270	0	0	495	0	0
Total sterling	31,199	18	1	47,207	3	0

* Salary reduced under authority of Acts 14 and 15 Vic., Caps. 173 and 174.

SCHEDULE B.	Amounts provided by Act 9 Vic., Cap. 114.			Amounts paid in the year 1861.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Governor's Secretary, his Office and contingencies.....	1,732	17	8	2,890	13	8
The Provincial Secretary and his Office	3,980	15	8	5,487	0	6
The Provincial Registrar and his Office	975	0	0	1,609	0	8
The Receiver General and his Office.....	2,070	7	10	4,575	7	6
The Inspector General and his Office.....	3,620	8	0	11,127	8	3
The Executive Council Office.....	2,630	0	0	4,293	18	0
The Management of Public Works.....	1,885	7	10	7,517	4	9
The Emigrant Agent and his contingencies	676	19	9	11,898	0	1
The Pensions other than Judges †	5,000	0	0	2,089	16	7
The Indian Annuities	5,999	8	0	5,990	0	0
The Contingencies of Public Offices	6,750	0	0	24,543	4	9
Total Sterling	35,321	4	9	82,021	14	9

† Pensions reduced in consequence of death or resignation of Incumbents, under authority of Acts 14 and 15 Vic., Caps 173 and 174.

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount of Schedule A	31,199	18	1	Paid on account thereof.....	47,207	3	0
Amount of Schedule B	35,321	4	9	Paid on account thereof	82,021	14	9
Total sterling	66,521	2	10	Total sterling	129,228	17	9

No. 60.

UNPROVIDED ITEMS.

STATEMENT of WARRANTS issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, during the year 1861, in payment of various expenses, and for which a supply is required.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Secretary's Office.....	For salary overpaid R. T. Pennefather... \$ 91 66		
do	Two months' salary of extra Messenger... 75 00		
		166 66	
Provincial Secretaries' Department.....	Gratuity to E. Parent, assistant Provincial Secretary..... \$530 00		
do	Gratuity to Grant Powell, Clerk..... 200 00		
		700 00	
Deputy Provincial Registrar's office.....	Excess of salaries over appropriations.....	523 75	
Minister of Finance's Department.....	do do \$531 70		
do	Two month's salary to widow of late David A. Ross..... 306 66		
		838 36	
Executive Council Office...	Excess of salaries over appropriations.....	400 00	
Public Works Department.	do do do	2,729 64	
Bureau of Agriculture.....	do do do \$262 50		
do	Two month's salary to widow of the late William Hutton, Secretary..... 406 66		
		669 16	
Crown Lands Department.	Excess of salaries over appropriation.....	3,701 50	
Attorney General West's Department.....	do do do	49 98	
Attorney General East's Department.....	do do do	300 00	
	Excess of expenditure over appropriation, for contingent expenses of Public Departments.....	19,819 90	29,898 95
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, C. W.		
Court of Chancery.....	Allowance of salary to widow of late Alex. C. Ross, Messenger, from 24th March to 31st May, 1861....	85 30	
Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.....	Salary of W. H. Heward, Clerk of Heir, Devises and Practice Court..... \$750 00		
do	Excess of Contingencies over appropriations..... 650 46		
		1,400 46	
Circuit Allowances.....	Excess of expenditure over appropriation for Judges of Court of Chancery	700 00	2,185 76
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, C. E.		
	Excess of contingencies over appropriation.....		12,000 22
	POLICE.		
Montreal River.....	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....		361 06
	Carried forward.....		44,445 99

No. 60.—(Continued.)

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		44,445 99
Prov. Penitentiary, Criminal Lunatic Jail, and Erection of Buildings at Rockwood...	PRINENTINARY, REFORMATORIES AND PRISON INSPECTION.		
Reformatories.....	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....	35,094 09	
Prison Inspection ..	do do	13,232 58	
	do do	4,919 88	53,246 56
	LEGISLATION.		
Desbarats & Derbishire.....	For translation of report and appendices on affairs of the Indians.....	\$214 58	
do	For extra printing of Public Accounts.....	470 00	684 58
Thompson, Hunter & Co...	For printing 300 copies of Public Accounts for 1860.....	\$ 88 90	
do	For printing Trade & Navigation returns for 1860.....	277 74	366 64
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	For corrections, proofs, &c., of Public Accounts, for 1860	111 00	
Eusebe Senecal.....	For printing 2,000 copies of report of Superintendent of Education, C. E.....	300 00	
Clerk of Crown in Chancery.....	Postages for 1861.....	630 04	
Desbarats & Derbishire.....	Excess of contingencies over appropriation for 1860	418 48	
do	For printing and binding the Consolidated Statutes, and for Acts supplied to Government to 13th November, 1860.....	32,687 99	
Postmaster General	For printing and binding the Laws, Session 1860.....	370 33	
Commission for the Revision and Consolidation of the Statutes of Canada, and of Upper Canada....	For postages distributing the Statutes.....	2,840 74	
	To close expenses of Commission.....	3,000 00	43,409 50
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.		
J. W. Brent, Treasurer.....	Aid to Female Protection Society, Toronto.....	200 00	
Lunatic Asylum, Orillia...	Expenditure of year 1861.....	14,951 05	
do Beauport	Balance of expenditure of 1860.....	1,354 39	16,505 44
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
	Excess of Expenditure over appropriation.....		00 08
	MILITIA FORCE.		
Contingencies of Active Force.....	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....	3,243 06	
Militia Armouries.....	do do do	281 07	
Musketry Instruction.....	do do do	790 19	
Robert Berry.....	Additional Salary of \$200 per annum, from 1st July, 1861.....	100 00	
F. J. Boswell and C. H. O'Meara	Excess of salary over appropriation.....	250 00	
Widow of late Adj. Gen. Macdonell.....	Two months salary.....	373 33	
Postmaster General.....	For postages to 30th September, 1861.....	246 87	6,284 32
	<i>Carried forward</i>		162,892 38

No. 60.—(Continued.)

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 162,892 38
	EMIGRATION.		
A. C. Buchanan	Excess of expenditure over receipts and appropriation		2,314 74
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
Ordnance Canals.....	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....	2,065 04	
Trent Works.....	do do do	1,185 34	
Ottawa Works.....	do do do	5,652 79	
Government Buildings, Ottawa	do do do	188,344 30	
Custom House, Quebec.....	do do do	22,830 46	
Court House, do	do do do	585 61	
Repairs to Gaols and Court Houses, C. B.....	Three Rivers Gaol and Court House.....	\$2,971 79	
do	Quebec do do	217 73	
do	Kamouraska Gaol.....	898 21	
do	Sherbrooke do	3 00	
		4,090 73	
Red River Expedition.....	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....	\$2,481 72	224,754 27
Contingencies.....	F. C. Powell, for professional services... ..	1,472 02	
		3,953 74	228,708 01
	LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.		
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General	Canada's proportion of maintenance of Cape Race Light.....	814 82	
James Cassidy.....	Harbour Master, Magdalen Island, salary 1 year.....	50 00	
Joseph Eden.....	Harbour Master, Gaspé, salary for 1 year.....	50 00	
			914 82
	FISHERIES.		
P. Fortin et al.....	To meet disbursements on account of schooner <i>La Canadienne</i> , excess over appropriation.....		7,215 84
Superintendent Fisheries, L. C.....	Salary and disbursements.....	\$1,463 31	
Superintendent Fisheries, and Overseers, U. C.....	do do	5,839 05	
Sundry Persons.....	For Bounties.....	10,081 00	
		\$17,383 36	
	Receipts, L. C.....	\$3,771 20	
	do U. C.....	3,600 65	
		7,371 85	
	Amount unprovided.....	10,011 51	17,227 35
	CUTTING TIMBER.		
William Quinn, Supervisor.....	Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,094 81
	RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
Steamboat Inspectors.....	Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,769 60
	<i>Carried forward</i>		414,921 71

No. 60.—(Continued.)

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		414,921 71
	PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.		
	Expenditure in 1861, net		63,225 29
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Michael Tessier, <i>et al.</i>	Twelve months' rent, Protestant Burial Ground, Quebec, to 31st March, 1861.....	93 00	
Martin Battie	To meet disbursements connected with visit of H. R.H. Prince Alfred.....	\$1,218 49	
Joseph Rosa.....	do do do	683 30	
Grand Trunk Railway.....	do do do	945 50	
Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company.....	do do do	2,250 00	
William Kirwin.....	For carriage hire.....	456 00	
		5,500 29	
Bank of Upper Canada.....	To redeem Provincial Debenture No. 9662, with interest.....	21 20	
Widow of P. B. Dumoulin..	Rent of certain lands in Fief Haut Boeh for years 1860 and 1861, at \$26 83 per annum.....	58 86	
Removal to Quebec.....	<i>Hamilton Spectator</i> , for advertising.....	20 00	
Commissioners for enquiring into matters connected with the Public Service	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....	3,370 39	
Shipping Master's Office...	do do over receipts.....	340 00	
Boundary Line Commissioners, Upper and Lower Canada	To meet expenses connected with Commission.....	500 00	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		9,936 54
Union Suspension Bridge..	Excess of expenditure over appropriation.....	2 06	
Colonization Waste Lands, C.E.....	do do do	2,424 63	
	Total.....		490,510 23

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,

Quebec, February, 1862.

No. 61.

STATEMENT of Balances of Appropriations at the credit of the following Services on 31st December, 1861.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Amount.
<i>Administration of Justice, C. W.:</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Court of Chancery, over estimate of Salaries	405 93	
Court of Queen's Bench & Common Pleas—contingencies of Common Pleas..... \$217 38		
Do Contingencies of Clerk of the Process..... 325 61	542 99	
Criminal Prosecutions	1,635 93	
Miscellaneous	1,025 91	
	2,601 84	3,610 76
<i>Police:</i>		
River Police, Quebec.....	2,449 87	
Miscellaneous Police	152 00	
		2,601 87
<i>Legislation:</i>		
Legislative Council contingencies.....	29,200 00	
Legislative Assembly contingencies.....	29,850 92	
Printing and Binding Laws.....	5,376 31	
Do for distributing the Laws 1861.....	1,400 00	
Printing for the Commission, for Revision of the Statutes.....	11,000 00	
		76,807 23
<i>Education, C. W.:</i>		
Common School Grant.....	26,715 83	
Do per Estimates, 1861, for U. & L. C., not yet applied.....	8,000 00	
		34,715 83
<i>Observatory, Quebec.....</i>		1,972 47
<i>Hospitals and Charities:</i>		
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Montreal	1,000 00	
Indigent Sick, Quebec.....	1,877 80	
Do Three Rivers.....	1,389 51	
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	6,024 67	
Do Malden.....	19,865 00	
Do Beauport.....	12,468 38	
Do St. John's.....	8,400 00	
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	10,000 00	
Montreal General Hospital.....	1,696 98	
		62,722 33
<i>Militia:</i>		
Active Volunteer Force.....	5,968 38	
Storekeepers of Armouries.....	500 00	
Fuel for Armouries.....	475 24	
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of Land.....	2,019 67	
		8,963 29
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		191,393 77

No. 61.—(Continued.)

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		191,393 77
<i>Arts, Agriculture & Statistics :</i>		
Printing Patents.....	600 00	
Aid to Board of Arts and Manufactures, U. C., 1861.....	2,000 00	2,600 00
<i>Ocean and River Steam Service :</i>		
Steam Service below Quebec.....		22,614 96
<i>Light Houses and Coast Service :</i>		
Keepers of Depots.....	200 00	
Provisions for do., balance of 1855.....	\$1,952 18	
do 1860.....	1,400 00	
do 1861.....	1,400 00	
	4,752 18	
St. Paul and Scatterie Lights.....	1,343 56	
Guides to Travellers.....	175 00	6,470 74
<i>Railway Inspection</i>		10,028 76
<i>Miscellaneous Items :</i>		
To pay claims arising out of Boundary Line, as determined by Ashburton Treaty.....	153 00	
Unforeseen Expenses.....	1,139 47	
Miscellaneous Printing.....	13 71	
Official Gazette.....	89 18	
Red River Postal Service.....	18,600 00	19,997 36
<i>Public Works and Buildings :</i>		
Welland Canal.....	8,150 43	
St. Lawrence Navigation.....	121,376 28	
Deepening Lake St. Peter.....	60,000 00	
Burlington Bay Canal.....	8,373 51	
Chambly Canal.....	2,416 97	
St. Ann's Lock and Dam.....	1,513 25	
Seugog Lock and Dam.....	10,000 00	
St. Maurice Works.....	2,955 60	
Harbours for Shelter, Lake Huron.....	3,147 01	
Pier at Anicet.....	3,912 03	
Dredging Vessels, Steam Pumps, &c.....	29,191 59	
Dredging and Buoying Picton and Presqu' Isle.....	3,313 80	
Buoys and Bells, Lake Erie.....	800 00	
Inland Lake and River Lights.....	11,770 64	
Light House, Point Peter Reef.....	19,477 41	
Light House, Bay of Quintés.....	2,891 84	
Light Houses, Lower St. Lawrence.....	70,969 06	
<i>Carried forward</i>	358,269 42	258,105 40

No. 61.—(Continued.)

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 358,259 42	\$ cts. 253,105 59
<i>Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.)</i>		
Purchase of House and Lot at Presqu' Isle.....	468 50	
Long Point Light House.....	800 00	
Judicial Buildings, District of Algoma.....	3,683 21	
Custom House, Hamilton.....	2,055 74	
do Montreal.....	1,762 25	
Post Office, London.....	1,474 11	
Addition to Montreal Jail.....	5,174 58	
Marine Hospital, Quebec.....	1,867 89	
Toronto Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	80,000 00	
Yamaska River Survey.....	1,000 00	
Surveys.....	2,418 20	
Arbitrations.....	98,003 20	
Benueharnois Canal Claims.....	2,055 75	
Rents and Repairs.....	25,982 73	
do Spencer Wood.....	8 33	
		585,013 91
<i>Roads and Bridges:</i>		
Main North Shore, below Tadousac.....	462 50	
Coteau and Cornwall Road.....	11,934 63	
Main Road, Canada and New Brunswick, including Metapedin Road, Grande Baie and St. Agnes Road, &c.....	4,002 99	
Colonization of Waste Lands, C. W.....	46,000 00	
		62,400 12
Total.....		\$900,519 62

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,

Quebec, February, 1862.

ERRATA.

- PART I. Page 52.—C. Perry, for "Twelve months" salary; &c., read "Salary from," &c.
- " " 53.—6th line, after "Executive Council Office," for "1861," read "1860."
- " " 141.—Last line but one, for "Appointments" read "Apportionments."
- " " 142.—For heading "Subsiding Lines" read "Subsidiary Lines."
- " " 190.— do "Duties Returned" read "Tolls Refunded."
- PART II. " 35.—On second line of receipts, for "1860" read "1861."
-

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track and report on their operations, ensuring that all data is up-to-date and easily accessible.

2. The second section focuses on the role of leadership in driving organizational success. It highlights that effective leaders must possess strong communication skills, the ability to inspire and motivate their teams, and a clear vision for the future. The text argues that leadership is not just a position but a set of behaviors and attitudes that can significantly impact the performance and culture of an organization.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of change management. It notes that organizations often face resistance when implementing new initiatives or processes. To overcome this, the text recommends a structured approach that involves clear communication, employee involvement, and providing adequate support and training. It stresses that change is a continuous process and requires ongoing effort and commitment from all stakeholders.

4. The final section discusses the importance of innovation and continuous improvement. It suggests that organizations should foster a culture of innovation where employees are encouraged to think creatively and propose new ideas. The text also emphasizes the need for regular evaluation and feedback to identify areas for improvement and ensure that the organization remains competitive in a rapidly changing market.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA
FOR THE YEAR
1862.

ESTIMATE of the Total Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year 1862, for the undermentioned Services:

SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1862.		Expenditure authorized.		Estimate of Receipts.		Vote required for 1862.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Interest on Public Debt—less Interest on India Bonds.....	3,400,000	00	Whole.				None.	
Charges of Management.....	65,000	00	do				do	
Sinking Fund—New Canadian Loan.....	150,000	00	do				do	
Civil Government.....	416,401	83		191,032	69	84,000	00	255,369
Administration of Justice, East.	347,665	00		143,665	00	50,000	00	120,000
Do West.....	321,173	17		235,739	16	15,700	00	35,434
Police.....	31,185	00		8,485	00			7,000
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.....	154,000	00						154,000
Legislation.....	392,260	00		167,260	00			225,000
Education, East and West.....	512,000	00		240,000	00	58,000	00	208,000
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	17,000	00						17,000
Hospitals and Charities.....	261,700	00						261,700
Geological Survey.....	29,000	00						25,000
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	5,500	00		500	00			5,000
Agricultural Societies.....	103,000	00		95,000	00			8,000
Emigration and Quarantine.....	41,000	00		3,008	83	20,000	00	18,000
Pensions.....	34,183	33		20,951	80			3,632
Indian Annuities.....	35,420	00		30,020	00			4,800
Roads and Bridges.....	200,000	00						200,000
Fisheries.....	23,300	00		8,300	00			9,000
Culling Timber.....	60,000	00				8,000	00	None.
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	15,000	00				60,000	00	do
Municipalities Fund, West.....	243,840	00				15,000	00	do
Indian Fund.....	125,000	00				300,000	00	do
Census.....	80,000	00				200,000	00	do
Miscellaneous.....	41,000	00		Whole.				do
Total.....	\$7,132,528	30		7,000	00			34,000

Note.—The Supplementary Estimates will form an addition to the above.

ESTIMATE

Of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, 1862.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Civil Government.</i>				
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	1,260	00		
Provincial Secretary's Office.....	14,686	76		
Provincial Registrar's Office.....	4,947	50		
Receiver General's Office.....	12,175	00		
Finance Minister's Department.....	14,296	66		
do Customs Branch.....	14,520	00		
do Audit Branch.....	6,770	00		
Executive Council Office.....	8,768	50		
Department of Public Works.....	21,320	66		
Bureau of Agriculture.....	10,536	67		
Post Office Department.....	26,830	45		
Crown Lands Department.....	63,096	94		
Attorney and Solicitor General, East.....	2,410	00		
do do West.....	3,750	00		
Contingencies of Public Departments.....	50,000	00		
			255,369	14
<i>Administration of Justice, East.</i>				
To meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in L. C., not otherwise provided for.....			120,000	00
<i>Administration of Justice, West.</i>				
Salaries, Court of Chancery.....	4,950	00		
do Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.....	11,270	00		
To make good the balance of retiring allowance to Sir J. E. Robinson, acting as presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals.....	314	01		
Circuit allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery.....	2,900	00		
Criminal Prosecutions.....	11,500	00		
To meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in U. C., not otherwise provided for.....	4,500	00		
			35,434	01
<i>Police.</i>				
Amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, Montreal, during the present year, \$10,700, of which to be borne by the Harbour Commissioners \$3,700; balance required.....			7,000	00
<i>Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.</i>				
For maintenance of Provincial Penitentiary.....	52,000	00		
Towards the Erection of Buildings now in progress, do.....	13,000	00		
For maintenance of Criminal Lunatic Asylum, do.....	13,000	00		
For completion of Rockwood Buildings.....	11,000	00		
For maintenance of Rockwood Asylum.....	5,000	00		
Inspection of Prisons and Asylums.....	14,000	00		
For maintenance of Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene.....	15,600	00		
For Buildings to be erected, do.....	16,000	00		
For maintenance of Reformatory Prison, St. Vincent.....	15,000	00		
			154,600	00
LEGISLATION.				
<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
Salary of the Speaker, (Part).....	\$1,200	00		
Do Clerk.....	2,000	00		
Do Assistant Clerk and French Translator.....	1,600	00		
Do Law Clerk.....	1,000	00		
Carried over.....	\$5,800	00	\$672,403	15

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Legislative Council.—(Continued.)</i>				
<i>Brought over</i>	\$5,800	00	572,403	15
Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian.....	800	00		
Do Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, (Part).....	640	00		
Do Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	400	00		
Do Sergeant-at-Arms.....	400	00		
Do Head Messenger.....	400	00		
Do Door Keeper.....	240	00		
Do Three Messengers for the Session at \$180 each....	540	00		
Contingent Expenses.....	40,800	00		
	50,020	00		
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>				
Salary of the Speaker, (Part).....	1,200	00		
Do Clerk.....	2,000	00		
Do Assistant Clerk.....	1,600	00		
Do Law Clerk and English Translator.....	2,000	00		
Do Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, (Part).....	640	00		
Contingencies of do do	600	00		
Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms.....	400	00		
Contingent Expenses.....	141,000	00		
	149,440	00		
<i>General Expenses.</i>				
For Expenses of Printing and Binding the Laws.....	18,060	00		
For do Distributing do	2,600	00		
Grant to Parliamentary Library.....	4,000	00		
	25,600	00		
			225,060	00
<i>Education.</i>				
Additional Sum for Common Schools, U. and L. Canada.....	168,000	00		
(\$6,000 of which out of the Lower Canada share to be applied to Normal Schools.)				
Aid to Superior Education Income Fund, L. C.....	\$20,000	00		
Do do do U. C.....	2,000	00		
	22,000	00		
			208,000	00
<i>To be Distributed as follows:—</i>				
Victoria College, Cobourg.....	\$5,000	00		
Queen's College, Kingston.....	5,000	00		
Regiopolis College, do	3,660	00		
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	2,000	00		
Bytown College, Ottawa.....	1,400	00		
Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada.....	3,200	00		
L'Assomption College, Sandwich.....	460	00		
	\$20,000	00		
<i>Literary and Scientific Institutions.</i>				
Aid to Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal.....	1,000	00		
Do do Victoria College, Cobourg.....	1,000	00		
Do School of Medicine, Montreal.....	1,000	00		
Do do Kingston	1,000	00		
Do do Toronto.....	1,000	00		
Do Canadian Institute, do	1,000	00		
Do Natural History Society, Montreal.....	1,000	00		
Do Historical Society, Quebec.....	1,000	00		
Do Canadian Institute, Ottawa	400	00		
Do Athenæum, do	400	00		
<i>Carried over</i>	\$8,800	00	1,005,463	15

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Literary and Scientific Institutions.—(Continued.)</i>				
<i>Brought over</i>	8,800	00	1,005,463	15
Observatory, Quebec, to defray expenses of.....	2,400	00		
Do. Toronto, do.	4,800	00		
Do. Kingston, do.	500	00		
Do. Isle Jesus, do.	500	00		
			17,000	00
<i>Hospitals and Charities.</i>				
Aid to Toronto Hospital.....	8,000	00		
Do. do for County patients.....	6,000	00		
Do. do. House of Industry.....	3,000	00		
Do. Protestant Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto....	800	00		
Do. Magdalen Asylum, Toronto.....	600	00		
Do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto.....	500	00		
Do. Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	600	00		
Do. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Toronto.....	2,900	00		
Do. Public Nursery for children of the Poor, Toronto.....	400	00		
Do. House of Providence, Toronto.....	400	00		
Do. Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	5,000	00		
Do. Indigent sick, Quebec.....	4,000	00		
Do. Hospice de la Maternité, Quebec.....	600	00		
Do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Quebec.....	600	00		
Do. Asylum of the Good Shepherd, Quebec.....	600	00		
Do. Managers of Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec.....	400	00		
Do. Finlay Asylum, Quebec.....	400	00		
Do. Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec.....	400	00		
Do. St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec.....	400	00		
Do. Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec.....	400	00		
Do. Canada Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans, Quebec.....	200	00		
Do. Indigent sick, Montreal.....	4,100	00		
Do. Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal.....	5,000	00		
Do. St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal.....	2,000	00		
Do. Secours de la Providence, Montreal.....	1,000	00		
Do. General Hospital des Sœurs de la Charité, Montreal.....	1,400	00		
Do. Bonaventure Street Asylum, Montreal.....	1,000	00		
Do. St. Mary's Asylum—Blind and destitute Children.....	600	00		
Do. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal.....	800	00		
Do. Protestant Orphan Asylum, Montreal.....	800	00		
Do. House of Refuge, Montreal.....	600	00		
Do. University Lying-in Hospital, Montreal.....	600	00		
Do. Lying-in Hospital under care of Sœurs de la Miséricorde, Montreal.....	600	00		
Do. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Sault au Réculet, Montreal.....	2,000	00		
Do. Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans, Montreal....	400	00		
Do. Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum, Montreal.....	400	00		
Do. Magdalen Asylum (Ladies of Bon Pasteur), Montreal.....	400	00		
Do. Eye and Ear Institution, Montreal.....	400	00		
Do. Montreal Dispensary, Montreal.....	400	00		
Do. Montreal Home and School of Industry, Montreal.....	400	00		
Do. Kingston General Hospital, Kingston.....	6,000	00		
Do. Indigent Sick, Kingston.....	3,000	00		
Do. Hôtel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	1,000	00		
Do. Orphan Asylum, Kingston.....	800	00		
Do. Hamilton Hospital, Hamilton.....	6,000	00		
Do. Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	800	00		
Do. Roman Catholic Asylum, Hamilton.....	600	00		
Do. Indigent Sick, Three Rivers.....	2,500	00		
Do. London Hospital.....	3,000	00		
<i>Carried over</i>	\$32,800	00	1,022,463	15

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Hospitals and Charities.—(Continued.)</i>				
<i>Brought over</i>	\$2,800	00	1,022,463	15
Aid to Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,500	00		
Do. Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,500	00		
Do. St. Hyacinthe Hospital.....	400	00		
Do. Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	62,500	00		
Do. Orillia Asylum—for maintenance, &c., \$11,000. Warming Apparatus, \$4,500.....	15,500	00		
Do. Malden Asylum—for maintenance, &c., \$22,500. Repairs and Buildings, \$5,500.....	28,000	00		
Do. St. John's Asylum—maintenance, &c.....	6,500	00		
Do. Beauport Asylum, Quebec.....	63,000	00		
			261,700	00
<i>Geological Survey.</i>				
To meet expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, in the year 1862.....			25,000	00
<i>Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.</i>				
Aid to the Boards of Arts and Manufactures, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$2,000 each.....	4,000	00		
Do towards the cultivation of Flax.....	1,000	00		
			5,000	00
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>				
Aid to Boards of Agriculture, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$4,000 each.....			8,000	00
<i>Emigration.</i>				
Aid towards Emigration Expenses for the present year.....			15,000	00
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Council, Lower Canada.....	\$400	00		
John Bright, as late Messenger, do.....	80	00		
Louis Gagné, do Legislative Assembly.....	72	00		
	552	00		
G. B. Faribault, as late Assistant Clerk, Legislative Assembly.....	\$1,600	00		
Mrs. Widow Antrobus.....	800	00		
Mrs. Widow McCormick.....	400	00		
Pierre Bouchard, for wounds received in the Public Service.....	100	00		
Jacques Brien, do do.....	80	00		
	2,980	00		
			3,532	00
<i>Indian Annuities.</i>				
New Indian Annuities.....	4,400	00		
Aid to Indians, Lower Canada, in addition to the Parliamentary Grant under Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 106.....	400	00		
			4,800	00
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>				
Colonisation Roads, Upper Canada.....	100,000	00		
Do do Lower Canada.....	100,000	00		
			200,000	00
<i>Ocean and River Steam Service.</i>				
Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston.....			20,000	00
<i>Carried over</i>	\$		1,568,495	15

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>			1,568,495	15
<i>Light-houses and Coast Service.</i>				
Salaries of two Keepers of Depots for provisions at Anticosti, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons for 1862, at \$200 each.....	400	00		
Year's Salary of Harbor Master, at Gaspé.....	\$50	00		
Do do Amherst.....	50	00		
Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing at Lake Metapediae, on the Kempt Road, to assist travellers thereon.....	\$100	00		
Do to Marcel Brochu, do at Petit Lac, do...	100	00		
Do to Jonathan Noble, do at La Fourche, do...	100	00		
Do to Thomas Evans, do at Assametquagan, do...	100	00		
Proportion of the expenses of keeping up Light-Houses on Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf.....	2,500	00	3,400	00
<i>Fisheries.</i>				
Lower Canada.....	6,000	00		
Upper Canada.....	3,000	00	9,000	00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
For subscription to and advertising in the Official Gazette.....	5,000	00		
For Miscellaneous printing.....	5,000	00		
To meet Miscellaneous petty expenses of the Public Service.....	6,000	00		
Expenses of Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the Public Service under Act 9 Vic. Cap. 38.....	10,000	00		
To meet expenses of the Representation of Canada at the London Exhibition.....	8,000	00	34,000	00
To make good the expenditure incurred during the year 1861, as detailed in Statement No. 60, part II of the Public Accounts laid before the Legislature			490,510	23
Total			\$ 2,105,405	38

STATEMENT showing the details of certain Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, as per Estimates of the year 1862.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total Estimated Expenditure
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
<i>Governor General</i>		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....		31,111 08
<i>Civil Secretary's Office</i>		do do.....	6,144 00	
		Estimates.....	1,260 00	7,404 00
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>				
Provincial Secretary.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Assistant do East.....	2,840 00	do Cap. 11.....	5,440 00	
do do West.....	2,600 00			
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,610 00			
do 1 at.....	2,000 00			
do 2 at \$1,400.....	2,800 00			
do 3 at 1,350.....	4,050 00			
do 1 at.....	1,250 00			
Messengers, 2 at \$495.....	990 00			
Office-Keeper.....	418 76			
Clerk of Archives.....	730 00			
do Board of Examiners.....	260 00			
Arrears under Civil Service Act to 31st December, 1861.....	\$10 00	Estimates.....	14,686 76	25,126 76
<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>				
Deputy.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	1,810 00	
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,610 00			
1 at.....	1,070 00			
1 at.....	800 00			
1 at.....	912 50			
Messenger.....	495 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act to 31st Dec., 1861.....	50 00	Estimates.....	4,947 50	6,757 50
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>				
Receiver General.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Deputy do.....	2,600 00	do Cap. 11.....	4,210 00	
Book-Keeper.....	1,610 00			
Clerks, 3 at \$1600.....	4,800 00			
1 at.....	1,400 00			
1 at.....	1,380 00			
1 at.....	1,280 00			
2 at \$912 50.....	1,825 00			
Messengers, 2—at \$500 and \$300.....	800 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act to 31st Dec., 1861.....	690 00	Estimates.....	12,175 00	21,385 00
<i>Finance Department.</i>				
Minister of Finance.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Deputy Inspector General.....	2,906 67	do Cap. 11.....	6,306 67	
Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00			
Book-Keeper.....	1,600 00			
Acting Deputy Inspector General.....	2,600 00			
1 Book-Keeper.....	1,600 00			
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,380 00			
2 at \$1200.....	2,400 00			
1 at.....	1,000 00			
1 at.....	1,220 00			
2 at \$850.....	1,760 00			
1 at.....	500 00			
Office-Keeper.....	500 00			
Messenger.....	450 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act to 31st Dec., 1862.....	886 66	Estimates.....	14,296 66	25,603 33
		<i>Carried over</i>	\$	117,387 67

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Finance Department.—Continued.</i>				
	\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Customs Branch.</i>		<i>Brought over.....</i>		117,387 67
Commissioner.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	2,600 00	
Assistant do.....	2,000 00			
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,600 00			
1 at \$1,380.....	5,320 00			
2 at \$1,080.....	2,160 00			
1 at.....	800 00			
1 at.....	500 00			
Messenger.....	450 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act to 31st Dec., 1861.	1,490 00	Estimates.....	14,520 00	17,120 00
<i>Audit Branch.</i>				
Auditor.....	2,600 00			
Book-keeper.....	1,600 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	4,200 00	
Clerks, 1.....	1,380 00			
1.....	1,320 00			
3 at \$1,080.....	3,240 00			
Messenger.....	240 00			
Arrears to 31st Dec., 1861, under C. S. Act.	590 00	Estimates.....	6,770 00	10,970 00
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>				
President of the Council.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Clerk do.....	2,600 00			
Confidential do. (part).....	1,840 00	do. Cap. 11.....	4,440 00	
Do. (balance).....	160 00			
Clerks, 1.....	1,600 00			
2 at \$1,400.....	2,800 00			
1.....	1,100 00			
1.....	800 00			
1.....	500 00			
Messengers, \$495, \$483 50, \$75 and \$260..	1,313 50			
House-keeper.....	495 00	Estimates.....	5,768 50	18,208 50
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>				
Commissioner.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Deputy do.....	4,000 00			
Less chargeable to Railway Inspection Fund.....	2,000 00	Do. Cap. 28.....	2,000 00	
Do. (additional).....	200 00			
Secretary.....	2,400 00			
Chief Engineer.....	3,240 00			
Assistant do.....	2,400 00			
Book-keeper.....	1,610 00			
Architect.....	1,800 00	Do. Cap. 11.....	11,650 00	
H. H. Killaly.....	3,000 00			
Less chargeable to Railway Inspection Fund.....	1,000 00			
Balance.....	2,000 00			
Assistant Book-keeper, at \$3 60 per day..	1,314 00			
Do. at \$1,400 per annum, from 21st February.....	1,201 66			
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,530 00			
1 at.....	1,400 00			
1 at.....	1,200 00			
2 at \$980.....	1,960 00			
<i>Carried over.....</i>	\$ 10,605 66	<i>Carried over.....</i>	\$ 18,650 00	183,686 17

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts. 10,605 66	<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts. 18,650 00	\$ cts. 163,686 17
<i>Department of Public Works.—Continued.</i>				
Clerks, 1 at.....	800 00			
1 at.....	700 00			
1 at \$2 00 per day.....	730 00			
1 at \$1 50 per day.....	547 50			
Messengers, 1 at \$500, 2 at \$450 each.....	1,400 00			
<i>Engineering Branch.</i>				
Draughtsmen, 1 at \$3 per day.....	1,095 00			
3 at \$2 50 do.....	2,727 50			
2 at \$2 do.....	1,460 00			
1.....	300 00			
Messenger.....	365 00			
Arrears due under C. S. Act, to 31st Dec., 1861.....	80 00	Estimates.....	21,320 66	39,970 66
<i>Bureau of Agriculture.</i>				
Minister of Agriculture from 20th March, at \$5,000 per annum.....	3,916 67			
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,610 00			
1.....	1,440 00			
1.....	953 34			
1.....	300 00			
1.....	400 00			
House-keeper.....	500 00			
Messengers, 2 at \$450.....	900 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act, to 31st Dec., 1861.....	16 66	Estimates.....		10,536 67
<i>Postmaster General's Department.</i>				
Postmaster General.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Deputy do.....	2,600 00			
Accountant.....	2,000 00			
Secretary.....	1,800 00			
Cashier.....	1,600 00			
Superintendent Money Order Branch.....	2,200 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	10,200 00	
Clerks, 6 at \$1,380.....	\$,280 00			
1.....	1,236 67			
1.....	1,216 66			
2 \$1,080.....	2,160 00			
1.....	976 67			
1.....	903 32			
3 \$800.....	2,400 00			
1.....	760 00			
1.....	680 00			
1.....	640 00			
1.....	630 00			
1.....	636 67			
1.....	800 00			
3 \$500.....	1,500 00			
3 \$500 for broken periods.....	1,315 45			
Messenger.....	500 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act to 31st Dec., 1861.....	2,395 00	Estimates.....	26,830 45	42,030 45
<i>Attorney and Solicitor General, East.</i>				
Attorney General.....	5,000 00			
Solicitor General.....	3,000 00			
Permanent Clerk, Crown Law Department (part).....	1,200 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	9,200 00	
		<i>Carried over</i>\$	9,200 00	256,223 95

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Attorney and Solicitor General, East.—Con.</i>	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Permanent Clerk (per centage).....		<i>Brought over</i>	9,200 00	256,223 05
do (additional).....	760 00	Act 18 Vic., Cap. S9.....	240 00	
1 Clerk.....	1,200 00	Estimates.....	2,410 00	11,950 00
Messenger.....	450 00			
<i>Attorney and Solicitor General, West.</i>				
Attorney General.....	5,000 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	8,000 00	
Solicitor General.....	3,000 00			
Chief Clerk.....	1,900 00	Estimates.....	3,750 00	7 0 00
1 Clerk.....	600 00			
1 do.....	500 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Agent at Toronto.....	400 00			
Messenger.....	450 00	Estimates.....	3,750 00	
<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>				
Chief Commissioner.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000 00	
Assist. do.....	2,600 00			
Deputy Surveyor General.....	2,400 00			
Accountant.....	1,610 00			
Superintendent of Land Sales to 16th				
March.....	388 44			
do Woods and Forests (part).....	1,400 00			
Draughtsmen—4 at \$1,200 each.....	4,800 00			
1 at.....	1,180 00			
2 at \$1,080 each.....	2,160 00			
1 at.....	1,030 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	18,480 94	
1 at \$2.50 per day.....	912 50			
Assistant Commissioner, Lower Canada.....	2,400 00			
Additional Salaries to 4 Draughtsmen....	640 00			
do Salary to Superintendent of				
Woods and Forests.....	200 00			
Clerks—3 at \$1,610.....	4,830 00			
1 at.....	1,600 00			
1 at.....	1,440 00			
6 at \$1,380.....	8,280 00			
1 at.....	1,283 34			
3 at \$1,100.....	3,300 00			
7 at \$1,080.....	7,560 00			
1 at.....	1,050 00			
1 at.....	983 34			
1 at.....	930 00			
7 at \$912 50.....	6,387 50			
1 at.....	780 00			
5 at \$730.....	3,650 00			
2 at \$570.....	1,140 00			
1 at \$1 50 per diem.....	547 50			
3 for broken periods.....	2,012 00			
2 at \$500.....	1,000 00			
Office-Keeper.....	500 00			
2 Messengers at \$450.....	900 00			
1 do.....	416 00			
Arrears under C. S. Act to 31st December,				
1861.....	6,009 93			
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs,				
from 17th March, at \$2,000 per annum..	1,583 33			
Clerks' Office of do. 2 at \$1,400...	2,800 00			
1 at.....	730 00			
Messenger. do. do.....	144 00	Estimates.....	63,096 94	86,577 88
<i>Contingencies of Public Departments.</i>		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	30,000 00	80,000 00
		Estimates.....	50,000 00	
		Total Civil Government.....	\$ 446,401 83	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.		Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount authorized by Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	\$119,455 08		
Do. by do. do. 11.....	69,337 61		
Do. by Act 15 Vic. Cap. 89.....	240 00		
Do. by Con. Stat. Cap. 28.....	2,000 00		
Estimates		191,032 69	
		255,369 14	
Total.....			\$ 446,401 83

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—EAST.

SERVICE.	Amount.	AUTHORITY.	Amount.	Total.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>					
Chief Justice.....	5,000 00	Con. Stat. cap. 10.....		21,000 00	
4 Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each.....	16,000 00				
<i>Superior Court.</i>					
Chief Justice.....	5,000 00	Do		64,600 00	
8 Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each.....	32,000 00				
6 do 3,200 each.....	19,200 00				
3 do 2,800 each.....	8,400 00				
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty.</i>					
Judge.....		Con. Stat. L. C. cap. 93.....	2,000 00	3,000 00	
Marshall.....	333 33	Con. Stat. cap. 10.....	1,000 00		
Registrar.....	666 67				
<i>Criminal Prosecutions</i>		Estimates.....		6,000 00	
<i>Circuit Allowances</i>		{ Con. Stat. cap. 10.....	6,200 00	9,200 00	
		{ Estimates.....	3,000 00		
<i>Contingencies of Sheriffs</i>		Do.		76,000 00	
<i>Sheriffs' Salaries, &c.</i>	20,000 00	{ Estimated Receipts of	84,000 00	112,000 00	
<i>Prothonotaries do</i>	55,500 00				{ Law Fee Fund.....
<i>Court of Appeals do</i>	6,500 00				{ C. S., L. C. c. 93. Deficit	28,000 00
<i>Keepers of Gaols and Court Houses</i>		Con. Stat. L. C. cap. 93.....	8,765 00	12,865 00	
		Do. 79.....	100 00		
		Do. 75.....	4,000 00		
<i>Physicians to Gaols—Salaries</i>		Estimates.....	2,639 88	31,286 41	
<i>Prothonotaries—Contingencies</i>		do	15,000 00		
<i>Coroners—Salaries and Contingencies</i>		do	12,900 00		
<i>Interpreters to Courts—Salaries</i>		do	746 53		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Revision and preparing of Jury Lists.....		{ Do. cap. 84.....	8,000 00		
Payment to Petit Jurors.....					
Sundry disbursements.....		Estimates.....	4,000 00	12,000 00	
Total.....				\$ 347,665 00	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*East*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.		Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Expenditure:—</i>			
Authorized by Con. Stat. cap. 10.....		92,300 00	
Do do L. C., " 76.....		4,000 00	
Do do " 79.....		100 00	
Do do " 84.....		8,000 00	
Do do " 93.....		10,765 00	
Do do " 93 Deficit of Fee Fund.....		25,000 00	
			143,665 00
<i>Receipts.—</i> Estimate of Law Fee Fund, L. C., for 1862.....			84,000 00
<i>Estimates.—</i> To meet contingent expenses of Administration of Justice*			120,000 00
Total.....		\$	347,665 00
* Criminal Justice.....		6,000 00	
Circuit allowances.....		3,000 00	
Contingencies of Sheriffs.....		76,000 00	
Physicians to Gaols.....		2,639 88	
Prothonotaries.....		15,000 00	
Coroners.....		12,900 00	
Interpreters to Courts.....		746 53	
Miscellaneous.....		3,713 59	
Total.....		\$	120,000 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*WEST*.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Court of Chancery.</i>				
Chancellor.....	5,000 00			
2 Vice-Chancellors.....	8,000 00			
Master in Chancery, (part).....	2,000 00			
Clerk to do do.....	500 00			
Registrar do do.....	1,600 00			
Clerk to do do.....	500 00	Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 12...	17,000 00	
Master in Chancery (percentage).....	240 00			
Clerk to do do.....	200 00			
Registrar do do.....	240 00			
Clerk to do do.....	200 00	Act 18, Vic. cap. 89.....	880 00	
Clerk to Master, (balance).....	300 00			
Do Registrar do.....	300 00			
Chief Clerk.....	1,600 00			
3 Clerks \$600, \$500 and \$750.....	1,850 00			
Usher.....	450 00			
House-Keeper.....	450 00	Estimates.....	4,950 00	
Contingencies.....		Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 12...	6,000 00	29,430 00
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>				
Chief Justice, part at \$6,886 66				
per annum.....	\$1,351 85			
Balance at.....	\$5,000 00			
per annum.....	3,986 11			5,337 96
3 Puisné Judges, \$4,000 each.....	8,000 00	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 10.....		13,337 96
		<i>Carried over.....</i>	\$	42,767 96

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—West.—(Continued.)

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Court of Common Pleas.</i>				
Chief Justice.....	\$ 5,000 00	<i>Brought over</i> Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 10.	\$ 42,767 96	\$ 42,767 96
2 Puisné Judges.....	5,000 00		13,000 00	
<i>Court of Appeals.</i>				
Sir J. B. Robinson, from 15th March to 31st Dec., at \$4,444 44 per annum.....		Con. Stat., cap. 10.....	3,220 20	
		Estimates—balance	314 01	3,543 21
<i>Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.</i>				
C. C. Small, (part).....	3,000 00			
Senior Clerk, office of do	1,000 00			
Junior do do	600 00			
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of C. P. (part).....	1,600 00			
Senior Clerk, office of do do	1,000 00			
Junior Clerk, do do	600 00			
Clerk of the Process.....	1,400 00	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 10...	9,200 00	
C. C. Small, (per centage).....	240 00			
Senior Clerk to do do	200 00			
Junior Clerk do do	150 00			
Clerk Court of C. P. do	240 00			
Senior do do	200 00			
Junior do do	150 00	Act 15 Vic., cap. 89.....	1,180 00	
Increase of Salary to Junior Clerk, Court of C. P.	250 00			
do do Court of Q. B.	250 00			
Contingencies Court of Q. B. and C. P.	7,500 00			
do do Court of Common Pleas.....	700 00			
Clerk of Devises Court.....	750 00			
Clerk in office of Clerk of the Process.....	400 00			
Contingencies do	600 00			
2 Ushers and Criers, at \$160 each.....	320 00			
House-keeper and Messenger	500 00	Estimates.....	11,270 00	
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas of the several counties, U. C.		Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 10...	8,900 00	30,550 00
<i>Circuit Allowances—Judges, Court of Q. B. and Common Pleas.</i>		Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 10...	6,000 00	
do do Court of Chancery.....		Estimates	2,900 00	8,900 00
<i>Criminal Prosecutions.</i>		Estimates		11,500 00
<i>Law Fees, U. C., 8 Vic., Cap. 13</i>		Receipts, Estimate of.....	50,000 00	
(County Attorneys, U. C.).....		Deficit—Con. Stat., U. C. cap. 20	38,400 00	88,400 00
<i>Surrogate Court—Clerk of.</i>		Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 18.....		1,600 00
<i>Administration of Criminal Justice.</i>		Do cap. 120.....	104,000 00	
Do Recorders' Courts.....		Do cap. 54.....	7,000 00	111,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous—not otherwise enumerated.</i>		Estimates	4,500 00	
Salaries of Officials; New District of Algoma, viz:				
Judge.....	2,200 00			
Sheriff.....	1,000 00			
Clerk of the Peace.....	400 00			
Clerk District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown	500 00			
Stipendiary Magistrate.....	1,200 00	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 128.	5,300 00	
Allowance to Sheriff Jarvis for attendance at Court of Queen's Bench.....		Do cap. 10.....	112 00	9,912 00
		Total		\$ 321,173 17

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*West.*—(Continued.)

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
RECAPITULATION.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Expenditure—</i> Authorized by.....		Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 10... Do do 12... Do do 16... Do do 20... Do do 54... Do do 120... Do do 128... Act 18, Vic. cap. 89	53,779 16 23,600 00 1,600 00 38,400 00 7,000 00 104,000 00 5,300 00 2,060 00	235,739 16
<i>Receipts, Estimate of</i>		Law Fees—8 Vic. cap. 13.....		50,000 00
<i>Estimates, as detailed therein</i>				35,434 01
		Total.....	\$	321,173 17

POLICE.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
POLICE.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Quebec—Salary of Superintendent</i>	2,400 00			
Pay of 2 Policemen.....	730 00			
Clothing of do and Contingencies	200 00	Con. Stat., L. C., cap. 102.	3,330 00	
<i>River Police—Quebec</i>		Receipts—Estimate of.....	12,000 00	15,330 00
<i>Montreal—Salary of Superintendent</i>	2,400 00			
Do Clerk.....	1,095 00			
Pay of 2 Policemen.....	730 00			
Clothing of do and Contingencies	200 00	Con. Stat., L. C., cap. 102.	4,425 00	
<i>River Police—Montreal</i>		Amount payable by Harbor Commissioners	3,700 00	
		Estimates	7,000 00	
<i>Miscellaneous—Pay of two Policemen at Sault Ste. Marie</i>		Con. Stat., U. C. 128.....		15,125 00 730 00
RECAPITULATION.		Total.....	\$	31,185 00
<i>Expenditure—Authorized by</i>		{ Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 128. 730 00 Con. Stat., L. C., cap. 102. 7,755 00		8,485 00
<i>Receipts—(Tonnage Duty, Quebec)</i>		{ Do 12,000 00 Harbor Commissioners... 3,700 00		15,700 00
<i>Estimates</i>				7,000 00
		Total.....	\$	31,185 00

LEGISLATION.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
Salary of Speaker (part).....		Con. Stat., cap. 10.....	2,000 00	
Indemnity to Members and Mileage, per Mr. Taylor's estimate.....		Do cap. 3.....	41,200 00	
Salaries and Contingencies	79,230 00	Estimates, as detailed therein	50,020 00	
Less balance from last year.....	29,200 00			
Elections of 12 new Members		Con. Stat., cap. 6.....	10,000 00	103,220 00
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>				
Salary of Speaker (part).....	2,000 00	Con. Stat., cap. 10.....		
Indemnity to Members and Mileage.....	84,000 00	Do cap. 3.....	86,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies	179,230 00	Estimates	149,440 00	235,440 00
Less balance from last year	29,840 00			
<i>General Expenses.</i>				
Commission for Codifying the Laws, L. C.	16,000 00	Con. Stat., L. C., cap. 2.....	28,000 00	
Salaries of 3 Asst. Judges, Supr. Court.....	12,000 00			
Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws.....	21,600 00	Estimates.....	25,600 00	53,600 00
Grant to Parliamentary Library.....	4,000 00			
		Total.....	\$ 392,260 00	
RECAPITULATION.				
Expenditure, authorized by.....		Con. Stat., cap. 2.....	28,000 00	
		Do cap. 3.....	125,200 00	
		Do cap. 6.....	10,000 00	
		Do cap. 10.....	4,000 00	167,200 00
Estimates as detailed therein				225,060 00
		Total.....	\$ 392,260 00	

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1862.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
PUBLIC WORKS.				
<i>Welland Canal.</i>				
Continuation of Contract for deepening to Lake Erie level	75,000	00		
<i>St. Lawrence Canal.</i>				
Construction of Spare Gates.....	\$19,000	00		
Completion of rock cut at Lachine Canal.....	34,000	00		
	53,000	00		
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.</i>				
Spare gates and deepening entrance at Grenville	9,100	00		
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>				
Repairs of Dam at Hog's Back.....	30,000	00		
<i>Ottawa Works.</i>				
Extending improvements on Ottawa and Petawawa.....	15,000	00		
<i>Roads.</i>				
For completing Eastern Canada and New Brunswick Road by the Metapedia for public purposes and military defence	\$49,100	00		
Temiscouata Road.....	6,321	00		
Matane and Cap Chat, Gaspé, Malbay, and Escoumains Roads	8,000	00		
	63,421	00		
<i>Surveys.</i>				
For Roads, Harbours and Navigation	5,000	00		
<i>Provincial Steamers.</i>				
Employed in the protection of the Fisheries—the service of the Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons under the Trinity House, Quebec, and the Postal Service to the Lower Ports.....	30,000	00		
<i>Public Buildings.</i>				
Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings.....	40,000	00		
Building Spencer Wood as per contract, 21st May last.....	\$15,980	00		
Putting in order Fences, Grounds, out Buildings, &c.....	4,020	00		
	20,000	00		
Public Buildings at Ottawa.....	500,000	00		
Purchase of property for Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent, as per contract, 21st December, 1861.....	\$18,000	00		
Interest thereon.....	1,000	00		
	19,000	00		
<i>Common Schools.</i>				
Additional Grant to Common Schools.....	16,000	00		
			875,521	00
MILITIA.				
Militia.....			250,000	00
			1,125,521	00
Total.....				